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Allied General Offensive In Sicily Making Rapid Progress

GERMANS AND ITALIANS BEING STEADILY DRIVEN INTO MESSINA PENINSULA

The Allied forces in Sicily have launched an offensive against the whole enemy defence line, and are steadily driving the Germans and Italians into the Messina peninsula. It looks as if what happened in Tunisia on the Cape Bon peninsula will be repeated in Sicily. Announcing this general Allied offensive in the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill stated that General Alexander himself was conducting the battle, with General Patton and General Montgomery commanding respectively the American Seventh Army in the northern sector and the British Eighth Army in the south.

Enemy casualties all along the front are reported to be very heavy. In their advances in the north the Americans have captured 10,000 more prisoners, bringing the total number taken in the Sicilian campaign to 100,000. Several towns have been occupied since the beginning of the offensive.

100,000 Prisoners Taken Up To Date

The Allied armies in Sicily are advancing in all sectors of the 60-mile front, and the situation now looks extremely promising.

After the capture of Troina by American forces the entire northern wing of the German line has wavered and fallen back, says Reuter's special correspondent at Allied Headquarters, North Africa.

The American spearhead has driven deep into the Axis flank between Troina and Mistretta.

A United Press correspondent with the Eighth Army says that the Eighth Army's fierce slogging offensive has broken a hole in the Germans' forward defence line buttressing positions on the foothills of Mount Etna.

General Montgomery's push last Monday night drove the last battle-weary, shell-shocked Germans from the peaks overlooking the vital Simeto plain, below Aderno, on Mount Etna's lower slopes.

Algiers radio says that Allied ground forces are attacking in the region of Aderno, 18 miles north-west of Catania. All along the front, however, there is

evidence that the Germans have decided to fight it out. They have blown up all the roads and bridges on the lines of advance and are using their commanding gun positions on the Mount Etna slopes to the best advantage.

News of the establishment by the Eighth Army of a substantial bridgehead over the Dittiano River is of particular significance. British progress here indicates that part, at least of the treacherous no-man's-land, studded with mines and booby traps and under Axis cross-fire, has been cleared.

Eighth Army units advancing from Ramacca and Radusa are battling around the important town of Catenuova, on the Dittiano River, six miles south-west of Comaripa.

The capture of Catenuova would consolidate the improving positions on the left centre of the Eighth Army's front.

On the left of the Eighth Army Canadian troops are fighting brilliantly. They have achieved an important advance and their vanguard has occupied the town of Regalbuto, south-east of Nicosia.

Allied Air Raids On Germany And Italy Intensified

The Allies are intensifying their air offensive against the Axis. They are attacking targets in Germany and Italy. Hamburg, Germany's second largest city and her chief naval base, is being relentlessly attacked by night and day.

Last Sunday 200 American bombers carried out a low-level attack on oil refineries in the Ploesti area of Rumania. The city of Naples in Italy was also heavily bombed by a large formation of Flying Fortresses.

The evacuation of civilians from Berlin in the near future is indicated in a dispatch from Christer Jaerdehund, the Berlin correspondent of the "Stockholms Tidningen." According to reports from neutral correspondent in Berlin an air raid alert has been sounded in the city twice in a week.

As one Swedish correspondent points out, it is no longer possible to conceal the shattering effects of the air war now that "trainloads of homeless and wounded are arriving daily in Berlin from the west." The tales they tell are of unparalleled horror.

Hamburg, founded by the Emperor Charlemagne early in the ninth century and now the second city of the German Reich, is to-day little more than a blackened skeleton, where fires still smoulder and flicker amid the ruins.

About 14,000 people, it is estimated by the authorities, lost their lives during the Allied attacks, and more than 400,000 of the city's 1,125,000 inhabitants have fled.

The mass evacuation continues day and night beneath the brooding shadow of the fear that the Allied

aircraft may return.

Danish workers, 5,000 of whom have returned to their homes from Hamburg, have described how the city railway connections with the outer world were broken by the destruction of the main railway station at Lombardsbrücke.

Thousands upon thousands of wounded and homeless refugees streamed northward and eastward from the city in bright sunshine along crowded highways and across grazing meadows and stubble fields.

Every available vehicle was pressed into service to carry their belongings—even perambulators and wheelbarrows.

ITALY AGAIN WARNED

An Allied spokesman broadcasting in Italian on Algiers radio on Tuesday night gave another warning about the resumption of the air offensive on Italy.

He said: "Marshal Badoglio's Government is still temporising. By throwing the Germans out, Italy can still have honourable peace. The Allied air offensive will shortly be resumed."



Men of the Royal West African Frontier Force are seen in this picture opening folding boats. Members of this force took part in the East African campaign which ended in the restoration of Ethiopia to the Abyssinians.

Fierce Fighting Raging In Russia

The decisive phase of the battle for Orel has now begun, says a United Press correspondent in Moscow. The Russians are mopping up the last German strong points north-east and north-west of Orel.

The fiercest fighting is raging north of Orel, where the Soviet forces have driven the Germans out of several vital defence positions and occupied many more villages. The Russians have stormed and smashed completely the last outer defence line nine miles north-east of Orel, where very effective resistance had been encountered.

Formidable German forces entrenched in a dense network of villages in forest country south of Bolkhov are bitterly resisting Russian attempts to seize the Bolkhov-Orel and Bolkhov-Karachev highways, the latter leading to the Orel-Bryansk railway line.

Naples Heavily Bombed By Flying Fortresses

In fulfilment of the Allied warning that the Italian failure to capitulate would bring renewed death and destruction, Allied air fleets last Sunday again struck powerfully at Naples while naval forces bombarded the Italian coast.

The raid on Naples was made by massive formations of Flying Fortresses, which also struck at the great Capo di Chino airfield just outside the city.

Thousands of pounds of bombs were dropped on the docks at Naples, causing havoc equalling that caused in the great Fortress raid on the Naples marshalling yard two weeks ago.

A stick of bombs fell across the waterfront railway station, destroying it almost completely. A gas tank exploded when a bomb struck the gas-works. Two transports were hit in the inner dock.

INSTALLATIONS SMASHED

Piers, a seaplane base, unloading equipment, derricks, warehouses and all installations of the busy port were smashed and set on fire.

A pall of smoke a mile high was left over the city, according to the navigator of one of the Fortresses.

The Allied air forces also kept up their offensive against Axis communications in Sicily.

Paterno and Randazzo were bombed by Bostons and Baltimores. Milazzo was also attacked, and hits were scored on marshalling yards and docks. Warhawks bombed Messina harbour.

3,000,000 ITALIANS LEAVE CITIES

Three million people left Milan, Turin and other towns in northern Italy for the country last Saturday night after the Allied warning that air raids on Italy would be resumed, says a report from Chiasso, on the Swiss-Italian frontier.

The Germans are now said to be in control of all the strategic positions and military and industrial installations in northern Italy.

MONTGOMERY'S MESSAGE TO EIGHTH ARMY

General Montgomery has sent the following personal message to the troops of the Eighth Army:

"The Allied armies landed in Sicily, on Italian soil, on July 9, magnificently supported by the Royal Navy and the Allied Air Forces, and to-day they are in possession of the whole island except for the north-eastern corner, where the enemy is now hemmed in.

"I want to tell you soldiers of the Eighth Army that this has been a very fine performance.

"On your behalf I want to express to the Commander of the American Seventh Army, on our left, the congratulations of the Eighth Army for the way in which the American troops have captured and cleaned up more than half of the island in record time.

"We are proud to fight beside our American allies.

"The beginning has been very good, thanks to your splendid fighting qualities and hard work, and the devotion to duty of all those who work in the ports, on the roads and in the rear areas.

"We must not forget to give thanks to 'the Lord, mighty in battle,' for giving us such a good beginning towards the attainment of our objective.

"And now let us get on with the job. Together with our American allies we have knocked Mussolini off his perch. We will now drive the Germans from Sicily.

"Into battle with stout hearts. Good luck to you all."

GERMAN PLAN TO DISARM ITALIANS IN CRETE

A German plan to disarm Italian troops in Crete is disclosed in an official announcement from British General Headquarters in the Middle East.

"The official announcement says: 'General Headquarters, Middle East, have obtained irrefutable evidence of a German plan to disarm Italian troops in Crete and arrest the Italian commanding officer and his staff to preclude the return of Italian troops if Italy goes out of the war.'

"News has reached the Middle East that some Italian units, by means of a trick, were ordered into the German area in Crete and disarmed. Senior Italian artillery officers were ordered, not by the Italian commanding officers, but by Germans, to report to German Headquarters. They refused.

"One Italian unit was surrounded and fired on. The Germans are threatening to attack the Italians, who are standing firm."



"YES JOE, I ALWAYS SMOKE FLAG
THEY SATISFY ME SO"



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CIGARETTES

THE BANTU WORLD

NGOMGQIBELO, AUGUST 7, 1943

Uketo Nabansundu

Kusanda kuzwakala ukuti oketweni lwabamhlope lukaJuly 7, 1943, u-General Smuts upume wabasemqoka nesibalo sabalandeli ePalamende ebe singabhekwe muntu. Loku ukungoba kangaka kukaGeneral Smuts kukombise umhlaba ukuti abaningi abamhlope kulile bafuna ukuba impi lena imelwe ngezinyawo, ilwiwe ize inqotshwe.

Kukona uhlangoti kuloluketo lwezondo okufanele ukuba nonsundu lumkange amehlo. Nakuba bekwa-ziwa ukuti uGeneral Smuts uzongoba, bekungalindeleke ukuba anqobe ngesibalo sabalandeli ePalamende esikulu nesgobaj uketo selubonisile. Loku ukweva kwesibalo sokungoba kutene amandla abaningi abamhlope abebelwa nokuzwana pakati kohlanga olunsundu kanye nolundlope, umngi labo lasala pansu nombimi lwabo.

Ngasohlamgotini olutile, loku kufanele ukuba uHulumeni kumqinise isandla sokuba ati lapo esebeka pansu anasuka okumisa leliwe ebangeni lenhlo elisha, angaze esiba ukuba nabansundu abahlabile indlela ebaholola ekubeni bakufuleke ekusweleni kanye nasovalweni. Lapo kusondela uketo, bese kubonakala ukuti kwezinye izinto, uHulumeni unesandla esiqagazelayo lapo kufika ezindabeni ezitlula ukukuleleka konsundu ovaalweni nasekwesweleni. Loku kubonakala odabeni lwamapasi kanye nezinhlangano zezisebenzi ezinsundu lapo elize lapela leliya Palamende lezizindaba kungakanyi kahle ukuti uHulumeni umi kulipi mayelana nabansundu kuzona.

Ngakolwabansundu uhlangoti, ukwahlulwa kwababholo bamadlamane angamaNazi na labo abangafuni ukubona onsundu eya pambili kuyisikutazo esikulu esifanele ukumnika onsundu amandla amasha okuti njengoba zipunguka izita zentutuko yake, naye kufanele ukuba asukume akombise imtshisekelo enkulu yenhlalo engecono; aqinise isandla salabo abamhlope abandayo asebenemigondo ese ikanyiswe ezindabeni zehhlo yezinhlanga zaleli.

Kuliqiniso kona ukuti lePalamende elisanda kuketwa, liketelwe epuzwini lokuti impi mayilwiwe ize inqotshwe; kodwa njengoba esanda kusho uGeneral Smuts, libobhekwa nayimisebenzi yokuhlela mhlala mlila yapela impi. Kungaloku kugculisa kangaka ukuba kuti iPalamende ebayotwala umsebenzi onzima ngemuva kwempi, lihlukeke izita zentutuko nokuzwana zisale pansu.

Ukuze onsundu ayihlabile ibonakale indlela eya enkutulekweni, kufanele ukuba abeniso elibakali, elishesha ukubona amatuba; lisuke masisha ukuwadungela lwapopelele ekugqibeleni pambili okufunwa ngabansundu. Einye lalawamatuba amahle yileli lokuba uHulumeni kaGeneral Smuts ezishanele zonke izita zehhlo yokuzwana ezinhlangeni ngezinhlanga.

IZIGIGABA NEZINDABA

IZIXUKU EROMA

Ngemva kokuwa kukaMussolini, kusuke emikulu imisindo lena kulo lonke elaseItalia, abantu befuna ukucita amaFascist kaMussolini, neNkosi yase-Italia uVictor Emmanuel, befuna kungene indodana yake uPrince Umberto; befuna amaJamane axoshwe eItalia. AmaNgisi asebatshelile abaseItalia ukuti uma bengabeki pansu izikali, azobasakela futi abasakaze ngamabhoma imini nobusuku ngoba uMarshal Badoglio kanti akafuni ukupuma masinya empini.

IZIDUMO EBULGARIA

Ukuwa kukaMussolini kulixukuze lonke leliya laseBalkania. EBulgaria kuxabane iNkosi yakona uBoris no-Prime Minister wake uFiloff. UBoris uti nguFiloff lena owashomama namaJamane waletela iBulgaria amashwa nobopu. UFiloff uti nguBoris owayobha enyuka ngezitimela eyobona ma noHitler eBerlin. Abantu base-Bulgaria basusisa imisindo beti bafuna ubuhlobo neRussia bona.

YABONA NGOKUNYE IHUNGARIA

Ulelele wawanjaye uMussolini, iHungaria yagqoka uHulumeni wayo, yamceta u-Prime Minister wayo uDe Kallay yafaka omnywe noHulumeni omusha. NgaseYugoslavia, kwizwakala ukuti izidumo zifuna ukusuka kabusha kutiwa amaJamane namaNtalyana. AbaseHungaria bakikwa ukuti sebecela iTurkey ukuba ibambeke indlela yokupuma empini. NabaseRomania bayayifuna indlela, ngoba uma belibona ituba, basafuna ukutolana nama-

(Ipela obhoni olulandelayo)

EZIVELA E WATERVAL BOVEN

(Ngu J. P. Nkambule)

Nati pela lapa eBoven sesinyapucuka umnumzane uCompound Manager use-nzela ngcono, sesitola neBioscope zonke izinyanga lapa. Futi nefootball club yabafana isipansi komteto wake.

Ngiyabona ukuti sizopucuka kancane nje kuze kuye pambili.

Ngesonto mlila kaMay 2 iZebras Team yayiyodlala eBelfast Tvl. awu zadlala impela izinsizwa zakiti. Zazi-kala ngo "Jim my High", zikala ngo "S. D. Alabane", zikala ngo "Toffee Twice", zikala ngo "298", zikala ngo "Zulu Liyaduma", "Die Spirit".

Nampa abanye O. Albert Twala, Geoffrey Sibaza "Pots and Pots", "Terrefly", "Tall snake", u"Matyetye", "A. B. D. Swaar", "Solly Power", Ralph Mahlanga "Ever slowly But sure". Hai ke wabamuhle umdlalo ya-dliwa iBelfast nge 5-1.

Kodwa into eyakataza amakaza kopela.

SesinoMtoliki onsundu lapa e W. T. Boven uMnu. Jiyane ovela eCarolina kade eyitshela ngapambili. Salani zihlobo.

AMAXOXO NGEZINTO NABANTU EGOLI

(NguMakandakanda)

Umhlaba lo kube yakuluma ngabe kade wati, maAfrika ningi hlupelani na. Imizi yabantu iyacitika ngoba amakosi-kazi a lapa angatandi izihlobo nobhululu bamadoda awo, atande ukuba amadoda awo atande izihlobo nobhululu bawo. Lomahlukano ekupateni imizi sewubulale imizi emi-ningi ngokusuka kwabesifazane emadodeni abo ngenxa yaloku kungezwani, izi-ngane zisale ebuntandaneni abazali besa-dla amabele. Isifo esibi impela lesi, esidi-ngala umsakelo wababop amafindo emi-shado kunokuba bona bamele kude uma ubanzima nokungezwani kwalabantu sekuphalisa impilo nemigondo yempilo yabo.

Lolu bandhlulu lwesifazana salapa luhlanganisa uwonke-wonke wamakanda owakulela elwazi lwempilo yomuzi, lapo isihlobo, ubhululu nomnyeni eyi-njabulo nentokozo emzini wendoda.

Ontanga sebashwabana imihlati eGoli ngokulandela uMr. Right noma u Mrs. Right; ngabe ngizwezisa ukuba laba ontanga bayazonga izinhlangana a-bazihlalo, abanye babo sebandakanya izimbangodi impela, abanye sebaba yi-sini ngamanikini, amaxeba okugwa-zwa nezifo ezingakulelwa ukuba zila-shwe. "Gaga zimba sala nhliziyu" kwasho uMfana we Sangoma kuse uye impela ezinhleni ze "Langa" eminyakeni edlulileyo.

Futi iGoli leli ligeda umuntu isineke, ngoba inhlonipho yesintu ayaziwa ukuti iyini, uma ulahlekile eGoli, ulahlekile, noma ungabuza kupi nakupi indlela eya ekutini, uya dukiswa kuze uwele emi-nyeni yezinja ezihamba nganyawo zimbi-li. Ngisho ngoba umuntu yakutuzwa abalawe ngapandle kwenzazo kuzo izi-gilamkuba, ziboshwe noma zinqunywe ngezendo zobuwala. Hhayi, bakiti iGoli lihle libi nge misebenzi yobumnyama.

Niya bona bakiti utshwala lobu uk-dla kwa okoko kakwalelwa muntu uma ebupaza ngengondo, hhayi ukudlulisa isikali kuze kubenzima nokukwela isi-timela lesi esingapi umuntu ituba loku-zinza kuso. Sekukaningi ngamaSonto ngibona abantu besakazeka lapaya ngo-kukwela isitimela sengati bangena ezi-ndini zabo. Iyingozi intshebevu uma uzohamba ibanga elide, uma uzizwa uma-doda ayishumi, qoma ukulala lapo uvaka-shele kona kunokuba uyofela emanyaleni, izingozi zalapa ziyi nkulungwane.

Njengoba sewunesazi Mhleli ezinhleni za-ko esingu Sagila-Somtakati siyetemba uzosizisa njengoba engumfiki ukuti yena iGoli leli ulibona ngaliso lipi, empilweni, enhlalweni nasesimilweni sabantu bakona, njengoba abelungu bati: "A visitor is the best judge of the country."

ISINGISI EMAPEPENI ABANTU

Mhleli, Ngibonga amazwi ako opendule ngawo umnumzane oti makupele ukukuluma isiBhunu. Akoni luto ukukuluma isi-Bhunu.

Ngicela kubafundi bepepa incazelo yokuti ulimi lwesiNgisi lunalusizo luni epepeni laBantu na? Ngibona abano-lwazi ngaso isiNgisi bebalekela kuma-pepa abalungu, bengena ndaba nawetu tina esingenayo imfundo. Tina siza ku-"Bantu World" sifike sekuyimbe sona isiNgisi, izindaba ezinkulu zikulunywe ngaso isiNgisi.

T. K. JELE

Spring. (Amapepa abansundu lawa kawafu-ndwa ngabansundu bodwa, afundwa nangaBelungu, okuyibona benza imi-teto epele umuntu omnyama, ngako kuyimfanelo ukuba bazizwele ukuti onsundu uebangani.—Mhleli, B.W.)

Hungaria ngendaba yaseTransylvania, ebese ke behleka pansu izikali. Imito-mbo yabo yasePloesti amaDemokrasi ase-yisukele ayayisakaza ngamabhomu.

IMPI ESICILY

Ekusombulakeni kwaleli, impi yama-Demokrasi eSicily amaJamane nama-Ntalyana ibe iloku isawabhehlisa njalo.

NgaseRussia, amaJamane kubna-kala ukuti aseyanabalaza ngaseOrel lapo abaseRussia befuna kona ukuwe-lazi esaseStalingrad futi.

USMUTE NOKETO

Oketweni lukaHulumeni, uPrime Minister waleli, uGeneral Smuts upu-melele namavoti ayi 105, imbangi yake uDr. Malan wabuya no 43. Onke amaqembu oPitrov noHavenga acwila nywi.

UKUFA KUKA HARRY MAZIBUKO

(Ngu J.S.K.)

Kuyakuzidabukisa izihlobo ukuzwa ukuti uHarry Mazibuko ngabukele e-Sophiatown. eGoli pakati kwamabili ngoLwesibili kwelidule.

Umfi lona, umzi wake owabe useSi-yamu, ngaseMngundlovu, eNatal, ubesanda kufika lapa eGoli eseze kuba-utabakhe ngenxa yokuzwa umzimba u-ngasemmandi. Bonke ubuhlungu oba-bumkwelele wabumelisa okweqawe u-gobo, isikati eside, elandela isibonelo seNkosi yake ngokweqiniso kwaze kwa-basesikatini sake sokugcina.

Umfi lona uMaziuko kwabe kuyi-ndoda yokuhloniswa mayinoma yimupi owohlanga olunsundu ngenxa yesimfo sake, kusona obekugqawe utando lokuba kubekona umoya wokuba munye kwes-tu. Loku kwamenza wahlonipeka pakati kwalabo ababemazi.

Ute efa wase eneminyaka eyi 102 yobudala-wafela emzini womkwenyana wendodakazi yake, uMn. Samuel Godi-de, naye ongumuntu kaNkulunkulu; i-ndodana eqoto okute esikatini sobuhlu-ngu bakayise womkayo, yamtwala yaze yaze yambeka egodini, Nomtwalo wom-gewabo wawutwelwe yiyo.

Umgewabo, ngoLwesitatu luka July 28, 1943 wawupetwe nguMfu. William Duiker weSonto lase Christ the King, eSheshi, lase Sophiatown emiseve ng-a-Bafundisi A. A. Mafusini (Weseli) no M. Caluza.

Babeva ekulwini abalayo, pakati kwabo kubaluleka no Mn. Gilbert Ma-zibuko, Mkk. P. Mafuza, E. Mtiyane, A. Godide, G. Leote, E. Dube, G. Mazibuko, M. Mazibuko, S. Godide. Ababathwele ibhokisi kungao T. Mzi-nyane, L. Kau, H. H. Mtiyane, J. Mazi-buko.

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Ukunyakaza kupela kwesisu kakwe lapi. Okwelapayo yizo izinhlangana zikaCarter's zesiBindi ezenza inyongo leyo iteleke emzimbeni wonke, uzize unguwe uqobo. Kawunangozi, usebenza kahle ngamandhla inyongo igobhoze. Bheka igama eliti Carter's Little Liver Pills emapaketeni abomvu. Ungawavumi amanye. Inani : 1/3.

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Ungaze Washaywa Luvalo

Inxa umntwana esequma abalakati yikwazi ukuba inlimaze umntanaka uyovama ukuba apashanyiswa nguku-Kenke osimze ukwenze ngukuyibeka esiswini. Uyofumana ukuti impu-zinyanga eziyisitupa ufanelwe uhhalshana ka Ashton no Parsons yezinga-wempushana. Impushana ka Ashton ne iyoshesha ikupolise kokubili loku, noParsons itengiswa yiwa onke ama-nina ituba lokuba balale nabo. Le-Kemsi nezitolo ngenjani elipansi mpushana kaymangozi nakancinane—ka-kabi.

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SAGILA-SOMTAKATI

(SIKWAYA)

Amadoda Adlala Ngezibengu

Bengilindele Mhleti ngiti ngizakubona amadoda ekuluma into enokuzwakala kumuntu ocabangayo odabeni lokuqeda ubugebengu, kepa sengiqala ukudumala ngoba ngibona kushaywa isiyingi njena; amadoda eti lapo ekuluma ngaloku, asizwe akipe imiqondo efana nokudlala njena—engasondele nakancane ekambini lobugebengu.

Munye umfo engake ngamuzwa eti akahlabe emhloeni, wakwaMabaso, kodwa naye akaze atinta esilondeni.

Lapo indaba ikona, isemetweni wabamhlope abapete ngawo onsundu; umteto ombandlulayo onsundu, umncishe amaholo amfanele; umwolele ezinkambini okutiwa ngamaLokishi; umtwalwe amaPasi amaningi, okuti lapo engayipete lenkitinkiti yamapapa esanganisa ikanda, abese ngaloko abe usegebengile useyogunywa ejele; umniko imfunjwana eyimvutuluka, engnikwa ngisho namaNdiya lawa namaLawa; umteto ovimbela onsundu ukuba apile inhlalo yobugoto, asebenze noma ahale lapo enokupila kahle kona.

Lomteto, omubi futi ongcolile uma ubukwa ngamhlo apucukile, yiwona odala ukuba kubekona oSkokiaan Queen, Nabakutuzi, Nezigebengu ngenhlala eshayisa uvalo. Abelungu abaningi banamatele kuwona lomteto ngoba beti uvikela bona, ubenza bangaze balinganiswa nonsundu; ubenza bahlale njalo bebusa bodwa.

Njengoba ke yibona abelungu abanamandla okwenza imiteto, kufanele ukuba tina sikhakane sifake kubona ukucabanga okungcono kunaloko kwawoPewula abasipete ngako. Sihwayele iPropaganda ehatambisayo; siqinise izinhlangano zetu, kungabiko umuntu ongeyona iMember kaCongress noma yeTrade Union; sifundise abantu ukuba befunde ukulalela loko okushiwo yilowo abamkete ukuba abahole; sibafake umoya wokufuna inhlalo engcono, sibakombise nezindlela zokwenza loku; sifune abaholi, abaqoto abangatengisi ngesizwe uma ublungu esebanunusela ngesinkwa esekawwe ngepelwa.

Uma sesikwenzile loku, isizwe siyo-

zusa impilo entsha neyenzileleko, ebese huncipa ubugebengu. Isizwe siyobamandla okuba nabakulumele abansundu ePalamente, sibenamandla okuzimisela amaholo asifanele, nenhlalo esifanele, neafundo esifanele—kupele ukulamba nokukononda nokweswela okudala yonke lenkato; sisondele endleleni yokwela-pa ubugebengu ngempela. Ukubekela izingane imiteto enganamsebenzi njengoba kusho amanye amadoda, kanti umteto kaLulumeni uhlose ukusipanda isizwe ngokudlala nje ngoba ngubani ozoyeka ukuyosebenza alibale ngokubhekana nezingane ekaya, ezikulisa ngendlela ngoba kuvuka indoda kuvuke umfazi kuyosetshenzwa lapa eGoli? Uma kungenziwa loko umuzi uyacitika, noma kulanjwe! Cabangani ngokujule madoda; ningadlali njena. Isizwe siyata.

Izilio ZangoLweshianu

Ngiloku ngamangala yizinto eziningi ozifumana lapa eGoli. Enye yazo yiloku ukuba kubasabe ngoLweshianu kusihlwa, uzwe ovesimame lapaya ngalena kwesitaladi esho ngompongo, uzwe ngapakati kungubugodogodo, kudilika amapuleti namankomishi (engaseko nakangaka) uzwe kuwaza okuzingane, nezwi elindondela paasi lomuzane likipa iketelo lenhlamba nolaka; kuze imbala kuklewuleinja pandle, uyizwe isishaya umkolongwane—ubone ukuti ea konakele eAfrika!

Loku kungipica ngoba lezizilo zisuka ngesikati esifanayo njalo. Kukale lomame, kukale lowaya, kukale nomunye. Wena ungazi uze uti kuliwe. Kepa kupice ukuba kufiwe njalo ngoLweshianu kusihlwa, nangomGqibelo kusihlwa, nangeSonto kusihlwa—kuti damu ukulila kusukela ngoMsombuluko kuya koLesine!

Sengiti ngikwele esitimeleni, useliki-pa omunye wesifazane injiso. Uti pela ngoLweshianu abanuzana bati bangubona baka bayozicwila kwimbanatoni. Uyafika ekaya umunuzane usezinsizwa ezilishumi, amandla azo awakipela kumkake ngayo yonke iweek-end esuti!

CAN I GIVE MY CHILDREN GENTLE, SAFE RELIEF FROM CONSTIPATION?



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Chocolate Laxative is highly recommended by doctors for adults and children. It gets right down to the root of the trouble—the intestines, where Constipation actually occurs, and thoroughly but gently clears the system of all poisonous waste matter. And it's so pleasant to take! It looks and tastes like delicious Chocolate.



Etsa hore Poso Ofisi e hlokomele chelete ea hao.

Panka ea polokelo ea Poso Ofisi ke tulo eo u ka bolokang chelete ea hao ea bolokeha. E ka se utswa kapa ea timela hobane e disitsoe ke Mmuso. Ha u boloka chelete ea hao ka Pankeng ea Poso Ofisi e tsuala jualeka dikhomo, athe leha hole jualo ha u e batla u e fumana babonolo. E ea Post Ofising eleng haufi le uena kajeno, me u

Sebedisa panku ea polokelo eo Mmuso a ho etoeilitseng eona.

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AFRICAN CONDOLENCES AT BOARD MEETING

(By A Correspondent)

The following unopposed motions were proposed by Mr. Z. Mdatyulwa at a meeting of the Potchefstroom Location Advisory Board on Friday, July 22. They were accepted and as a mark of respect, the Board stood in silence for two minutes. Mr. Eric Short, a Town Councillor presided.

1. "That this Potchefstroom Location Advisory Board, desires to register its deep sorrow at receiving the sad news of the death of His Excellency, the Right Honourable, Sir Patrick Duncan, Governor-General of the Union at a time when his services, his experience and wisdom were most needed by South Africa and the Empire. While giving thanks to Almighty God for the life and example of this noble statesman, this Board desires Her Excellency and the members of her family to know that the Non-European citizens of Potchefstroom mourn with them in this hour of trial, and pray for the repose of His Excellency's soul."

"The Board respectfully requests the Local Authority immediately to convey these condolences to Her Excellency and to the Union Government."

2. "This Board having regretfully learned of the passing away of Prof. R. F. A. Hoernle, Professor of Philosophy in the Witwatersrand University, a sincere, fearless and liberal friend and champion of the African people, places on record its profound sense of loss. The Board instructs its Secretary to convey a message of sympathy to the widow, Mrs. Hoernle and family."

TO CORRESPONDENTS

It is not enough to append one's initials only to an article or letter to the Editor. The full name together with the address given in full must always be attached. Some correspondents give names and no addresses whilst others give addresses and no names. Letters or articles without necessary particulars cannot be published. Correspondents are requested to give their full names and addresses even if these are not for publication.

The following letters and news-reports do not have full particulars: N.W.N., Evaton—Give full name. A. Monyatsi—Give full address. David R. J. Sithole, Vryheid—Give full address.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR VENDALAND

The Vandaland Progress Association met towards the end of July. The leading Chiefs, petty chiefs, headmen, African ministers and teachers were present.

Mr. Phaswana, the supervisor of the Western circuit attended. The Additional Native Commissioner was represented by his clerk and B. Machaba the court interpreter who was taking down all the notes for a full report.

The question for discussion was that of the establishment of an Industrial School in Vandaland. Chief Mhinga said: "It shall serve a very useful purpose, if it will include Agriculture also, for then the country will be relieved from continual starvation."

Mr. J. R. Mutsila was called upon to read the report of the interview with the Transvaal Education Department. Mr. Nemakope confirmed the statement made by Chief Mhinga, that as agriculture is included, we welcome the proposed scheme. Mr. B. Mugivi, asked if tin work and plumbing shall be included? "Yes," was the answer.

Chief Ratshimphi Sibasa offered a site for the establishment at Tshishulu with the words "The beauty of a plumage." It is to be centred at Tshishulu, (Palmaryville), a central spot in Vandaland. Chiefs and everybody shall be proud of it. Chief Mphaphuli also confirmed what other Chiefs who have an ardent desire to see Vandaland uplifted said and to keep pace with other races of Africa.

It now, therefore, rests with the authorities in whose power rests the establishment of such a School. This is the 1st step arrived at. The deputation was asked by the Additional Native Commissioner and the Inspector to meet soon.

CONCERT AT TSEKONG

(By Latakisa)

A concert successful, in spite of the cold weather, was staged at Tsekong School, Mt. Fletcher, on June 26, 1943. The hall was so packed that many people had no accommodation and many were on their feet.

Three choirs sang: Zibi Meyer, under Mr. G. Lupindo; Zingonyameni, under Mr. L. Sqangwe and Tsekong under Mr. Mvulana. The music on the whole was excellent.

It was very difficult to say which of the two choirs, Zibi Meyer and Zingonyameni sang best. But in the long run Mr. L. Sqangwe proved to be the best. The concert lasted the whole night. Among those present were Misses V. Dzingwa, A. Ndima, Messrs Dube, V. Majunda and Qayiso. The amount raised was £5-18-7d.

ABOUT UMGWENYA SCHOOL

(By W. Masiya)

This school was built near the banks of the mighty Crocodile River, twenty years ago, by the Swedish Mission. Though the work there has been hard, the Mission worked tirelessly to drive away darkness from the people by building a church and a school.

In 1928 the school was registered. In 1939-1940, it was under the leadership of Mr. Malindi. His successor was Mr. J. Mukhari in January 1941, his Assistant was W. Masiya, who came in July the same year. The third Assistant Mr. J. Ntebeni came in January 1943. All these teachers are from Zoutpansberg.

WORKING HARD FOR OTHERS

By working tooth and nail—Rev. H. Thorell erected a third beautiful classroom to accommodate the many children who poured in like ants down the stream.

This area is now bought and many people are immigrating to Government areas such as Nweti and coal mine. Owing to this exodus, the school is also removing to the Emmanuel Mission in Komatipoort (temporarily) as from the beginning of the Third Term, until a place where it is hoped it will finally be erected is granted by the Lands Department.

THEY WENT DANCING AFTER ALL!

1 I CANNOT GO DANCING TONIGHT, JOHN. I AM TOO TIRED!

2 IN THE ARMY WE DRINK TEA WHEN WE ARE TIRED. LET US HAVE SOME NOW

3 THIS TEA IS VERY GOOD. I AM FEELING BETTER ALREADY!

4 LET US DANCE AGAIN, JOHN! THAT TEA MADE ME FEEL FINE!

ANYTIME IS TEA TIME

Tea is easy to make and costs very little. When we are tired, a cup of Tea soon makes us fresh and strong again. Everyone likes Tea, it tastes so good. Both children and older people should have Tea with every meal and when they are tired and thirsty too.

IT IS VERY EASY TO MAKE TEA

Buy your Tea in 1lb. packets or larger. You get better value that way. Use a teaspoonful of Tea for every cup you want to make. Always make your Tea with boiling water and allow it to stand for five minutes before pouring it out.

The happy TEA DRINKER family always drinks TEA

They say: **TEA is good for us!**

The Bantu World

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1943

LATE PROF. HOERNLE

The death of Professor R. F. A. Hoernle, Professor of Philosophy at the University of the Witwatersrand, removes from our midst one of those white men who have dedicated their lives to the cause of improving and harmonising race relations in this country. This cause has indeed suffered an irreparable loss, and those who have been associated with him will miss his inspiring personality and his enthusiasm and untiring efforts for a South Africa in which all sections of the community would share in the good things of civilisation, while living side by side in harmony and peace.

Professor Hoernle was not what politicians, who believe in exploiting the ignorance of their fellows for their own ends called "a Negrophilist," he was a human being who had too great a regard for human dignity to surrender his soul to the dictates of race, colour and creed prejudice. Like Mr. Jan Hofmeyr, he believed that in spite of the clashes of race, colour and creed, there could be "Unity in diversity" in South Africa. He never looked upon the Asiatics, the Jews and the Africans as menaces to the well-being and progress of the European section of our cosmopolitan population. On the contrary, he regarded them as potential contributors to the prosperity and stability of South Africa's national life. He looked upon them as human beings endowed with qualities that would enrich South Africa in many spheres of activity, if they were allowed to play their part in the drama of human development.

Professor Hoernle refused to be great in the exploitation of race, colour and creed, as do so many of South Africa's guardians of Western civilisation — men who think that the white men's security depends upon the oppression of the black man and the suppression of his progress. He believed that all human beings were created to play their role in, and contribute their share to, the "gathering achievement of the human race." He realised, as so many champions of the cause of justice and liberty realised before him, that in God's scheme of creation each race of mankind is entitled to a place in the sun, to "freedom from fear, oppression and exploitation" and to equal opportunities in all spheres of human activity.

To Professor Hoernle, as we have said, "unity in diversity" was the goal of human endeavour, and South Africa was the home of the white man as well as of the black man which made a common call upon the services and loyalty of both. So he devoted his life and energy in waging a relentless war against the forces of racialism and materialism. He lived a life of unselfishness, helpfulness and of service. He loved to serve others till the last hours of his life. It is through his liberal spirit and influence together with those of other men and women with whom he was associated that the University of the Witwatersrand has become the centre of interracial goodwill and the rallying point of crusaders against prejudice and injustice.

His passing, therefore, is a great loss to South Africa, the solution of whose race problems needed men of his vision and understanding, men who understand that those who are striving to oppose progress and truth are trying to do the impossible, to put back the hand of time. But in mourning this great loss, we find consolation in the fact that the seeds he has sown will germinate and grow to make South Africa not only great but also to outgrow her racial and colour conflicts and thus become the home of peoples of all races and colours who have found "unity in diversity."

MR. HEATON NICHOLLS ON URBAN AFRICANS

"If some international fairy god-mother were to pay all our expenses of government and relieve us of taxation, and we were allowed to share equally among ourselves all that we produced, each adult worker among us would receive about 10s. a day," said Mr. G. Heaton Nicholls, the Administrator of Natal, when he opened the second day's session of the conference of the South African Institute of Race Relations on Monday in Maritzburg.

"I find that a very useful fact to keep us on the rails when we start out on a crusade against poverty, especially when we remember that out of that 10s. a day must be saved all the capital for our future development."

"This being the case, it is clear that any substantial betterment of the wage position of any section of the community could only come by the scaling down of the higher wage group in favour of raising the lower wage group, or by an increase in our wealth production."

"Wage fixation and the ability of industry to pay is the business of the Wage Board, which is especially equipped by experience and knowledge for that purpose," continued the Administrator.

The task was to ascertain what Government action should be taken to improve Native conditions in urban areas' economic framework. In their desire to usher in a new world they must keep their feet solidly on the earth.

The appointment of the committee was considered necessary by General Smuts in response to the growing European awareness of urban distress among the Native people.

Notwithstanding the Urban Areas Act, which laid obligations on all urban authorities to provide for the proper housing and welfare of Natives who entered the towns to work for Europeans, and notwithstanding wage legislation, which contained no colour bar, and industrial acts designed to secure a square deal for all workers, the conditions under which many Natives were living in urban areas were deplorable.

From the beginning the committee had come up against the fact that the root of all the trouble lay in the poverty of the native urban population.

The standards set by poverty and inevitably co-existent with poverty were almost universally regarded by urban authorities as the standard for all urban authorities.

"We have failed to substitute for this first virtue any virtue of our own. We have destroyed the pattern of native life and have left a void of indeterminate character."

The conditions which the report of the inter-departmental committee described so frankly were the result of a juxtaposition of a civilised and uncivilised society in the Twentieth Century environment. "Nobody is to blame for this," added the Administrator.

The native slum had grown up almost unnoticed and had been accepted as the natural order of things. In town life old tribal restraints were loosened, and the Bantu had begun to develop a new-born individualism which they scarcely knew what to do with.

The economic position could be improved and the authorities could provide more amenities, but it would need a spiritual rebirth to replace the family tradition in the sacred position it held in native life.

The future of native society would depend on education and the character of the social spirit which they would be able to infuse into the mass of the people.

He believed, said the Administrator, that during the next two decades they could look forward to universal education among the native peoples. He was happy to say that the native teachers had a steadiness of character and a sober realisation of their responsibilities, which gave a confidence for the future.

Mr. Molteno M.P. On Mine Workers' Wages

"By no known scientific or human criteria can it be contended that the mines pay a wage adequate for the needs of the average African family," said Mr. D. B. Molteno, M.P. (Cape Western) when he gave evidence before the Mine Native Wages Commission last week.

Accepting the Chamber of Mines' figures of £5 15s. 1d. and £5 10s. 6d. as the monthly wages in cash and in kind for the underground and surface worker respectively, Mr. Molteno submitted that these sums were far below the monthly sum required to support the average African family (a married couple and three children) on a minimum standard of reasonable health and decency.

This was clearly so in the case of the minority of African miners who lived in Johannesburg, and equally so in the case of a rural African family resident in Bechuanaland, he said.

An inquiry conducted last year by the Institute of Race Relations had disclosed that £8 4s. 6d. a month was required to support an average urban African family in reasonable health and decency.

If the items of rent, fuel and light, transport, education, religion and burial society were subtracted from this budget as being inappropriate to the needs of a rural family (though in the case of education and religion this was really unjustified), the figure arrived at would be £5 19s. 6d. a month. To this would have to be added, for a rural family, 19d. for local tax. In addition, according to the Chamber's evidence £3 16s. 5d. a year, or 6s. 4½d. a month for the underground worker, and £2 7s. 5d. a year, or 3s. 11½d. a month for the surface worker, must be deducted from wages as representing the costs of transport and equipment.

MINIMUM RATES

Adding these sums to the minimum budget of £5 19s. 6d., a monthly minimum of £6 6s. 8½d. for the underground worker and his family and £6 4s. 3½d. for the surface worker and his family, was arrived at.

Assuming for immediate purposes that these sums represented the minimum monthly amounts required, this would indicate an immediate wage increase of 13s. 9½d. a month for the surface worker and 16s. 7d. a month for the underground worker, on the basis of the average rates now paid. "Workers, however, do not live on averages. It is for this reason that our industrial legislation sets up machinery for the determination of minimum wage rates. It is the minimum that should be raised and the higher rates adjusted to reward skill or experience."

In the mines the minimum rates for surface and underground workers respectively were 1s. 9d. and 2s. a shift. Placing these on a monthly basis, and adding the estimated value of remuneration in kind, the minimum monthly wages for surface and underground workers were £5 1s. 10d. and £5 8s. 4d. respectively. Deducting the first figure from £6 4s. 3½d., the minimum increase which could justifiably be demanded was £1 2s. 5½d. a month, or 10d. a shift.

This would establish a minimum cash wage for the surface worker at 2s. 7d. a shift. To maintain the existing cash margin between this minimum wage and that of the underground worker, a minimum cash wage for the latter should be fixed at 2s. 10d. a shift.

WAGE BOARD PRACTICE

Following the practice of the Wage Board in spreading increased wage rates over a period of time, this increase might well take the form of 6d. a shift being added immediately to wages, and the balance of 4d. being added in a further instalment after a short interval.

"It should be emphasised that this suggestion relates to the immediate future only. A minimum wage of 4s. 9½d. a shift (including remuneration in kind) is not a wage adequate for the needs of a family living under urban-industrial conditions."

An increase of the minimum wage up to a figure of more than 6d. a shift, payable in cash only, should be contemplated as an objective."

It might be contended by the mining industry that the mines should be exempted from paying a minimum family wage on the ground that the bulk of the African labour force was drawn from the rural reserves, and that the land holdings and grazing rights available there operated as a subsidy on wages.

Obvious replies were that, so far as Bechuanaland was concerned, the arid conditions, scarcity of land and water supplies and paucity of crops precluded the existence of any subsidy that was effective so far as the vast majority of the population was concerned.

STANDARD SET BY MINES

Of all the industries of the country, the mines were unique in demanding exemption from the necessity of paying a living family wage on the ground of the assumed resources of their workers when not in their employment. This was so in spite of the fact that over the industrial system of most of the Union the mines had set the standard of prevailing wages.

"It has been precisely the low level thus set that has necessitated the intervention of the Wage Board to an increasing extent during the past decade in an attempt to 'Jack up' the starvation wage rates of unskilled workers generally. In doing so the board has not taken into account assumed rural 'subsidies' on wages."

Not only was it not in accordance with contemporary industrial standards to take into account the earnings of workers when not employed in the industry concerned, but it was obviously unjust to do so. A worker who was away from his meagre land holding for the purpose of working on the mines, was automatically compelled to withdraw his labour from such holding. The myth was now presumably exploded that an adequate system of peasant agriculture could be carried on with labour of women and children and old men. The miserable and depressed conditions in the reserves and the backwardness of their agriculture bore testimony to that fact.

NATIVES' PHYSIQUE

The cost of the present system to the African population could not be ascertained from balance sheets and accounts, but it was visible in the deteriorating physique of the people as a whole, in the high mortality rates and in the deterioration of the agricultural resources of the reserves, due to the process of the bleeding of the rural communities of their able-bodied man-power.

The African worker tended, to an increasing extent, to migrate to the Cape (where unskilled wage standards were the highest to be found) in search of a wage of £2 a week. The migration periodically tended to outstrip the demand. The African did not know the state of the Cape labour market, and if he failed to find work there he turned to the mining recruiter. It was significant that in the first three months of this year more than 1,000 African workers were recruited in the Cape Peninsula for the mines.

Mr. Molteno submitted that there was only one solution for the steadily developing readjustment between the two major industrial areas of the country, the Rand and the Cape, caused by the disparity in wage standards. That was to face the task of adjusting the standards prevailing in the north up to those prevailing in the south.

Mr. Molteno also asked that a pension be made available to the permanently disabled African worker; a cost of living allowance for African mine workers and trade union recognition.

increase from 4d. to 5d. for the single journey between the city and Alexandra Township are matters which the board itself must reconcile with the economics of the position. The charge is not heavy for the distance, as compared with fares on municipal vehicles; but it is a very heavy one for the Native user. As it was, a Native living in the township had to find 8d. a day for the return journey; a sum exceeding 16s. a month to get to and from his work. This was probably much more than 10 per cent. of his earnings; the proposed increase of another 2d. on the Native's double journey means, in a great many cases, an almost unupportable burden.

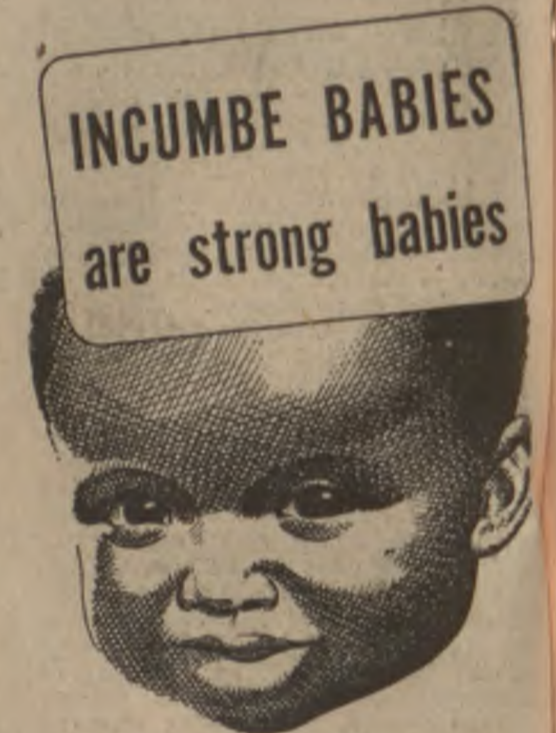
There is no question that all transport costs have increased in recent months, and the Native bus operators doubtless have as good a case as most people in private enterprise for raising the cost of their services. Nevertheless, the contention remains that the daily exaction from the Native user is out of all proportion to what is reasonable in the matter. The Native does not live so far out of the city from choice. He often has no option in the matter, for the authorities have not yet reached the point where for office and factory work, as in the case of the domestic employee, living accommodation at his work is provided for the non-European employee.

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5047-2

LATE NEWS**Alexandra Bus Trouble**

Because of an increase in the fare from 4d. to 5d. a journey, the residents of Alexandra Township on Tuesday boycotted the bus service between the Township and the city.

In the later afternoon a fleet of about 15 buses, waiting at the city terminus, was withdrawn from operation. After a protest meeting against the higher fare, several hundred natives started the 10-mile walk to Alexandra Township.

The increased fare, which came into force on Tuesday, was granted to bus operators last November by the Johannesburg Local Road Transportation Board on account of increased costs of operation. The application of the higher fare was postponed until the users of the buses had had an opportunity of expressing to the Central Road Transportation Board. The Central Board heard the appeal last month and dismissed it.

Many hundreds of natives walked from the township to the city. A few came in cars, and many on bicycles. The routes of numerous city offices was broken by the late arrival of commuters. A large number of natives, who had no means of transport and were not prepared to face the walk of 10 miles, remained in the township and attended a protest meeting on the sports ground,

where a resolution stating that the residents were not prepared to pay 5d. for the journey was passed.

From about 4.30 p.m. hundreds of natives working in the city gathered at the terminus in Noord Street, where a line of buses was waiting. Some buses moved off without passengers, but did not proceed to the township. There was no disorder.

After 5 p.m. a meeting was held on the pavement opposite the bus stand, and speakers protested against the increased fare. Mr. J. B. Marks asked for justice for the Africans. They were, he said, the "lowest paid workers in the world," and were required to pay 10d. a day in fares. The increase had been granted because of the rise in costs, but not a quarter of the residents of the township had received cost of living increases.

Mr. Marks said that he had kept the books of a bus owner for five years, and these showed not only profits, but "surplus profits." A controller and inspectors had been appointed, and their salaries came from the pockets of the Africans.

Commenting on the trouble "The Star" later this week: "The rights and wrongs in the sanctioning by the Johannesburg Local Road Transportation Board, of an

MAFOKO A MOROKWENG

(Ke D. Ph. Mabhlangeni)
Serame se hithle, re bona pheto ja-nong. Motse wa Morokweng o latho-tse ke monamogolo Serato Senatle ka di 14 tsa July. O bobote thata se-baka se se telele. Se se ne se le bopitlo-ko go leta ke go thokahlala ga dipoti-tsa go mo direla lekesi; di seyo mo mabentleng a otlhe a mono.

PITSO EA SECHABA

(J. S. K.)
KHAOLO EA I (3)
Ditaba tsa pitso di ne di qala go fu-thumala, di ne di qala go chesa, banna ba ne ba ikutlwa ba sitoa go dula, go-bane ka eona nako eo Mojapere Moshio-eshoe a qetang go bua, eaba banna ba seng kae ba tlolela maotang a bona ka potlakho, ba re "morena, morena," ba kopa morena modula-setulo sebaka sa go hlalisa maikutlo a bona.

TSA MADIKGETLO

(L. D. Satekge)
Morulaganyi, A u ke u be mosa ka go nkenyetsa mafokoana ao ka pampiring ya sechaba "The Bantu World." E se ele sebaka se setelle re se re sa le botse tsa mono ga rena.



Metsoalle Hlokomelan

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MABASOTHO

Hape rena le di phahlo tsohle tsa basadi le tsa bana

TSA LESHUANE GA MAMABOLO

(L.J. Magagane.)
Batho ba tsebang Mr. Joel Moloi si ba tla thaba le go leloga go kwa tse-ka la 11 July 1943 e bile kopano e kgolo ya dikereke tsa Luthere fa Ga-Ma-mabolo go rala mokgalabye Joel Moloi si modiro wa bo "Evangelist" o a e swereng go tloga ngwageng wa 1887-1943 gomme o lesa modiro oo ka go fokola mmeleng.

Mopedi: "Banna, 'na ke ema go tla-tsa bojpiletso bona go lona; ke re go lona, baeso, a re kopaneng re be se-chaba se kopaneng, re be ka tlas'a taolo ea moeta-pele a le mong feela, re bu-puo e le ngwe feela eo e leng ea sechaba. Ke re a re atiseng moea oa lerato le kutloano har'a rona. Bao ba rona e leng badumedi, re tla hopola lentsoe le ngotsoeng Bukeng E Molemo, lentsoe leo le reng, 'ratumang, gobane lerato ke la Molimo.'



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(Ke B. E. Tshivhula)
Ka la di 17 July, 1943 kgoro e ile ya re, koto-koto. Gwa shala bo-mokgalabye mmeka-ngwetsi, gwa shala bo-mashia go abhola, gwa shala boMakgatho monye sehlaeng, gwa shala bo-rangolewa-hohle. Lesang re ba je, gobane mathaka a phema madi motseng.

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THE BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1943

Zimaxongo Ngaselutshabeni

AbaNcedani basatne rhoqo ukulubandezela utshaba kumahlalo onke odushe, kangangokuba kweduleyo iveki kude kwaqhuthumba omnye weenkewu ezintathu ezize nesi sibetho ehlabathini—uMsoleni waselaty. Urheme lo uzilahlile iintambo zombuso welo zwe emva kokuzigogonyela kuye yedwa iminyaka emininzi. Ngokungathanda ouzekiyo uva ukutshisa kwesafure nomlilo wabaNcedani osowusemnyango welay.

Umsebenzi wakhe ke uqhutywa nguBadoglio, inkunyevu apha yendoda, amazinyo aselesinya, eyayitshisa amaBhesiniya ngegese. Imikhosi yamaTaliyane yona yonganyelwe nguKumkani welo zwe, isinyabi esayekela iintambo kuMsoleni kwada konakala. Abantu baseItaly bavuye babe wofa akuwa ecaleni lendlela okaMsoleni unangoku basatakataka besithi makwenziwe uxolo nabaNcedani abanganqumamanga ndawo bona ukulubhexesha utshaba lwaseItaly de luzinikele luguqe ngamadolo.

Isiqinisekisi saseSicily sesiphantse ukuba sezandleni zabaNcedani sonke, kusele kuphela inyoba yomhlali etyekele kwItaly ngenqu. Kambe lusaxhathisile utshaba kwelo cala lwaye lungayekanga ukongeza imikhosi yalo apho, into leyo ebonisa ukuzimisela kwalo ukubalibazisa kangangoko abaNcedani. Phofu imikhosi yabaNcedani yona iqhubela phambili kakuhle ngokukodwa ngakunxweme olungasentla apho.

Ookhetshe babaNcedani nabo benza iindlavo eitaly naseJamani. ElaseHamburg lona eJamani kwiveki eduleyo ledlula onke akhe enziwa ngaphambili. Injongo kukuzicima ngazinye izixeko zotshaba ezithwele le mfazwe.

KwelaseRashiya kuxelwa impumelelo yemikhosi yamaRashiya kwimfazwe eliya shushu kwezi ntsuku. Isixeko saseOrel sona kuthiwa sesigutyungelwa kakubi ngamaRashiya kuluhlu oluphaka. Kuba amaJamani kuthiwa abhinq' omfutshane ukuzama ukuwanqumamisa noko kungancedinto, aye elahlekelwa ngamajoni nezixhobo kakubi kanye. Nakuluhlu olungentla kanye ngaseLeningrad kuxelwa ukuqava komlo noko ingekad' ibe ngomkhulu umbexesho.

Eziphuma eBulgaria zixela ukungavisisani kweziphathamandla apho ngenxa yokunysteleleka kwelo zwe namelene nalo ngengozi kuwo elindelekileyo yokuzinikela kweItaly. Ngathi uvukelo lwabantu lungelha nanini na apho. Kuvakala nokungxanga kwemikhosi emikhulu yamaJamani kwimida yalo mazwe aseBalkan.

Axhwithwa njalo amaJapan nawo empumalanga. Ookhetshe babaNcedani abawaniki nelincinane ikhefu kwiindawo ezisezandleni zotshaba. IMunda kwisicithi saseNew Georgia, eyona naba yamaJapan apho ngathi isemngciphekweni wokuwa nanini na kuba imikhosi yamaMerika seyiyoyamise ngodonga. Kuxelwa namagalelo ookhetshe babaNcedani eWake Island, Hong Kong Kiska njalo ke nakwezinye iindawo.

“UNCEDO LOKUQALA KWABENZAKEYEYO..”

“Uncedo Lokuqala kwabenzakeleyo” ligama lencwadi esandukubhucwa ngabeSt. John Ambulance Association baphesheya kweLigwa. Ibhawle ngesi-Ngesi, Zulu, Xhosa nangesiSuthu, zonke ezo lwimi encwadini enye. Nje ngoko igama layo lilela injungo yayo kukufundisa abantu ngeendlela zokunceda abenzakeleyo kwangoko besandukwenzakala. IsiXhosa sayo sesivakalayo kuba igquqwe liehle laso uMfu. J. J. R. Jolobe, B.A. Izele yimifanekiso yeendlela zokubotshwa kweengxwelerha nokuziphatha ngokunjalo.

Ngokufutshane yincwadi esagaluncedo kubo bonke abantu jikelele, ngokukodwa kwabafundela abunesi, abasezokulweni abanokuyifunda uxamnye nomfundo yempilo kwanakubasebenzi jikelele ngokungakumbi abasemgadini,

EZIBELENI KUKOMANI

(Nguntanomhle)

Sinovuyo ukubalula into yokuba uMn Dalamba wasekhay' apha abekade ezenza e“Rep” uvule eTylden kule kwata saye sivuyisana naye kakhulu.

UMfu. Z. C. Mtshwelo noMn. M. R. Masabalala babengabathunywa bale Bhodi yethu kwikomla yeeBhodi e-bidibene ngezi holdeyi zikaJune lo.

Kwakusoloko kusaziswa ngale ndibano yeNdlu Enkulu eyakuba seMgwali kaNgqika ngoDecember lo we 1943, kuba kaloku ingaqhelekile loo nto yokuya kwiNdlu Enkulu ehlotyeni ngenxa yezi holdeyi zeKresimesi. Anga ke ngoko onke amaTempile jikelele angabaza iliso kumaphandaba khona ukuze lingathi silili eli xesha. Thina apha Ezibeleni ngongaphangeliyo ongayikuya, usapho lukaNonesi luya lubeka kuba kaloku kuyiwa kwimkhulu leli phondo. Siyaveva amakhwelo la amana ukuthiwa ntyiwo, ntyiwo nguMgwali! Heze mhlambi nathi apha Ezibeleni siyibambe oku kwenkwili kolandelayo.

Kade umzi ongenandwendwe thina emakhoseni siya woyika. Ngubani ke othanda ukoyikwa? Livimbla lodwa elizitshixelayo xana lisitya. Hambani mzi ndini kaRhili ze nibabonise abathembu. Nawe muzukulwana kaMakapela uya kupitiliza uxele ungabe uze ume kakuhle.

UKUZIMISELA KWABATHEMBU

Mfo wam ngat'i umzi wakwaNgubenchuka ukuchishile utshi uya kude ukhonye phakathi kwenkunzi zasabaThenjini. Uza ubambe mfo kaBalfour, ayihlo kade sebejongo kwwe. Siya bona ukuba uyinxibele le ngubo inkulu siya mbhathayo njengoko seyitshilo into yasemaCiheni, into kaGaba kumhobe wayo.

Sisiva, sibona nangakwelenkoko yobutyalike akunagxoke kuba se wugosisiwe kade nasebukhwenkweni ibalulwa inkwenkwe kanantsi ekho amanye eetha. Lo into nyiphathisweyo uze uyigene.

Sinovuyo lokubalula into yokuthi uMzal. R. J. Balfour ongunyana kabawo uMn. J. Balfour oseLesseyton omnye wabaseki bobuTempile apha ebaThenjini, ugqiba ngoku unyaka eyinkulu yale Tempile yeSibane kuLukhanyani oKomani, ekubeni kunjalo unyulelwe ebugoseni nasetyaliki yakhe yamaMethodi. Siya yivuyela loo ndawo ukubona abantwana bebu bethabatha ikhondo elihle, singalibali ukubayaleza kuSomandla.

EASESOMERSET EAST

(NguSolibanzi)

Abantu baya bhubha kwaNojoli kufihlwa mihla le. Nengele ayisiphanga thuba yalana nje nokuba lithone ibanga ngaphaya kwentaba ibe nento nomntu. Amahlwempu wona iwafumana esisichenge.

Ugalelekile kutsha nje uMamTshawe uNombushe Ngozi ephuma eMtata Phesheya kweNciba. Inkosazana leyo ilundwendwe lomtakwabo uHeadman Braber B. O. M. Ngozi.

Ukho ngomzi lo noMn. J. Yose oseKapa ngentsbenzo; kwangokunjalo ukwakho noMn. K. Mdyeshe otisha eKaladoku noNozizwe T. Silwana okhaya liseMalear. Sele phindele eAll Saints apho afunda khona. Ebelundwendwe lukaMlungiseleli W. C. Teka.

Sikhe samthi tshe uNobala waseNkukhwebe uMzalwana G. L. Gunguluzwa esinga ebukhweni bakhe kwelamaGqunukhwebe.

NoPte. Glen Matebe undulukile ngomVula wasingu kulo nkampu yabo ngaseKapa. Sibe nethuba elimnandi naye.

Amanina ebekakelele kwaMlungiseleli W. C. Teka elungiselela unyangantathu; kwinkonde zalapha kubasamayeli siphawula abaNuz. J. Jack waseNgqura, noJ. Mahomba waseKhobonqaba, noJ. Coko waseGolden Valley noG. Mzizi Cook House, kuba Vangeli siphawule abaNuz. S. Siddi wasePearston noA. Mgunadlu waseNyara, noB. Tshanga waseGolden Valley, noW. Zabela wasePadderfontein.

IKONSATHI YABEZINALA

Ngomla wethoba kule yeKhala abantwana bezinala bebenengxikela yekonsathi esikolweni saseRhabe. Kwakuzele ngabadala kwakunye nolutha. U-Mn. J. M. Scott entethweni yakhe wathi injongo zalo konsathi kukukhuthaza imidlalo nemfundo kwaabo basaza kuya ezinaleni. Babetholozela abantwana bemfundo besitsho ngenqoma enambithe. Kayo necekileyo. Emva kokuba becele u“Nojoli” usibonda Braber B. O. M. Ngozi ube nentetho avenzayo ngokubhekisele kwelo culo. Ubayalile abantu ukuba bazidle ngo “Nojoli” bathi abelungu besithi Somerset East babebona besithi Nojoli igithile loo nto kuzizukulwana ngezizukulwana angafi uNojoli intombi kaNgqika.

Wenze intetho nangeli nye abaphinde balivuma u“Vukani kusasa nibe inyosi zizela zisebenza.” Nakweli abavusile ukuba nabo mabangathi kucula nje kuphela koko basebenze njengenyosi. Wagqibela ngelithi imbangeli yokuba sicinezelwe kukuvuka emini, sithi sicubukile njalo sigqithele emiphandeni ethi isidobelele ezant'i. Bambi bantsho-ntshe iikomityi, ngokwenjalo bavisa abantwana intliziyo ezibuhlungu. Yini na mzi ostsunda ukuba siusane.

Ngomhla we 13 kweyeKhala banduluka abantwana ukuya ezinaleni. Estishini kwakuzele abantwana bagilana

(Khangela kumhl'othi wesi 3)

apho ingozi ingalindelwa ukhula panini na. Kambe kungayimfuneko ukuba abazali nabo babenayo kuba ingozi ihla naphina ngokukodwa phakathi kosapho. Le newadi ihlanele ixabiso layo eliyihafugulweni (2s. 6d.) kungadityaniswa eyeposi. Sicinga ukuba ifumaneka kwiSecretary, St John Ambulance Association, Grand National Buildings, Johannesburg.

belondla impahla kwakunye nemiphako yabo. Babechayitile bambi bekedamile kuba beshiya amakhaya abo. Kwigela laseDikeni saphawula inzwakazi uJ. Mgxashe. AbaseNkukhwebe saphawula ngamaxhalanga antinga phezulu.

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Kukhwelelwe oko kuncola, kuphela ngaphandle ukuncola okumlanxe ezintwanantwana zingabahluzi bezazi; khwe

Ielisele esinyini konke ukuncola okute xhas malungwini omqolo, oku ngxwelerha kukhaze imi thambuko e-ethe-etha. Yithi ukuyilwa intlungu nge ezinchanjini saye izintso.

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AND

FAMILY SUPPLEMENT

Serial 99

SUPPLEMENT TO BANTU WORLD

AUGUST, 1943

The Editor's Column

The King's visit to North Africa has been in keeping with all the traditions of Kings of England. The history of Britain is full of episodes revealing the personal courage of her sovereigns. As long ago as 1066, an English King Harold, died in battle against an invader, and his successors ever since have always been ready to give a lead to their subjects.

King George VI has, throughout this war, given ample proof that the heroism of the Sovereign is as staunch as ever. During the worst period of Germany's terror-raids on England, the Royal Family remained at their posts with their people. Others might move away into the country, others might send their children overseas, but as long as there was danger, the King and Queen stayed on the spot.

That the danger was very real is shown by the fact that Buckingham Palace was actually hit by a bomb. In those dark days, when London was indeed "taking it," some of the brightest spots were the visits of the King and Queen to the worst bombed areas of London, where they talked with their homeless people.

This sense of duty and service is responsible for much that is finest in the British character, and is probably one of the secrets of the success of Democracy. While the Dictators, even before the war, went among their people protected by the bullet-proof glass of their armoured cars, our own monarchs have mixed freely with the population with no thought of fear, for they knew that they had the respect and affection of all. Herr Hitler, broadcasting to the people of Germany has always made elaborate arrangements to ensure that every person should listen. King George has had no need to do that, for on the occasions of his rare broadcasts to the Empire we are all anxious to listen without compulsion.

Today, when Germany's terrible weapons are being turned against her, and the United Nations' Air Forces are laying waste the industrial districts of the Ruhr, smashing relentlessly the factories which were turning out the machinery of war, we wonder whether Herr Hitler has seen fit to travel in an open car among his stricken people or whether he is hiding away in one of his fortified retreats.

Inspired by the visit of their King, whom they honour as monarch and admire as an individual, our armies begin the deliverance of Europe. With God and the right on their side, they shall prevail.

The Editor

The New Competition

By The Editor

Our new competition has proved both popular and successful. Final consideration has still to be given to many entries, but we have chosen one to print this month as one of the prizewinners. We commend Margaret Phahlana's essay on two points especially: her idea is original and it is also practical. Many of you whose work showed praiseworthy enthusiasm failed, nevertheless, because your planning failed to carry conviction. To educate or emancipate the whole of the Bantu is a laudable desire, but its execution is beyond the powers of any one man, and our purpose, in setting this competition was to collate the reasonable ambitions of individuals.

Margaret Phahlana, whose entry appears below, receives a prize of 10/6, and a complete list of prize-winners will be published in our next issue.

HOW I WISH TO SERVE MY PEOPLE

It is my great wish and aim to serve my people. I had often wondered how to do this when inspiration came to me one day through a child.

I was doing my daily practice at the piano this day when I perceived a small child watching me through the open window. She seemed deeply interested in the music. Even as I looked at her, scarcely a limb of hers moved, so intently was she listening. When I came to a difficult part in the music my attention was diverted for a time, and when I turned to the window again, a little crowd had gathered. I thought that the children had come to disturb me purposely but the thought was only momentary; the children were as interested in my playing as the first one had been. I made as if to stop and they all looked disappointed, then one, older than the rest ventured to say, "Please give us some more of the music."

When the children had gone, I sat down to think about them. They had been genuinely interested in the music, they were musicians but they had no one to guide them. This gave me an idea. I had found the key to my wish: I would try to share my knowledge of music—however limited—with the children of my people. Myself being to some extent gifted, I would try to discover the same gift in others, and encourage them.

This is what I am doing now. It is not easy, but I am inspired by the knowledge that Africans are true musicians at heart, and that I am doing something for my people.

The Chinese had great belief in united effort. Too often we find that things are not done, simply because people cannot agree to work together: "If two men are of one mind, the yellow earth can be changed to gold."

A Family That I Know



THE JOURNEY BY SEA

N'gombi had never been on a ship before. He had never seen one at close quarters, and when they arrived at the quay-side and looked up at the grey ship that was to take them so far away, he was amazed that so enormous a thing could float. Members of various women's organisations served free cups of tea to the waiting troops and excitement was in the air. Only one thing was missing. N'gombi felt that this adventure would have been quite perfect if only Reuben had been there to share it with him. He found himself looking at things from Reuben's point of view and wondering what sort of jokes he would have made out of them.

Once they were on board, everyone began to make jokes about seasickness. They laughed to find that sailing was quite smooth after all and waved until they could no longer distinguish the people who were cheering them on their way. Then the wind grew cooler and the waves bigger, and presently as they left the harbour behind, one by one the soldiers left the deck. But N'gombi enjoyed every moment of it and stood for a long time gazing out over the sea and watching the skyline of the port grow dim in the distance. Here was N'gombi, once a poor boy of no account, now a trained soldier sailing across the ocean, to see the world.

Next time: Reuben the Despatch Rider.

DOUBLE ANAGRAMS AGAIN

P. N. T. SIGCAU sends some new Double Anagrams. Can you work them out? TEA plus TIMES equals APPROXIMATIONS. TEA plus SOIL equals PLACE APART IN QUARANTINE. TEA plus MOULD equals TO REGULATE THE PITCH IN MUSIC. TEA plus RUN equals STUDY OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

Look for the answers on the back page.

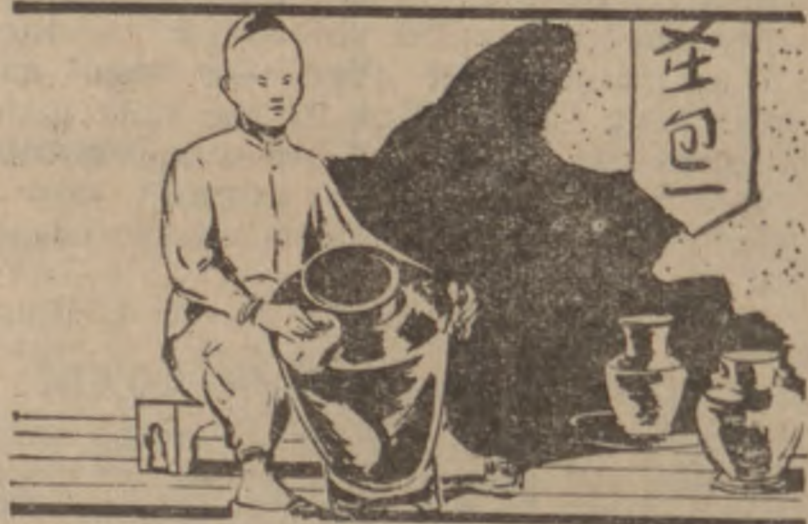
AROUND THE WORLD
at TEA TIME
CHILDREN OF CHINA

China could be called the Land of the Opposite Way Round, for indeed many of their customs are the exact opposite of ours. For example, their women wear trousers, and their men wear skirts; we use black as a mourning colour while they wear white, and so on. Obviously, too, our customs must look very odd to them!



If you wish to learn something about everyday life in China today, you will enjoy two books, by Elizabeth Lewis, "Young Fu" and "Ho-Ming". Both these books are in most of our children's libraries if you are fortunate enough to live in a town. Young Fu is a young boy who has been brought up on his father's tiny farm, where every inch of soil is made to prosper by careful, back-breaking and everlasting hard work. His widowed mother brings him into the city of Chungking to be a coppersmith.

Craftsmen in China are perhaps the most painstaking and honourable in the world. Young Fu soon learned that only the very best work would do, that designs must be original, that it would be better to destroy an inferior piece of work than to let it go out into the world to bring disrepute to the man who made it. He learned many other things too. He discovered opium, the sinister drug that brings wealth to those who trade in it, but misery and death to those who fall victim to the smoking habit. He met with bandits, for China has suffered much from bandits who plundered the country-side and ruined peaceable farmers. And he saw the terror of the river-dragon, when the Yangtsee rose in flood



Perhaps the most interesting part of this story, is the way Young Fu came in contact with foreigners, and learnt new ideas. The old Chinese were superstitious, and their superstitions did them a good deal of harm. The belief in Dragons was a case in point. Dragons were supposed to exist

in fire and in flood and in all sorts of natural occurrences common to us all. But the old Chinese believed that it was unlucky to interfere with these dragons, and the consequence was that they suffered much damage without making any effort to avoid it. Young Fu, in the story, horrifies his mother by helping some old people who are endangered by the flood, and again by being brave enough to help in putting out a fire in a hospital. Young Fu's venturousness brings him only good fortune however, and we see in him a good example of the new Chinese.

Ho Ming is a similar example, for she is struggling against China's old prejudice against allowing a woman to do anything but look after the home. Her father has new ideas too, but her grandmother is very disgusted with the breaking away from tradition. The first exciting thing that happens to Ho Ming is that they allow her to leave her feet unbound, and this is considered a very daring departure, for all good Chinese girls used to have their feet bound tightly in cloths to prevent them from growing. The process was painful, and walking about on feet four inches long was difficult.



Ho Ming meets a Chinese woman doctor, and learns something of hygiene quite by accident, so when a wave of mosquito-borne malaria sweeps the country-side, little Ho Ming, goes about killing mosquitoes though she is not at all sure why. She has a fancy that she is really destroying disease dragons which have taken the mosquito shape!

Later on, Ho Ming is sent to school by the woman doctor, and learns to help in the dispensary. She is quick to pick up the new ideas, and when we leave her, at the end of the book, we feel that she is going to make a great success of her career as a doctor.

Many of China's old Dragons are perishing in this war. Many Ho Mings and young Fuses are growing up to help China throw off her enemies. This period will see an end to much of the superstition that has kept China from taking her place in the modern world, but we hope that her charm will always remain. The Chinese have courage and endurance far beyond the common measure, they have already held the fort against Japanese aggression for several years, we are proud to have them as our allies and we hope that we shall keep their friendship through long years of peace.



Cash prizes are given for contributions to this column

THREE CHAUFFEURS

A gentleman once advertised for a chauffeur to drive his car. The next day, three drivers turned up for an interview, and the gentleman saw each in turn. To each one he asked the same question, "How near can you drive to the edge of a precipice without going over?" The first one answered that he could go within a couple of inches. The second one said he had often gone within half an inch. The third looked most shocked, and replied, "Indeed, Sir, I have never tried, and I am sure that I shouldn't care to either."

"Splendid," said the old gentleman, and the third man got the job.

Victor Meoseli.

A NEW WORD GAME

E. M. X. Mbarane suggests a new game with words. Shuffle up all the letters of a fairly big word and see how many smaller words can you make. THREE, for example, gives you TEE, HER, HERE, TREE, THE, THERE, while from TRAINER you can get TEA, RAIN, NEAR, TEAR, TRAIN, ART and many more. If you take a really big word, you will find that you can make a very long list and this is a game that is good for your spelling.

RIDDLE

Sasagu Jonga sends this riddle for you to ask your friends. What is the difference between a kite and a prince? Can you find the answer by playing with words? Look on the back page if you can't manage it.

WHO KEPT THE KEY?

Three men shared a car. One wore a blue suit, so he was called Mr. Blue, another wore a brown suit so he was called Mr. Brown, and the third was a soldier called Corporal Khaki. They drove in turns, but when night came they could not decide which of them should keep the key. Mr. Blue said he should have it because the car was blue. Mr. Brown said he wanted it because he lived in Brown Street. When they asked the advice of the garage proprietor, he smiled and handed it over at once to the soldier. Why?

Sam N'Kosi.

Solution on Page 4.

WAR TERMS EXPLAINED MAGNETIC MINE

This is a kind of mine which depends upon magnetic contrivance which explodes the mine as soon as a metal ship passes within a certain distance. The advantage is that the magnetic mine does not have to come into actual contact with the ship, and need not rest upon the surface.

The Germans hoped great things from this invention, but within one week of its being put into operation, the British had invented a device for neutralising its magnetic effects.



Uncle Arthur's Letter

Box 792,
Johannesburg.

My dear Friends,

I suppose it is a characteristic of Man that he has always yearned after the impossible. I believe myself that it is one of the signs of our immortality, distinguishing us from the lower orders of life, the animals who are content with the things within their reach. It is fascinating to look back into history and to see how many things, once considered impossible have actually turned into commonplace features of our daily life. There are probably few of us today, even in the remotest country districts, who are not completely familiar with the sight of an aeroplane flying along overhead, thousands of feet up in the sky. How completely incredible this would have been fifty years ago. Yet the story of flying takes us right back into the days of the Ancient Greeks. There is a story about a man named Daedalus who invented the wedge, the axe, and sails to catch the wings. One day Daedalus and his son Icarus were imprisoned in a tall tower, and they escaped by means of feather wings which they fastened to their bodies by wax. With these they soared easily over the prison walls to freedom, but Icarus was so delighted with this new power that he went sailing up into the sky until the hot sun melted the wax and he crashed to death into the ocean, which was given the name Icarian Sea in his memory.

It is unlikely that this story is anything but a myth, it shows us how, even then, men's thoughts turned to flying as the highest of human powers. Probably many people during the centuries that followed, watched the birds swooping so easily through the air, and pondered over the problem of learning the birds' secret and applying it to man. The next great name in the history of Aviation was one which you have certainly heard of at school, the great Leonardo da Vinci. As well as being a famous painter, he was an inventor, and he, too, spent long hours over designing a machine to fly.

It was not until our own times that aviation really began to make progress. I remember well the great stir that was made here in this country by the daring flights of Major Alistair Miller some years before the Great War. Conservative old people protested that such things were against Nature, and they were quite certain that aviation could never be any more than a sensational "stunt."

We developed very quickly after those days, and flying was already playing a big part when I went to France in 1916. I remember well how impressed we were to hear that our machines were actually doing over eighty miles an hour!

And now, today, air travel has become a matter of commonplace, so much so, that I shall not be at all surprised, after this war, to hear of rich

people keeping a small plane as they now keep a car.

I have been led to think of all this by a peace of news I heard the other day, and which I am sure you will find most interesting too. You probably know that our American Negro cousins have been playing a most worthy part in the United Nations' war-effort, but you probably did not know that they had their own All Negro Fighter Unit. The training takes place at Tuskegee, the famous Alabama institute which pioneered Negro education. Entrance qualifications are the same as for anyone else, and the course covers all the subjects connected with air warfare, they do Navigation, Morse, Meteorology, the weather science, as well as Aeronautic Mechanics and so on. Those who do not become pilots have a chance of being Wireless Operators, or Observers, Gunners or ground staff.

This Unit has been in existence since the early days of America's entry into the war, and how enthusiastically the American Negroes have responded to the call is shown in a little item of news that may have escaped your notice. You will remember the fall of Pantelleria, Italy's island outpost in the Mediterranean? Well, amongst the different fighter squadrons taking part in the Allied attack which resulted in that fall, was this same U.S. All-Negro Fighter Unit. The attack on Pantelleria was something new, because it was the first time that a fortified position had surrendered to aerial warfare alone. The German Air Force at the outbreak of this war was very strong, and they boasted that it was all-powerful, but in every case they had to follow it up with land troops. Now we have shown that we have mastered this new art of warfare, and turned Germany's weapon of destruction into one of liberation.

*Your
Uncle Arthur*

Strange But True

Everyone knows that the whale is the largest mammal in the world, but not many people know just how large that is. Perhaps you will be surprised to hear that three grown-ups could sit round an afternoon tea table in a whale's mouth. The fishy atmosphere might make this a trifle unpleasant, but it could be done. Nor is this all: it would be quite possible to go to sea in the whale's mouth, and you could stay for some days. Standing, you would be knee deep in sea water, but as long as the whale kept his mouth shut, you would be in an enclosed cavern of air, even though he dived beneath the surface, and since whales rise to the surface to breathe, there would be no real risk of suffocation.

We hasten to say, however, that tea in the kitchen, and sea-voyages by boat, are doubtless to be preferred.

Tickey Tales



We give you here a story from the desert.

By Ruth N'komo

Any one who has seen a camel has been struck at once by its almost insufferable air of superiority. It looks with contempt upon man and beast alike. No humiliation can upset its dignity, and no tribulation can break its proud spirit. Gather round and listen to the story of the secret in the camel's heart.

Once upon a time, the camel was a friendly beast who would do a good turn to anyone. He rejoiced in the peculiar hump which enabled him to be of such service to man in the desert, and he was ever eager to please.

Then one day, there arrived a mysterious traveller. He wore the robes of a holy man, and his eyes shone with a strange fire. He halted where the camel and his two friends, the horse and the donkey, were resting under the shade of a date palm at the oasis. "I need a mount for my journey," said the stranger, "one that will carry me fast and far and uncomplainingly, for the way I travel is long and exceedingly hard."

The three friends stepped forward out of the shade.

"That will be me," said the horse, "for I travel more swiftly than any other animal I know."

"Or me," said the donkey, "for I never complain."

"Yet I travel furthest in this wild desert, for I need not stop for water," said the camel, and they all three looked at the stranger.

The horse was a handsome steed, and the traveller mounted him with a word of thanks and began to ride away, but the other two followed for they were anxious to see what would happen next. Sure enough, the horse, which at first had galloped off in a magnificent cloud of dust, began to tire, and finally was forced to stop.

"My turn," said the donkey, but still the camel rolled along behind.

And presently even the donkey had to confess himself worn out, but the camel was as fresh as ever, and with a word of farewell to his companion, he rode away steadily with the stranger upon his back.

The story goes that they rode as far as the legendary land of Nirvana, and that the camel actually crossed over into the Land of Beyond, which the living eye may not see. Certainly something put him out of humour with the workaday world, for since that day all camels go about with a picture of Paradise in their minds and a great look of scorn in their eyes.

HISTORY IN THE MAKING



THE KING VISITS NORTH AFRICA

During the course of his visit to the victorious Allied Armies in North Africa, His Majesty the King greeted members of the Native Military Corps at Tripoli. Here you see the King's car driving past a guard of honour formed by a Basuto regiment.

CUT HERE

TEA-TIME ACROSTIC 99

By Samuel Mngomezulu

- 1st UPRIGHT :
A doctor who specialises in the eye.
2nd UPRIGHT :
Stone work.
CLUES ACROSS :
1 This drug comes from the poppy.
2 Slightest mark of punctuation.
3 Eastern European mountains.
4 An opera's book of words.
5 Empire now vanished from North Africa.
6 Goes under tea-cup.
7 Carry the tea on this.

Riddle-mee-ree answer Beaver

RIDDLE-ME-REE

- My first is in Bread and it's also in Butter;
My second's is Yelling and also in Mutter;
My third's in America, Canada too;
My fourth is in Vision and also in View;
My fifth is in Paper but never in Paint;
My sixth is in Martyr but never in Saint;
My whole is a beast who was nearly extinct.
His talent for building is really distinct.

WHO KEPT THE KEY ?

Because his name was Mr. Khaki. (Car-key.)

SOLUTION R eade R
E videnc E
To L as S
TEA TIME T ire D
ACROSTIC I sl E
98. O ve N
N ourishmen T

ANSWER TO RIDDLE

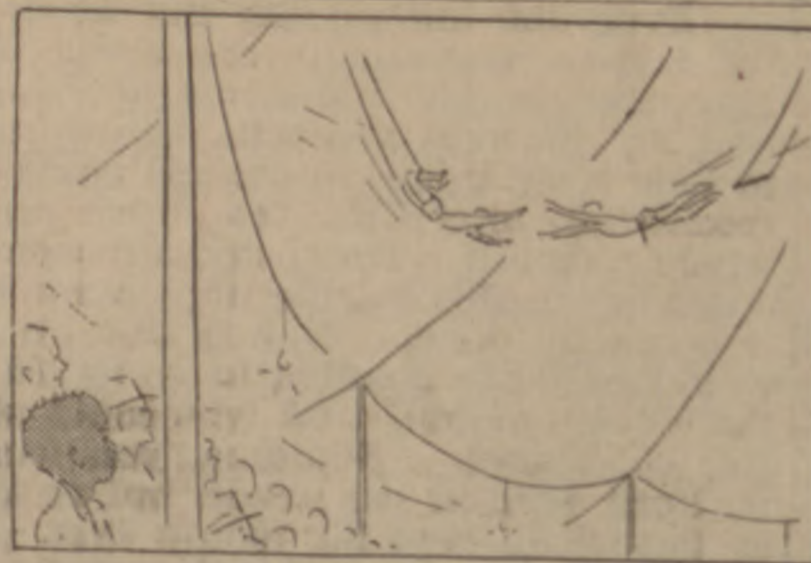
A kite is thrown to the air, but a prince is heir to the throne.

ANSWERS TO DOUBLE ANAGRAMS

ESTIMATES. ISOLATE. MODULATE. NATURE.



Tommy was very frightened when the elephant marched him all round the circus, and the ring master looked as though he would be very cross, but the people thought it was a good joke and they began to clap and cheer.



When the elephant's turn was over they let Tommy sit in a corner and watch the rest of the performance. He quite forgot his troubles when the acrobats were swinging and leaping from the high wire above.



Afterwards the manager came to speak to him. He said that he could come and sit on the elephant again tomorrow, and Mammy and Daddy could have free seats.

APHA EWORCESTER

(NguKrobemnyango)

Kungosizi olunzulu esibika kule mihlathi udaba olubuhlu lokusweleka ko-Mzalwana Philip Felani obengumphathi weBanda likaLamba apha nobesakha sambika ukungaphili kuyo le mihlathi awadeske wenzelwa umbuliso liBanda eli khona apha kuyo le nyanga ifileyo esinga eKaladokhe ukuxelenga impilo yakhe apha athe watshabela khona. Inkosikazi yakhe obilande lo mphanza ifike sele fihlwe ngezolo. Seyibuye ya lapha inkosikazi leyo ukwela eCraddock apha.

Kwakhona kungolunzulu usizi esibika kule mihlathi ukutshaba koNkosk. Lily Skweyiya apha ngomVulo we 28 June, 1943, wafihlwa ngosuku olulandelayo ngenkonzo yamaWesile nguMyangeli Qangule. Umfikazi lo ubevela eCraddock apha wayehlala khona eze kumyeni wakhe uMn. Skweyiya wakwLeta, yena umfikazi yintombi yakwaSkweyiya eman-tshilibeni. Ushiya iinkedamana ezimbini, intombi nenkwenkweni esinovelwano olukhulu naaba bantwana. Yinkwenkweni yakwaPietersen eCraddock eMazangweni nguWalton ebihlala kwamfikazi Mina Tshangatshangwa uMam-Pinga ePotyi eswelelekele esibe-dlele apha yangwatywa ngenkonzo yamaTopiya. Sivelana nabazali balo mtwana abaseKaladokwe.

ABANTU NEZINGABO

Ulapha uMina Skweyiya waseBai eze kuyisekazi uMn. W. Skweyiya walapha. Inkosazana le ikhangeleka ikwimpilo e-necomekayo.

Ikhe yesi eKapa inzwakazi yakwaMabinza nguVirginia eyitshabalakazi yalapha ngezi holidi zobusika.

Uye wabuya eVilo uNkosk. R. Siqaza apha wayeye khona ngezi holidi.

Sikhe setshe phakathi komzi lo uMn. Matlare inkunyevu yaseBeaufort West kwesabeBala isikolo kwelo elumwendwe lwakwaMn. noNkosk. Lockay ePotyi, abeBala. Umhlekezi lo ukhe watumana indlebe nenkunyevu yalapha ngezidla umzi, yabuya inkunyevu yalapha yamsa emadodeni omzi kwilali entsha apha ingxoxo zithe zaba zezintle nezimnandi. Siyonge enkaweni iziqhamo zezintlanganisio.

NguMn. J. Majebe, ofundisa eGeinskraal kwesabeBala nokhaya liseDe Aar obekhe walumwendwe lwenkunyevu yalapha ngezi holidi, kwakunye noMn. Bunga waseXesi.

Ulapha uNkosk. Hlongwana wase-Tekwini ngokuxelonga impilo.

Ubelapha ekhayeni uSolomzi Yanta ofunda eClarkbury Institute okweholidi zobusika.

Ungekhyaya eli uRev. Daniels webandla laseTopiya ePhangala ezijemini kwa-Heller (Standard Fruit Company). Umaneli lo abuye azokushumayeza abantu bakaThixo ngoThixo.

Ubuyile uMn. J. Fazzie esikolweni sobavangeli eDikeni apha wayeyokufundela ubuvangeli khona. Ubuya ewafumbethe osixhenxe amagunya obuvangeli. Sivuyisana kakhulu nomumzana lo ukuthi azikhathaze ebudaleni bakhe okokuba ayokufunda ngoThixo aze athethe angqine akwaziyo. Abanye abantu banobudenge bokuba akuyomfuneko ukuba iBhaibhile ifundelwe esikolweni kuba uThixo eza kuma ecaleni komshumayeli xa eshumayela amxelele into amakayithethe. Badeske abanye bacinge ukuba bona bengayanga nje esikolweni babhetole kunabavangeli abaye esikolweni kunye nabefundisi. Yingoondo ephantsi leyo!

Ulapha uMn. Sobekwa kwiDry Cleaners zalapha.

Uye wabuya ekhaya uMn. J. Sali oyiAgent yeli phepha apha.

Siya khula isikolo salapha. Ngoku kulonka eyesine itishala.

Siya phinda siya mbongoza umbhaleni wethu lo abhale ebhale iphepha (page) anganqumlezi amaphepha amabini kuba iya xaka koomashini loo nto. (Mhleli)

Iye kwelo zwe labadala, leminyange. Inge ingaba imphambile umTyholi njengok'ibisenza kubadlali. Ithi intwana engumtshana wakhe, sokube sibonane kwelo zwe lakuloMoses, Ngenecaba nentando yomPhathi Omnye, Onguye uKristu, iNkosi yethu. Indlela yakho mayibentele, ibembhlope, Kube hele, kube luvuyo eZulwini; (Kuzinyembezi emhlabeni, kuzizimbonono, Ma sikhale eluxolweni, ethembeni, nase-luthandweni, Ma kube njalo.

Ncincilili!

Indaba Zase Dordrecht

(Ngowakhona)

Kuwo lo nyaka siwuphetheyo, sibe nenyanga ezimbini ezithe zabalasela ngokubanda, baza ke nabantu balapha banje ngoembla emiwehleni yazo, ngokuzigcina ngezindlu zabo. Ezinyanga ke zombini—eyeSilimela, neyeKhalala—azisayi kulibaleka ngokubanda kwazo.

Ngomhla wa 24 kwekaCanzibe, abadlali be 'Soccer' balapha (Primrose) baya kuzibalula eLady Frere, beye kulwela indebe khona. Ngelishwakazi elikhulu impi yaseIndwe ziyange iphumelele ukuya ngenxa yokunqaba kwezinto zokuhamba. Abadlali ke ababeye kumela iDordrecht, phantsi kwengqonyela enkulu yalapha, uMn. H. M. Mqomo naaba:— A. Tsolekile (Capt.) D. I. Mgobo (Sec.), E. Bikile (Vice Sec.), E. Mpakama, J. Ntongo, A. Mvotlo, S. Naki, S. Thini (soldier), S. Tafu, T. Mantyi, kunye noE. Ngwevela.

Yaba ngomhla omkhulu, nomnandi kakhulu. Kwaqalwa ngo 2.30 p.m., kwaba ngunkankanka macala. Ema kwemizuzu ethile, maxa sele lisosongeka ixesha, lwaqala lwezibalula uswazi olude, unyana kaMgobo, lwadlala lwashiya amanga emnyango, ngokufaka ibola ezimbini, ngemizuzu yokugqibela, yaba ke njalo indebe leyo be kusilelwa yona inikelwa eDordrecht, yanikwa igama lokuba nguNomathamba kuba ize noThemba kaMgobo.

EZENTENETYA

Ngomhla we 3 kwedlulileyo kundulu-ke impi yententya yalapha (Tennis players) yasinga eSterkstroom, ukuya kudlala khona, ikwa hamba nengqonyela yethu uMn. H. M. Mqomo. Abadlali yayingaba: Amanene E. Mpakama, D. Mgobo, B. Vaveki, kunye no C. Moliko; Amanenekazi O. Rasmeni, A. Matloporo, L. Ngoma, kunye noE. Khalipha.

Kwasentlandlolo iSterkstroom yatsho ngegalelo esasingazange sibe nakho ukulihlanganisela. Lithe xa libantu bahle, wavakala esithi, "Inguqu mawedini aseDordrecht!" Zazibalula apha izinto zomgobo, nezompakama sele zibile zingamangqawala, zilutyadi. Abantu bakhwankqiswa kukufumana ukuba iDordrecht ibethwe nge "games" ezintathu, kuba babelindele ukusibetha basibhunyule.

ABANTU NEZINGABO

Sikhe sabona kwaphakathi komzi lo uMn. V. T. Tshabe oze kuchitha iholidi yakhe apha.

Kwakwezo ntso kweyeSilimela, umzi waseDordrecht ube selusizini olukhulu lokushiywa nguSibodana wawo uMn. H. M. Mgobo, osishiye ukuya kwelo khaya lokuphuma ngomhla we 19 ngom-Gqibelo ngentsimbi yesithandathu kusasa.

Lo mfo ibingumntu obethabatha inxa-

ISIMBONONO SOMTSHANA

(NguH. M. Z. Ndayi)

Au—u—u—, Ewe—e—e! kambe kuvakele, ihumbile induna enkulu, Kuvakele ukubamba kweTshawe, kwento ethandwa ngabunzini, ITshawe, iSipho sakwaBotha, nesabantu bomhlaba naseZulwini. Ewe kambe nathi siya mbinga kumanyano lomZantsi Afrika, Sithi nathi sesethu iSipho, ngowethu simphiwe, asimbolekwa; Sisipho kumanyano lomboxo, lweqakamba, lwententya, lwamadodana, Amadodana omanyano lomboxo, amadodana omanyano lweqakamba, Amadodana omanyano lwententya, sisikhalo nesijwili, nesimbonono. Mna ke mtshana wakhe ndithi: "Bazali nani bazalwana sulani iinyembezi, Sulani amehlo, musani ukulila, musani ukukhedama, musani akuba nesinghala. ITshawe lamatshawe lihambile linishiye nemfundiso nengqondo, ITshawe linokile lihamba indlela yabaninzi, yookhokho, ITshawe liyokusilungiselela indawo eKhayeni laseNyangweni." Ndithi umnikile uTshawe' umbombo, Umnikile uMatswi-tswi waseRhini, isixeko seeNgwele, Usunduz' intam' axel' inciniba, Umathwethw' ukuhamb' axel' iNxha-nxhosi. He, isishiyile into kaBotha, (Khangela kumhlathi wo 1)

xheba enkulu emidlalweni yolutsha, wayengumfo obezithobile kakhulu ebantwini, elinyamekele kakhulu nelizwi likaThixo, eyinkokeli yetyalike yase-Tshetsi (Holy Cross Mission Church). Lo mfo ushiye ibhothekazi letyalike ayakhileyo, waza washiya nonyana wakhe emfuthile ngefuthe lemfundo, wanga kakade ubelinde yena ukuba abuye emfuthweni, kuba umshiyi esaqala ukusebenza.

Imisebenzi yalo mfo kaMgobo ayisoze iphume ezingqondweni zethu thina apha eDordrecht kwaye naye ngokwakhe akf-sokuze alibaleke.

Le nzwana ke ishiye inkosikazi yayo ingumhlolokazi, kwakunye nabantwana bayo ababini, uThemba noNomalige, kwakunye nabanye abantwana ababini awabanikwa nguMantyi walapha ukuba abondle njengokuba babhujelwa ngunita wabo endleleni esinga ngaphandle kwelamaBhulu.

UMHLA WOMGCWABO

Umngcwabo wakhe wawumkhulu kakhulu, kwaye umngcwabo omkhulu ngale ndlela asizange siwubone apha eDordrecht. Ngenxa yentobeko, nentobeko yakhe kwiCouncil yalapha, ingoduse ngomkhumbi osele wenziwe (ready made) odle, i£7 0s. 0d., yaba sisipho ke eso. UNobala we Advisory Board, uMn. H. M. Mqomo, wenze isipho sehempe ebeyenziwe eyi £1 5s. Kwavela imoto kwiinkalwana zonke ezivela eIndwe, Sterkstroom, nabasemaphandleni, abanye behlewe emahasheni, abanye behamba ngenyawa.

Lo mfo wagodusa ngenkonzo ezuke kunene eCaweni yaseTshetsi iphethwe nguMn. Mabutho waseTshetsi, apha kwaba yinyambalala yabantu abamHlophe, abeBala kunye nabaNtsundu, indu leyo yeCaweni yazala mfici, yaphuphuma kukuzala.

Zathetha apha izithethi zabamHlophe, ngesimo, ngentembeko kunye nentobeko kaMfi lo kwasebantwaneni bakhe. Wathi uMn. Beyers, wase D.R. Church. "Le ndoda ayizange iyityeshele inyaniso kuyo yonke imicimbi ebe sikade siyisingatha kunye. Namhla nje indoda yamadoda ilishiyile eli."

Wakhatshwa ngabantu abakumakhulu amathandathu (600)—abamHlophe abeBala, nabaNtsundu. Isipho akhatshwa ngaso ngabantu ibe yi £20 idibene yonke.

ISICELO SAKHE SOKUGQIBELA

Amazwi kamfi okugqibela awabekise kubaninawe bakhe ngala: "Ndamelela uThixo ebulweleni bam ukuba andolulele imihla ndikhe ndimise ibotwe le-Caweni ukuze ndingakhalazelwa ngabantu ngeemali zabo. Wandiphakamiso, ndabe ndamelela uThixo xa ndandisesibhedlele kuKomani, andolulele imihla ade agqibe uThemba esikolweni, ndaza kwakhona ndamelela ukuba khe andiphe imihlana ayibone uThemba imisebenzi ebe ndikade nliyenza eCaweni. Ngaba ke ndimkhathaza ngani na uThixo kuba uzifilele izicelo zam."

ULiso, uMn. Spencer Hall uthe entshweni yakhe: "Le ndoda nguyise we Holy Cross Mission Church." Ibali likamfi lide kakhulu kodwa andimandawo yokulifaka kuyo, kuba le ndoda ibikhokho kuzo zonke izinto ezintle, nezinecomekayo, siyo ke le nto namhla nje kukho ukungqukuleka okungaka emzini lo ngaye.



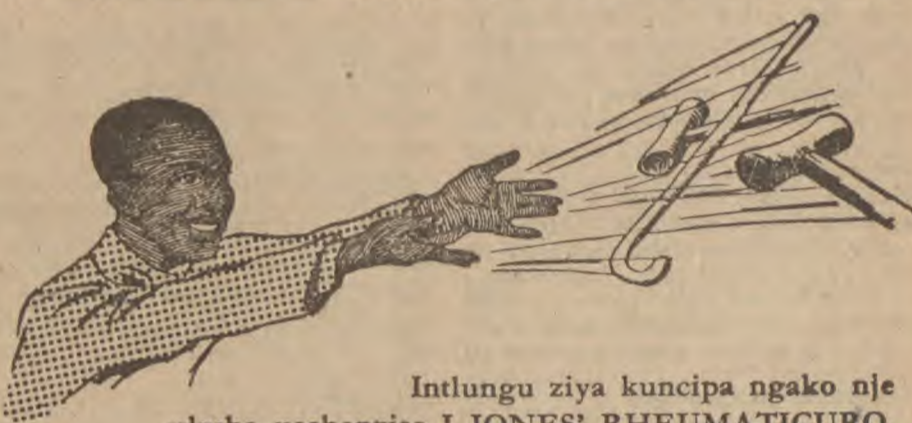
SCHOOL BOOKS

ISITOLE SAKWA SHUTER AND SHOOTER sezincwadi nokokuloba—eMaritzburg sipete njalo ezona ncwadi ezitandwa abantu. ZONKE izincwadi zesikole ezisetshenziswa ezikoleni zabantu zigewele. Sokutumela incwadi yamanani azo NGESIHLE.

SHUTER & SHOOTER

*Booksellers And Stationers
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**LAHLA LOMITI YAKO
YOKUNGCILEZA NENTONGA**



Intlungu ziya kuncipa ngako nje ukuba usebenzise I JONES' RHEUMATICURO. Eliyeza lidumileyo kunene liya kunyibilikisa ityefu Escazini, Emisipeni nase Malungwini. Ukuhamba ute nqo kobalula. Ukubanjwa sisifo Sokuqaqamba kwamatambo, Kwezinyawo, Kwenyonga, Neqolo kuya kukhululwa, uze ubuye ube yindoda mhlambi umfazi okhululekileyo kwakona.

Ukuba njalo ngamatuba atile uthatha itham le Jones' Rheumaticuro, uze ngalondlela uvingcele ukufumbelana kwe Uric Acid, aumelwe kukuzoyika ezizifo zibuhlungu.

I JONES' RHEUMATICURO seyine minyaka engapezu kwama 60 itengiswa apa e South Africa. Iqatshelewe ngokuba lelona yeza lipambili. Abantu ababekade belele iveki ezininzi, bengenako ukunyatela pantsi.



Kangela epakethini umfanekiso wendoda ehamba ngemali.

bavukile basebenza ngentsuku ezintathu zokuba befumene amatham okuqala e JONES' RHEUMATICURO. Nawupina Uggqira ne Kemisti bayakuxelela ukuba ilungile. Bayawuva bewazi umsebenzi wayo olungileyo.

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I JONES' RHEUMATICURO ithengiswa kuzo zonke indawo nge 3/6 ibhotile mhlambi ngqo ku P.O. BOX 938, CAPE TOWN ngokwamkelwa kwexabiso.

XJ37-2



HOW THIS TORCH HELPS ME TO KEEP MY JOB

Four years ago I was out of work but a friend told me about a job in a garage a few miles from town. But no man ever worked there for long. I was afraid but decided to try this job.



The first week I gave wrong change: I couldn't change a wheel quickly and motorists complained to the boss. That was because at night the lights at the garage were bad.



I told my friend and he said "Buy an Eveready Torch." I did and used it every night. Now, I have been boss-boy here for nearly 4 years and call my Eveready my 'Best Friend.'



NATIONAL CARBON CO. (PTY.) LTD., Port Elizabeth.

No. 2

LETTER TO AFRICAN WOMANHOOD

THE WAY TO A MAN'S HEART

A friend of mine who was a spinster was very fond of telling public gatherings that the only way to a man's heart is via his stomach—meaning thereby, that given good food and in sufficient quantities, a man is the finest of domesticated animals!

When one remembers that there are scientists who are discovering that in fact man is a later creature than woman and that he is nearer the jungle than she is, and as a machine, less developed, one cannot help smiling very indulgently at what this friend preached with so much confidence and apparent authority!

But you only have to live with a man to see that this is but a small facet of the truth. Like the woman, he likes

good food and like her too, he likes plenty of it. But he is very much of a "spoilt" child, always wanting to be adored, loved, worshipped, obeyed, nursed. He is a very touchy human, animal and an unkind word or a sullen look will hurt him far more than the woman thinks it would.

Given enough love, enough care—he is one of life's most precious possessions. He becomes deeply loving, devoted, loyal and is literally under the thumb of his woman. It is strange that so few women ever seem to realise the force and influence they have over the lives of men! And the women that men have loved most have not always been the best of cooks.

Men love to be attracted. The very fact that they protest so clamorously against women using trousers is in itself enough to show how much they love to be attracted. Use short skirts—and they are the first to protest and you may wonder what they want. Here, the secret is, they keenly feel how entirely at the woman's mercy they are, confronted with short skirts!

They love to be loved and to be cared for—perhaps better than children. And the woman who loyally loves her husband and cares for his health, dress, diet, work and general welfare is usually never among those who have unhappy homes and she would be the first to say that the way to a man's heart is along love and care, more than via the stomach!

—Editress.

NERVOUS PAINS



- 1 BLOOD PRESSURE HEADACHE
2 NERVOUS FRONTAL HEADACHE
3 HEART PANG
4 FALSE APPENDICITIS
5 BACKACHE

The centre of the Nervous System is the Brain from which all the Nerves radiate. All pain is actually felt in the Brain. If the Nervous System is disordered the Brain is also affected. Thus the treatment of Nerve Pains is most satisfactorily achieved by restoring the entire Nervous System to health.

Racked with Pains

"I always look back with thankfulness on the day on which I first used Dr. Heinz Nerve Restorative. I had been racked with pains for many weary months before that. Headache was a daily cross to be borne, which ordinary powders did not relieve. I also had a dull pain in my side which I took to be due to a weak heart, but all the time it was my Nerves. I can offer no better advice to Nerve Sufferers than to start using Dr. Heinz Nerve Restorative NOW."

DR. HEINZ NERVE RESTORATIVE

VARIETY IN SOUP-MAKING

COTTAGE SOUP.—8oz. neck of mutton, one teaspoon rice, one carrot, one turnip, two leeks, 2 1/2 quarts water, one teaspoon sugar, salt, pepper, one tablespoon dripping.

Heat dripping in pot. Cut up mutton into small pieces and put, with the bones, into fat to fry, turning them over and over with spoon. Put in the water and add vegetables, washed and cut into dice, rice, sugar, salt and pepper. Simmer for two hours. Remove bones and serve.

KIDNEY SOUP.—One beefy bone, 1oz. kidney, one onion, one carrot, 1oz. butter, half turnip, one stick celery, salt, pepper, five pints water.

Put the bone into the water and simmer it for two to three hours. Stand in a cool place till morning. Then strain and put the vegetables, cut small, into the stock. Wash the kidney, cut it into small pieces and put into another

(Continued in column 3)

WOMEN'S PAGE IN AND AROUND THE HOME

TAKE CARE OF YOUR HEALTH

ON THE WAY TO RECOVERY FROM T.B.

This concludes our brief survey of Tuberculosis of the lungs and how it may be treated.

It must be remembered always that it is a wise habit to have the chest regularly examined by a competent doctor—particularly with X-rays, to be sure to detect TB. in its earliest stages. If it is detected in its earlier forms, it is not so difficult to cure and very many people have been saved this way.

After the patient has recovered enough to walk about, he must be careful not to do heavy, strenuous work which strains the lungs or its muscles and must be careful not to indulge in very vigorous exercise which will over-work the lungs.

It is possible, he must keep as much in the open air as possible, continue to live hygienically and continue to live on a balanced diet for, carelessness will bring on another attack of T.B.

For some people, a change of climate does a lot of good—but it is not all cases of T.B. that react favourably to this. But the lungs must be helped by all means to return to normal health and the body must be helped to do this too.

Very many people are shy of going to doctors when they have pains in the chest and I have seen boys and girls who feel there is some shame associated with T.B. This is stupidity of the silliest form. In fact, it is criminal stupidity, for, by remaining quiet and hiding the fact that one is a tuberculous, one becomes a source of infection to others who are healthy.

It so happens that disease is a companion of human life and it is as much part of our life as joy or happiness and there is no shame in it. The shame lies in a stupid tuberculous, in his ignorance exposing the lives of innocent and healthy people to dangerous infection. T.B. is nowadays treated in a clean, scientific way and there is no reason why people should hide it when they have it. The more people come forward to have it treated, the less common will it be and the fewer shall be the dear ones we shall lose through death from T.B.

(Continued from Column 3)

soon overcome such difficulties by serving dishes that are made mainly with milk, such as milk jellies, milk soups, or milk stews.

MILK AS A DRINK

- Meat extract made with hot milk.
Hot milk flavoured with pepper, salt, and a dash of ketchup.
Tea made with milk.
Coffee made with milk.
Milk with soda water.
Milk and soda water, flavoured with various fruit essences.
Milk flavoured with chocolate.

MILK SOUP

Clean and cut into small dice 1 large carrot, 1 turnip and 1 stick of celery. Fry lightly in 1/2 oz. of vegetable cooking fat until the fat is absorbed. Add 1 pint of water and for about 1 hour, until the vegetables are tender. Mix 1 tablespoonful of flour with 1 glass of milk, and add to the soup. Bring to the boil and boil for 5 minutes until it thickens, then add another glass of milk and pepper and salt to taste. Heat thoroughly and serve.

(Continued from Column 2)

saucepan which has the melted butter in it. After browning well, add strained stock and simmer for two hours. Season with salt and pepper.

MUTTON BROTH.—1 lb. neck of mutton, 1 1/2 quarts water, one carrot, one onion, piece of turnip, one dessertspoon chopped parsley, one tablespoon barley, pepper and salt.

Cut meat into small pieces and put into stewpan with bones, salt and water. After this has boiled for one hour, add chopped carrot, onion, turnip, shake of pepper and the barley. Simmer for two to three hours. Remove all bones and serve sprinkled with chopped parsley.



The Finest SKIN REMEDY

For Cuts, Bruises & Sores Use

Zam-Buk HERBAL OINTMENT

Price 1/6 or 2/6 a box, at all chemists & 1000.

DO NOT MEDDLE WITH THE FUTURE

(By C. A. Maako)

Potty ideas about life, some people have—haven't they? Always wanting to know what is going to happen to them next year.

Personally I think nothing could be sillier than the person who runs all over the place wanting to be told whether death will lay her cold hand on her tomorrow; whether she will be happy or lucky next year.

Just imagine how miserable you would be if you knew all the ill lucks, (so to speak) that life had in store for you. Imagine too how dull life would be if you knew that tomorrow you would be asked to the show. All the flavour washed out.

Do not meddle with the future; your life lies within the present. For the past is spent and done and the future is uncertain. You know your next year birthday presents. How dull!

Who has come across a soul in this world without sorrows, without difficulties? Such a man has yet to be born.

Do not make life miserable for yourself. What then if you knew you would spend all next year in a sanatorium? What would be the good of going through life, if you knew all your future? Where would the spice be, where the zest, where the thrill, and where the interest of living?

I am certain that if we all knew our future, we would brood so much over things that the safest place to have three quarters of the world's population would be the lunatic asylum!

Do not waste time and money on fortune tellers; spend your time moulding your present life, for it needs that you know. The fortune-tellers would be the most miserable people in the world, if they really knew their future. Fortune-telling is just a business; a means of earning money. Really there is nothing in it.

SOME WAYS WITH MILK

Milk is a most essential part of a diet. It is a perfect food in itself and is rich in the mineral salts and vitamins so necessary to good health.

In the midst of a busy day's housework a glass of milk sipped slowly will give you new strength, while the fact that schools see that every young child has daily milk in the mornings shows it is regarded as invaluable to growing youngsters. It helps the bones and teeth to form properly and prevents rickets and other ailments.

Some children do not like milk or milk puddings but the wise mother can (Continued in column 3)



WHAT WE WOMEN WANT—IS WHITER WASHING!

Stop YELLOW from ruining your lovely white things! After every wash a last rinse in Reckitt's Blue will keep white things white as summer clouds.

Just a swish or two of Blue will do the trick, quickly and surely, for it's only Blue that can keep your white things from turning yellow.

RECKITT'S BLUE keeps YELLOW out of WHITE clothes

11-4442-3

Is your baby OFTEN SICK?



This baby's mother does not know about NUTRINE. Little JIM is often sick, because his food does not contain enough nourishment. He is often crying and screaming, which is a great trouble to his mother. Someone should tell her that NUTRINE would make her baby strong and fat and healthy, like JOHN.



Isn't JOHN a happy, healthy baby? He has never been sick, because his mother feeds him regularly on NUTRINE. Babies must have food containing extra nourishment, so that they can grow big and strong. NUTRINE is specially prepared for young babies. That is why JOHN is always well and smiling.

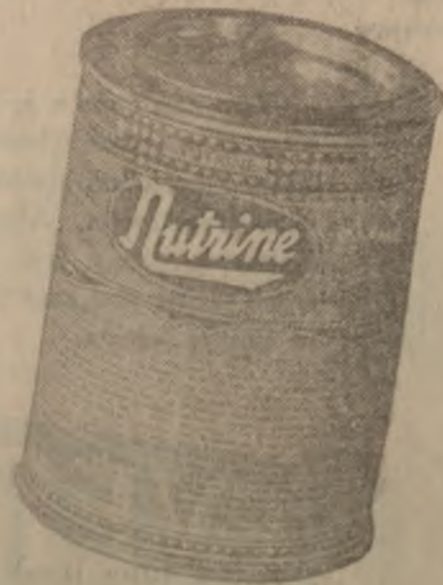
If your baby is often sick, it means that he is not eating the proper food. Babies are growing all the time, so they must have nourishing food. NUTRINE is specially prepared to make babies strong, fat and healthy.

WHAT DOCTORS SAY: Doctors and nurses advise mothers to feed their babies on NUTRINE. Babies like it, and it is no trouble to prepare.

FREE BOOK FOR YOU. If you are worried about your baby, write for a free diet chart, which will tell you the best times to give him his NUTRINE. When writing, say whether you would like your book in English, Zulu or Sesuto. Address the letter: Hind Bros. & Co., Ltd. Dept. 54N Umbilo, Natal.

NUTRINE BABY FOOD

If you cannot breast feed your baby, give him NUTRINE, next best to mother's milk



11-4018-7

This little girl will be a POPULAR woman...



...MOTHER GUARDS HER SOFT CLEAR SKIN WITH Palmolive Soap

A charm that attracts everybody to children is their soft, clear skins. Every woman can keep this charm herself, as she grows up, by using Palmolive Soap regularly. We should rub in the creamy, scented lather, on face, neck, and shoulders. Then rinse off with warm water. See how clear and glowing the skin looks then!

Lovely women all over the world prefer Palmolive Soap, because it contains Olive Oil and Palm Oil, to cleanse the skin thoroughly and keep it soft. Perfume oils from fresh flowers are added to give the charm of dainty fragrance also. Although Palmolive is such a fine soap for the skin, it costs very little, and a tablet lasts a long time.

PRICE PER TABLET 5d.

To help the war effort PALMOLIVE SOAP will NOT be wrapped in future



Palmolive soap

Mafoko A Ntwa



TLHAGISHO E TSWANG MO KAROLONG YA BABUSISI BA BANTSHO SA KOPANO YA SOUTH AFRICA GO ITSISE BETSWANA KAGA NTWA

TLHAGISHO No. 179 (TSHIPI E KHUTLANG KA 31st JULY, 1943)



SIR PATRICK DUNCAN

Afrika Borwa e tlhile Moemela-kgosi, Motlotlegi Sir Patrick Duncan, Privy Councillor, Grand Commander of the Order of St. Michael le St. George, King's Counsellor, yo o shuleng ka di 17 July. Phitlho ya leha-tsho jeno e ne ya dirwa mo kerekeng ya St. Alban's Cathedral e tshageditse ke Bishop wa Pretoria.

Fa gare ga mafoko General Smuts o ne a re: "Ka lemo tse 42 o re ditretse, re dira nae, me a re abela bojotlho ja gagwekana bo le bontle jang."

Dikepe-kete tsa batho di ne tsa mo dikeletsa mo mebileng ya Pretoria ha setopo se heta go mo direla tlato ya bohelo jaaka e ne e le mmusi yo mo'emo, motho wa batho.

MOSOLINI O LATLHILE MAEMO A CAGWE

Benito Mosolini molai wa Italia o latlhile maemo a gagwe. Boitatolo jwa gagwe bo amogetswe ke Kgosi ya Italia ebong Victor Emmanuel, Marshal Badoglio ke ene yo o amogetseng maemo a mosimega-tlhogo mo pushong le go nna mokwaledi wa kgosing.

Kgosi ke yona e tla simengang mephato yotlhe.

Re itse gore Mosolini ga a ka a itshomola hela. Thipa di ne di gana go sega. Fa re leba jaaka Matadiana kgato e, e tlaa itumedisana batho ba Italia. Jaaka pusho e boitse mo mabogong a Kgosi batho ba tla tla go bona Hitlera mo pushong ya bona jaaka ba mo thole bobe. Mo pushong e ncha mephato ya Jeremane e tlaa tlhoka thata ele ya pele, me e tlare kgabagare e tswa mo Italia gore Matadiana a bone ka feta.

Re itse ha Matadiana a ne a sa ba tle go tsena mo ntsweng, ka re bona ka go inela ga bona ka dikete, ba itumelana go nna ditshwarwa gore ba tswa mo ntsweng. Go ka se gaka-gamatse ha Matadiana a tla tswela mo ntsweng ka lobakanyana ba le bosu me go ka se gaka-gamatse ha ba itshomela mo go yona me ba amogela kagisho e ba e sholoheditseweng ke merafe ya bathusanyi. Kgosi ya Italia ga e ese e ke e rate go tsena mo ntsweng. Maungo a yona a babalese Italia me phosho tsothe di bewa mo tlhogong ya Mosolini.

Marshal Badoglio ka kitso ya gape go dintwa o tlaa itse ha go na le tshwele go tswela pele kgotsa nyaa, a ineele nako e sale gone. Erile Mosolini e sale molai, e ne e le tumisho ya gagwe pele me mo nakong ya kgosi le Marshal Badoglio ke lehatshe le batho pele leha a ka patelesaga go dira setlhabelo mo gongwe. Go tshotse batho ba Italia lobaka lo lolele gore ba lemogela Mosolini e se sepe e le sejakare mabebe, Motshotelo.

THUBAKO E KCOLO YA DIFOFOFANE MO HAMBURG

Tlhaselo e kgolo ya loapi e dirwa

ke R.A.F. mo setsheng sa Jeremane, ebong motse wa bobeli o mogolo le setsha sa dikepe se segolo mo Europa Kwalo tsa Jeremane di re mebila ya Hamburg e tsetse digalase le dikeletwana tsa ditshabaki. Bathabaki bona ba bega ga go no ga bonala kgabo le mesi e mentsho me motse o no o ka bonwa maile tse 200 ka bogakala.

Dikwalo tsa Jeremane di tswelana ka go re: "Re leba Alster e le leng boikgantsho jwa rona. Gompiano e mashwara rure. Gongwe le gongwe matlo a tuka. Matlo a mosogana."

Hamburg o tshasetswe gape ka kgatlo ja boraro mo ureng tse 24. Motse o apositswa ke leru je letsho le melelo e sa timeng. Mekoa-koa ya dipitike e latlhetswe mo Essen, ebong setsha se segolo sa ditsha-ntwa. Tlhaselo e bokete jo bo kalo ga ese e ke e dirwe mo Essen.

TSHEPO, TLATSO LE IPELO

Tshepo yotlho ya Bathusanyi e etele tswa pele ke ditiro. Kafa bothaba tlhaselo ya Jeremane ga ya phailwa hela, Jeremane o setse a taboga ka tlhako se le sengwe. Bophara jwa ntwa ke maile tse 1,500 me metse e le mentši ya Russia e golotswa mo mmabeng. Ko bothaba Japan o ne a sia mo ditlhakeng dingwe.

Mo Sicily mephato ya Italia le Jeremane e ntswe e phailwa ka katlego. Leha re bona Mahube a phenyo tsa rona fa re ese re letlhelwe ke tlhogo tsa rona ka ipelo. Mashatla a rona le thata sohle re santse re a gagamaditse gore re tlhobetswe mmaba. Re tshwepe gore Afrika Borwa ke merafe-rafe le ditumelo; o gagamaditse dikgoka gore a bone bokhutlo jwa tshapo e.

NTWA YA TSAMAO

Kwalo tsa Jeremane di bolela ha Jeremane a sa rate go itagisa ntwa ya tsamao mo Russia. Se se holelwang ke mafoko a lechuti a ga re se itse. Mo ntsweng go tshwanetse ga nna le thubakano le tsamao. Mophato o tshwanetse wa tsamaela pele kgotsa wa kgonyana leha e le go kata kgotsa wa dira sengwe sa bothaba ke mokgwa wa maitsetsepele o ntwa. Sa go re mophato wa Jeremane ga wa ikaelela go shutha, se se shupa ha o paletsewa o biditswa o eme

tlhogo me o palelwa ke go shuthisa.

Go re Hitlera a bua mafoko a jalo batho ba Jeremane ba ka seke ba jeswa tshila e jalo. Mafoko jaaka a itsege tlhaselo ya Jeremane ya letlhabula e paletse, le go re mephato ya Jeremane e a shagopiwa, le gore ga ekake ya rata ntwa ya tsamao, tsamao euo ga se sepe ke gore chaka tse Russia di ba BALAI BA KOPANA

Mo mafokung mangwe a kwadilweng go gongwe re ne ra kaya ba balai ebong Hitlera le Mosolini ba kopanye. Jaanong re tshotse setshwantsho sa bona fa pele ga rona se se shupang bo lance-corporal ba ba lehang go laola kgoberego ya lehatshe jotlho. Ba rwele tlhako tsa dirathe tse telele le dijase tse bothitho tsa mariga. Ba a dumedisanya. Mo fatlhogong tsa bona go bonala setshego sa maipateletso sa botsalano. Setshwantsho sa mohuta o se ntshitswe ke bathusanyi ba Jeremane ba leka go shupa kutlwano e fa gare ga baetapele ba Jeremane le Italia. Me mo go batho ba ithutleng mekgwa ya fatlhogo tsa batho go na le nyenyano ya go kopa maitshwarelo mo sehathogong sa Mosolini, hela jaaka go na le sa bogale mo go sa ga Hitlera ka hutse e kopeditseweng mo phatleng go shuba bushula jwa matlho a tletseng kgalefo. Leha ba ithloma ekete baa utlwana sebatlhogo sa Hitlera se shupa bogale jo bo kaiwang ke thulamo ya sa Mosolini hela ka ho ngatetsa mogatla jaaka ncha e utswitwe mahura. Leha basimegi ba ba maitirelo ba leka go nyenya ka boitumelo, ga go na se ba ka se tshegang. Mosolini o ntshitswe ka ngoba o sa fothlwa mo mahatshing a gagwe a Afrika a ba a tsena gae ka tlhako se le sengwe. Hitlera ene o paletsewa mo Russia hela jaaka a paletsewa mo Britania. Jaaka re itse kgomo e setse e tsentse tlhako mo kgamelong, ga go gaka-gamatse ha magodu a, a a kopanye go bua ka mafoko a ntwa gore ba itse kato tsa bona tsa bobedi. Hitlera a bone Mosolini phosho ka a palelwa ke go tshagetsa ntwa me Mosolini a ingata a mogatla a palelwa go mo raya a re, ga a ka a bona thusho e a e sholoheditseweng ke Jeremane me a sa bona. Balai ba kopanye, ba ipua me ba ka nne ba wela kwa ntle jaaka dijakare di le dintsi.

NTWA YA RUSSIA

Mo karolong ya Oreł Majeremane a 25,000 a lebaganwe le losho kgotsa ba sie. Mouo ba tsentswe mo kgareng ya mephato ya Russia.

Majeremane a hetang 6,000 le basimegi ba tserwe ditshwarwa. Gape Russia a nyeleditse digagatla tse 276, fofane tse 900 le ditlhobolo tse 882. Ka ntwa ya malatsi a leshome Jeremane o latlhelgetsewe ke batho ba 50,000 mo ntsweng. Maemo a Oreł a diphatla rure. Kafa borwa ba Oreł Majeremane a ntshitswe ka ngoba o sa fothlwa.

MAFOKO KA BORIPANA

Hitlara le Mosolini ba kopanye mo teropong ngwe kafa bokone jwa Italia. Ka mafoko a kwalo tsa Jeremane ga tsee ba ne ba bua kaga tsamao tsa ntwa.

Captain Colin Morris ebong mosimegi mongwe wa mephato ya Britania mo Sicily yo o neng a kgaogana le mephato ya gagwe o ne a amogela mafoko gore Matadiana mangwe a ne a ipatile mo tlung. O ne a ya gona ka cholohelo ya go hitlha ba se kae. Erile a ba ntsha a gaka-gamala ba le 130. O ne a ba isa kampeng ya ditshwarwa tsa ntwa. A tiro e ntle!

Setlha ke sa Malta se ne sa tlhaselwa ke mmaba ga bothoko me tshenyo e ne ya bonagala.

Matadiana a a hetang 48,000 a mo kgolelong tsa Afrika Borwa. Pegi tsa Fora di re Mosimegi wa Matadiana o kwaletse Kgosi ya Italia a e bolelela gore ga a gopole gore Matadiana a tlaa tshagetsa ntwa lobaka lo lolele ka difofane le dikepe tsa Bathusanyi dia ba inela. General Guzzoni o bolela ha mephato ya fofane tsa Jeremane e se mekae me Italia a setse a kgaritla marumo a bona. Se se gaka-gamatshang General Guzzoni o romela molaetsa ko Kgosing e seng kwa go Mosolini. Go shupa gore batho ba setse ba lapitswe ke sejakare se me ba eletsaga go boela kwa pushong e siameng ya Segkosi.

General Giraud, Moetapele wa Fora yo o gololesegileng' o jete kgosi nala me a tlhola le yona ka lobaka lo lolele. O ne a ja ba ntlo ya Churchill. Sekepana le senyeletsis tsa Japan di ne tsa nwetswa gaufi le ditlha tsa Solomon. Se sengwe gape se ka etsa se nwetse. Sekepe sa mwerwalo le senyeletsis ba bone, di ne tsa tlhubaka.

Kwa metsing e kwa ntle ba ruta batho thuto tsa pabalelo ya mmele, ere kwa morago ba ba rute go loga. Gape ba tswelsetse pele go ba ruta go hepa le bana. Bana ba Afrika ke dilogi tota. Ba dira diaparo tse kwenneng. Katlego ya tiro e, e itshetlegile mo kutlwang e fa gare ga baruti le barutiwa. (Thagisitswe ka tefello ya Gwen Hewitt).

Ka di 24 General Smuts o ne a fofela ko Rhodesia Borwa me a tlhathaba mephato. O ne a ba hitlha Salisbury le Bulawayo. O ne a ya a ba lala a boile.

Go utlwala ha Pope wa Roma a dira ka gotlho gore Matadiana a dire kagisho le mephato ya Bathusanyi kontle ga Jeremane. Ga twe mashomoshomo a setse a tlatsetse Pope mo keletsong euo.

TEKO YA DIPITSE LE DIMOULO

Molaetsa o, o thagisiwa ka topo ya Bafemela Tshotlo ya Dipholoholo mo Johannesburg.

Ophir-Booyens Road, Booyens, Johannesburg.

Mophato o o loma bareka-dipitse le dimoulo gore ba lemoge dinokwane. Go setse go bonetse theko tse shwabising tsa madi a kwa godimo mo pitseng tse senang molemo. Mophato wa rona o tlhaba batho bothaba gore ha ba reka dipitse ba bona ha di tlhatlhoiwa ke ngaka ya dipholoholo. Ha morekisi a gana, o seke wa e reka.

Mophato wa rona o ikemiseditse go thusa bathoki ko ntle ga tuelo fa gare ga nako tse:

Mantaga, Lwaboraro le Lwabothlano 4 p.m.—6 p.m.

Lwabobedi le Lwabone 2 p.m.—4 p.m.

Mo kgotleng ya kalafela pholoholo di ese di rekwe.

MAEMO A SICILY

Ka pegi tsa bo-maitshanepe ba ntwa tsamao ya mephato ya rona e ntle. Ba bonako go heta jaaka ba ne bagopotse. Tatlhelgelo tsa mephato ya rona ga di kgolo me ditshwarwa tse gapilweng ke mephato ya rona di heta 40,000.

Ka kgapo ya motse o thata wa Enna fa gare ga setlha ke sa Sicily mephato ya rona e hetela bokone, e itelela ya mmaba kwa bophirima gore e tle e arolwe le ya bothaba. E kwa bothaba le yona e itshubela mo sekhutlong gaufi le molapo wa Messina. Tlhaselo e bokete jo bo kalo ga e ese Mo molapong ouo go eme mephato ya kepe tsa rona gammogo le fofane tsa R.A.F. gore di thubake ba le kang go sia. Go setse karolo e se kae ya setlha ke kafa bophirima e me mabogong a mmaba. Kafa bophirima motse wa boikanyo wa Marsala o gomelwa ka kgapo. Metse ya Trapani le Palermo e tlogetsewe gore e tle e bonwe kwa morago. Mo magaring mephato ya mmaba e ntswe e inela ka bontsi. Ntwa e kgolo e bonala hela mo karolong tsa Etna mo Catania. Ka tse re di bonang, kgapo ya setlha ke bonala gaufi. Ka mafoko a tsenang mo Spain go utlwala ha Matadiana a setse a rukhutha mo madihelong. Pitso tsa batho ba batlang kagisho di setse di epilwe mo metsing e megolo. Pegi di tswelapele ka go re mekgosi e ne ya utlwala mo Roma e le ya batho ba reng "re batla kagisho." Italia o tlaa newa kagisho a sena go inela gotlhelole. Ha e tla, jaaka re dumelwa, ntwa ya Sicily e tlaa lebalwa me setlha ke sa Sicily se tla nna kgato hela e isang phenyong.

Mafoko a morago a kaya gore Catania mo go bonetseng ntwa e kgolo o tlogetsewe kwa morago. Metse e mebedi kafa bokone go Catania, e bong Paterno le Aderno e gapilwe ke mephato ya Bathusanyi.

Tsela e setseng ya go sia ga mmaba e hapile le losi lo mangope gaufi le thaba ya Etna. Tsela tsa bophirima di thibilwe ka kgapo ya Paterno le Aderno. Mephato ya mmaba e mo Catania e ka leka go tshwaragana le e sielang kwa bokone-bophirima ga setlha ke.

Kafa bophirima ga Sicily mophato wa palo ya 45,000 o tsentswe mo kgareng me ga go na tsela ya go sia.

BASADI BA AFRIKA BA RUTWA GO LOGA

Basadi ba Bantsho badirela ntwa ka go tshwaragana go direla ntwa ba simolotse tiro e itumedisang ya Batho bantsho.

Basadi badirela ntwa ba tswa ka mephato go tsena mo metsing me ba age dikgotlana tsa basadi le basetsana ba ba rute go logela dinametsi tsa mephato ya ntwa.

Kwa metsing e kwa ntle ba ruta batho thuto tsa pabalelo ya mmele, ere kwa morago ba ba rute go loga. Gape ba tswelsetse pele go ba ruta go hepa le bana. Bana ba Afrika ke dilogi tota. Ba dira diaparo tse kwenneng. Katlego ya tiro e, e itshetlegile mo kutlwang e fa gare ga baruti le barutiwa. (Thagisitswe ka tefello ya Gwen Hewitt).

LE TLHAGISITSWE KE TETLELO YA CORPORAL WANZI.

"O latlhelgile monnamogolo K'wena" ke bota mokgalaje ha a tsena mo tlung—kwalela. "Ga kea latlha Kgosi, ke gore ke batla Magistrata o mogolo gore ke mmalelele ha ke bolaiwe ke tlala".

"Magstrata yo mo nnye yo mo tlung mo, o bua sentle me o mpoletse ga a sena thata. Mafoko ano ga a nkgwedisi, hong ke batla o moholo yo go tweng o mo tlung tse. Ke sholohela gore ene o tlaa nthusa." Ka mafoko ano mokgalaje a bo a itigela ha hatshe a tlhomola pelo". O rang ha o re o bolawa ke tlala", ke mmoetsa. O nts'o tshela jang go hitlha tsatsi je". Kgosisi ke ntswe ke tshela ka go kopa jaaka nea. Mo gongwe ke thwale lesapo. Jaana batho ba mpoletse ha mabele a bona a hela me kwa masimo go sa bonale sepe". Ka bo ke tswelela ka gore, "Ke rata go itse go heta kaga gawe. O mang? Mengwaga ya 'gago me kae' Bana le ditshala leha e le ditshelaka tsa gago di kae tse tshwanetseng go go thusa?". Ke nna Zweni morwa Mpundlani. Bogologolo ke ne nka bua ka boikgantsho me jaanong ka ke le mokopi boikgantsho bo kwa morago. Ga e le mengwaga yona ga ke e itse sentle me ka nako ya Nongqause ha a bolaya dikgomo ka 1856, ke ne ke siametswe go disa dikgomo. Morwa o esi wa me o shule me barwadiake ba ko bogadi me ga ke itse ko ba teng. Bo-nnake bona le bona ba shule. Kafa morago ga losho lwa mogatse ka ithlhboga, ka tsela e, ke esi. A ga ona lerno kgotsa lehatshe. Mokgalaje a re "Nya". Ga ke ipitse ka kgogo. Pele ke ne ie humile, me ke ha go hitlha 'rinderpest'.

Kafa morago ga bolwetse jouo ka sala ka kgomo le namane. Ke ne ke sa le lekolwane me ka na le go leha malotle mo matlhong. Morwake wa seganka o ne a nkema nokeng. A ya gauteng a tla ka madi. E se ona hela ka a ne a tla ka bothoko. A tshwarwa ke sehuba. Ke ne ka mo isa mo ngakeng tsa rona me a pala ka a ne a loilwe ko mepong. Sehuba seo sa mo ja. Go tloga tsatsi jeo-Kgosi malotle a nkema pele. Ka nako ngwe sefako sa nyeletsamimidi wa me otlhe hela. Ka ya ngakeng ya sehako gore e upe mabele a me. Ngaka ya tsenya setlha seo mo motemeng me a o baya ma godimo ga seika-ntswa. Kafa godimo ga moteme a tlhomela thupa o maphata. Thupa e mephato o ne a mpoletse gore o tlaa arola serako me se fetoge pula ya medupe. Ke ne ka duela dikgomo ka kgomo le namane di ne di atile di le tlhano. Mo godimo ga gouo setako a nyeletsamabele a me lwabobedi. Ke ne ka tlalwa ke pelo me ka sekisa ngaka ka kgomo ya me e duleng lehela-la-mahela. Ngaka e ne e rekile kgosi me ya nkatlholo kgomo gape. Jaana mabele a me ne a nyelela ka dinyaga tsothe ke ne ke reka mabele ka dikgomo. Gape le lekgetho la me le lona le ne le kwa morago. Morongca lekgetho bo a lutha a mpoletse ha ke le kwa morago ka nyaga di le tharo me a re ha ke se duela ka nako euo, o tlaa tsaya kgomo tsa me. Ke ne ka leka ka gotlho gore ke bone madi me ere jaaka e pe le nako ya go tlhoka dikgomo tsa me di ne tsa tsewa. Ke ne ka leba jaaka di tsewa me rile di wela ka thota, ka tsena mo tlung, ka ikubutetsa tlhogo ka dikobo. Ke ne ka boelwa ke madi ka tlhwathwa ya tsona e ne ya heta molato wa me. Madi ano kea heditse ka go reka mabele. "Ga e sale nako euo ke ntswe kesapa le naga ke batla tiro me batho ba re ke motsohe ga ba kake ba nnaya tiro. Ka tsela e ke leba go wena jaaka o le mmusho gore o nthuse ke nyelela." Kgetse ya gagwe e ne e ipuelela ka gouo ra mo naya dijo tsa beke yotlho gommo go le taelo ya gore ga di hedile a tle gape. "Kea leboga Kgosi, o se tsenwe le ka mosho."

Ke yona tebogo ya gagwe euo ha a tswa mo tlung-kwalela ya me.

Monna-mogolo a tswelela ka go re "Maabane go tllhe motho kwa gae; a tshotse dijo me a lopa gore a di apee. Re ne ra di mo apele. Erile re di ja mokgalaje keha a bolela ha a di dilwe ke mmusho; me a se kake a tlhola a bolawa ke tlala."

Jaaka a ntswe aa ja a bo a bolela ha a latlhelgetsewe ke keletso ya dijo. A re re di mmele o tla di ja a sena go itapolela. Re ne ra dira jalo me ra ya diphateng le mosadi ake.

Jaanong mmu a emisa. Me nna ka tetola ka go re "Kea itumela ha lo mo thusitse. O ne a le ha maabane a bolela ha a bolawa ke tlala." "Kgosi Zweni ha a ketla a bolawa ke tlala. Ka mosho e rile re tsoga, a ba a shule."

WHO'S WHO IN THE NEWS THIS WEEK

Miss Harriet T. Njoli has returned from Kimberley where she spent part of the winter vacation.

Mr. L.A. Gama, B.Sc., of the "Western High", Johannesburg, returned last week from a short holiday spent at Wakkerstroom.

An afternoon tea party will be given by Miss Miriam Grootboom, with the patronage of the Helping Hand Society at her home, 31, Ray Street, Sophiatown, on Sunday, August 15. A cordial invitation is extended to all friends and well-wishers.

Messrs Peete and Morabanye, students of Basutoland High School, have left Johannesburg for Maseru to resume their scholarly pursuits.

Miss Jeanette Ramalitheng, returned to school after spending the winter vacation with her parents.

Mr Samson S. Moepe, of Pinville, has returned to school after spending the winter vacation at Leribe, Basutoland.

Misses D. Mdlomakulu, S. Nzimande, S. Zulu and Messrs. M. Nzimande and A. Nzimande, all of Benoni, alias "Twataton," visited the Johannesburg Zoo the other week-end.

Miss Veronica Moncho has arrived in the city from Fairiesmith, and hopes to return home towards the end of December.

An interesting variety show will be staged at the Loft Club, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, on Saturday, August 14, 1943, when the "Gay Gaieties" will feature in "Hawaiian Paradise," by Joseph Tumahole, and "Sentimental Gentlemen" by D. Madiba. The African National Theatre will present "A Kick In The Pants" written and produced by J. W. Palmer.

Mr. R. V. Selope-Thema, M.R.C., addressed a meeting convened by the Evaton community at Wilberforce last Monday.

Mrs. J. Bawende, a popular Benoni resident, leaves on Sunday night (tomorrow), for Cape Town on a month's holiday.

Looking refreshed and ready for work, Nurse Margaret Mdlomakulu, who returned the other day from an enjoyable holiday spent at Leribe, Basutoland, has resumed duties at the Boksburg-Benoni Hospital.

Nurse Maud Ntshingila, on the staff of the Pietermaritzburg Health Department, has returned to duty after spending her holidays at the Western Native Township, Johannesburg. She was the guest of her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Minkulu.

An afternoon tea party will be given by Mrs L. D. Molebatsi at her residence, No. 1312, Mtungwa Street, W.N.T., on August 8, 1943. All are invited.

The Red Cross Society have a postcard from a Prisoner-of-war Pte. Pinaar Neeloka, addressed to Letitia Meywane, P.O. Box 64, Top Location, Vereeniging. Anyone knowing the correct address of Letitia Meywane, should advise her to write to the Red Cross Society, Box 8728, Johannesburg.

Pastors Leonard R. Brooke and J. R. Albert Ankhoma arrived the other week from Swaziland. During their visit they took occasion to call on the Paramount Chief of Swaziland. Along with them were Pastor Sol. D. Dlamini, Evg. H. Mdlhifi and M. Malunga of Gege.

Constable Edward Chazuka Banda, of the Eastern Native Township Police, has arrived from Nyasaland.

Mr Isaac Kimba, of the Iscor Clerical staff, (Native Labour Office) Iscor, has resumed duty after a fortnight's leave spent at Standerton.

Mr. B. Magagna also clerk in the Iscor Native Labour Office will be taking his annual leave on August 9 and will be relieved by Mr. J. M. Sepatu.

Mr. S. Rakgatjane of Iscor has been transferred to the permanent day shift as from the beginning of this month, being himself succeeded by Mr. M. January.

Mr. S. D. Mvoketso, of the Omtse Tribal School staff, Sautsporil, has returned to resume duties after a holiday spent in Johannesburg with Mr. L. R. Pilane, of the "Bantu World" operating staff.

"De Pitch Black Fellies" under Mr. Griffiths Mtsieloa, and the Merry Black Birds Band led by Peter Rezant, having carried out their engagement at the Liberty Cavalcade at Port Elizabeth, are on tour to the Cape. To-day, August 6, they'll be at Healdtown; thence the itinerary will be thus: Fort Hare, August 7 (matinee); Lovedale, August 7 (evening); East London, August 9; Queenstown, August 10; Kimberly August 12 and 13; Thaba Nchu, August 14.

Nurses E. S. Zulu, M. R. Mudaweni, T. Leuw, R. S. Dibe, A. Thlong, and E. N. Xulu of Benedictine Mission Hospital have returned from Nongoma Mission Hospital where they had gone for a tennis match.

The following have been elected clerical and lay representatives of the Pretoria Diocese to the Provincial Missionary Conference which convenes early in October in Johannesburg: Canon S. P. Woodfield, Revs. E. D'nn, H. M. Mamane, S. S. Malunga, Messrs P. E. Ramasodi and E. Mtsisi.

Mr. S. M. Moleko, ex-student of St. John's College, Umntata has joined the staff of the "Bantu World."

Mr. P. N. Baburoko, B.A., left last Sunday evening for Potchefstroom, and was seen off at Park Station by Miss M. G. Chikane, Messrs R. Peteni B.A., I. S. Nyembeni B.Sc., L. A. Gama B.Sc., H. H. Dlamiane and C. Baburoko.

NATAL WALLOPED

POOR INTER-PROVINCIAL SOCCER

The inter-provincial match between Transvaal and Natal which came off last Monday afternoon at the Bantu Sports Club was rather a disappointing one-sided affair with the visitors completely outclassed. We cannot say whether our friends from Natal have been the victims of the freakish weather prevailing on the Rand these days. In any case, the afternoon was fair and mild though there was a cold spell in the early hours of the day.

SULUPA'S FINE FEAT

Be that as it may, the match was decidedly won quite early in the first half when the score was already four goals to nil in favour of the Transvaal. The hero of the day was R.G. Sulupa, of Springs Mine, who registered the whole four of those goals and the final goal as farewell blessing to the visitors. The other goal was registered by Jimmy Rogers, of the South East Rand Try Against F.C.

Of the rest of the Transvaal players R. Monathebe, G. Ndzimana and T. Smith (captain) showed good form. The visitors were thoroughly walloped without ever making any appreciable attempt at a come-back. The score was 6 goals to nil in favour of the Transvaal.

CHALLENGE CUP RESULTS

The results of matches for the Transvaal Challenge Cup played at the Bantu Sports Club last Saturday were: Highlanders nil, E.R.P.M. Callies 1; Try Against 3, Crocodiles 2. The matches are still continuing and are not final as was mistakenly reported last week.

WESTERN L. TENNIS CLUB

(By Dan G. Bloem)

One of the most thrilling challenge matches was played on Sunday at Western Native Township between the Rand Leases B.L. Tennis Club and the Westerns L. Tennis Club. The Westerns led by Mr. S. Liphoko gave Rand Leases a well deserved thrashing. Westerns 119 games, Rand Leases 97 games. Well done, Liphoko.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Kay Molebatsi, of Orlando, were blessed with a baby girl on Monday, July 26, 1943. Mother and daughter are well.

Mr. J. P. Matsila has returned to Pretoria from Sibasa District where he held a successful mass meeting of the Venda-land chiefs and their people.

Mr. J. M. Sone, of The Downs, Northern Transvaal, was the guest of honour at a Bapedi dinner party held at the residence of Mr and Mrs Lephoo, of The Downs.

Rev and Mrs. W. A. Nxumalo left the other day for Verulam, Natal. At Park Station they were seen off by Mr and Mrs J. C. Zulu, Mrs J. B. Apies, Messrs E. I. Mart Zulu, L. E. B. Nxumalo and S. E. Majola.

Mr Daniel Kgotle and Miss Martha Thebesi, of Klerksdorp, cemented their interests in a matrimonial alliance last month in the presence of a large gathering of witnesses and well-wishers. Mrs. S. Nhlapo, of Cape Town, is in the city on a visit, and is the guest of Mr and Mrs P. Kubheka, of Eastern Native Township.

Messrs B. M. Khatela B.A., and A. Lembele B.A., LL.B. spent the winter holiday at Orlando with their old friend, A. P. Mda. They left for the O.F.S. on Tuesday July 27, 1943, and were seen off at Park station by Nurses E. B. Mda, C. Kaloli and Mr Mda.

Among those who came for the Education Conference in July were Mr. A. C. Jordan M.A., who was the guest of Mr. Mdingi, of Orlando, and Mr Honono B.A., who was the guest of Mr P. Mosaka M.R.C.

Sgt. Amos S. Moloi and Sgt Reuben Moloi M.M., have reported back at camp after spending 20 days leave. Sgt Amos Moloi was in Ladysmith to see his sick father.

PRETORIA JOTTINGS.

Mr. Clements Kadalie, General Secretary, L.C.U., addressed a series of meetings in the Capital before returning to East London.

Mr. H. Lekhetlha, B.A., (S.A.) L.C.P. (Lond.) returned to the Capital after visiting Evaton and Wilberforce, and has resumed duties at the Hofmeyr High School.

Mr. Robinson Mafole has gone to Maseru, Basutoland, on a visit and will be going to Fort Hare to further his studies.

Mr. Stephen Makhobothoane of the Grace Dieu tutorial staff, Diocesan Training College, has returned to Pietersburg.

Mr. V. V. Mboho, B.A., B.Econ., and Mrs. Mboho, have returned to Atteridgeville after spending their honeymoon at Matatiele, C.P.

Mr. J. Tatane, B.Sc., on the teaching staff of the S.A. Native College, Fort Hare, C.P. was at Atteridgeville the other day.

Mrs. Grace Jafta, of Waterkloof, is at Herschel on a brief visit, and hopes to return in January.

The following are prospective candidates for the forthcoming Native Advisory Board elections: P. Giffuge, B. Mgadi, Jas. Mampape, Samson Mooko and Solly Mokoena.

Master Clements Teale Selamaisela arrived home safely from Kroonstad where he spent the winter vacation.

Mr Moses Mphahlele, who is admitted to the Pretoria general Hospital, is causing his friends anxiety.

ISCOR SOCCER

(By J. M. Sepatu)

The Eleven Experience F.C. played a drawn match with the Italians F.C. at Iscor Ground on Sunday July 18. The Iscor Blue Birds F.C. was defeated by the Methodist F.C. 2-1. Refreshments after the two matches were served.

ENGAGEMENT

The engagement is announced of Miss Mabel P. Mereko elder daughter of Mrs. Sara P. Mereko and the late Mr. P. Mereko of Western Native Township, Johannesburg to Wilson, only son of Mrs. Lydia N. Sekgoe, and the late Mr. N. Sekgoe, of Hobhouse. O.F.S. 8221-7

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The Bantu World

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1943

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Experienced cook general wanted. Girl preferable. References essential. Call at 406, Sunningdale, Riviera Road, Killarney. x14.

ISAZISO

Ndilapha eAtlantic Home, Atlantic Road, Muizenberg, Cape Town. Ndashiywa yindoda yam ngomhla 3 August, 1929. Andiyazi apho yaya khona; uba iyavela adilapha. Na ingavhiyo ngomhla we 12 August, 1943, adiyatshata mna. H. Behlame. 8117-7

BOOKS IZINCWADI

Umhlaba wonke 2s. ngeposi; Imisebe nzi yamapulazi 2s. 3d.; Uzulukamalandela 7s. 6d.; iZulu English Dictionary 5s. 6d. no 12s.; Indlela yokukulisa abantwana 1s. UVelabheleke 1s. 3d.; Incwadi yamapupo 1s. 6d. no 2s. 6d. ngeposi: **SULEMON HOSEN & SON**, Mail Order Dept., P/Bag, Dalton, Natal. 8197-25

JUBILI EA MORUTI MOHAPELOA

Sechaba sa Mafeking se hopotse ho osetsa moruti J. Mohapelo oa Kereke oa Fora mpho ea Jubili ea hae asilele tse 50 ale mosebetsing oa boroti sechaba se kopuoa limpho. Bohle ba ka khahloang ba li romelle ho: Treasurer, Revd. Mohapelo's Jubli, Mafeking, Basutoland. 8220-14

£5 REWARD

To first person giving present address of a Cape Coloured boy as follows: Agoes, aged eight years, very light complexion. Disappeared from 52 Hoofd Street, Hospital Hill, Johannesburg on March 24, 1942. Any information to Box 5199, Johannesburg. x28

AFRICAN FREE CATHOLIC CHURCH

Ministers, preachers and Women's Help Society members are notified of the conference to be held at Kliptown on August 23, 1943. P. R. Sebola, Bishop.

2-1628

OCELA UMKHONDO

Bonisani mzi wakwethu ngoMama wam owemaka kudala eKoloni, awandishiya nidlusana, endingamariyo nasebusweni. Wayendelei emaNdlovini kwaMabuya, waye yena wayeyintombi yaseMantlathane, kwaKolani, igama lake ingulizwa. Kulo mzi wayendelei kwawo, wazala oonyana bababini, owamabulo inguRichard Bhasi Mabuya olandelayo inguThomas Mabuya, onguye lo wenza le mizamo yokubona umzalikazi Umkhondo wakhe wawukade uvakala apha eRautini. Ndithembisa ngentlawulo ye £1-0-0 kumntu wokuqala onokuzakundinika umkondo womzalikazi wam lowo. Mna ndikwaHarold Ritchie S.A. (Pty) Ltd., 2 Kraus Street, Johannesburg. 8223-7.

OBITUARY

Mistress Elizabeth Eugen P. Mangoela, Sometimes Principal at Stofberg Gedenskskool. Educated Indaleni and Amanzimtoti, Natal. After her qualification started teaching at (Amal) United School Kroonstad from where she was transferred to the day-school mentioned above by inspectors, passed away at Fort Beaufort, Cape Her baruti, colleagues, fellow students and her pupils still at the school and those who are out all over the world are hereby notified of her demise. P. E. Mangoela (her father), P.O. Wilberforce Inst., Evaton. 8231-7

OHOBEL

Re rata ho leboha mantsoe a se nase pampering ena, Nurse Monica Mazona emong oa li-Nurse tsa Western Native Township, kamoo a ileng a nase thusa kateng ho behlising moroti oa rona. Ke taba e rorisehang ho femata motse on rona o ena le bathusi ba tjona. Li-Nurse tsohle tsa motse oa rona re li lakaletsa leholomolo le katleho mosebetsing oa bona. Rona ba lebohlang, Mr le Mrs M. Nellie Bore, 512 Monyane St. Western Native Township, Johannesburg. 8235-7

THE BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1943

A Thubilo Lepetleka Matopane

Kgethong ea Phalamente ea Makgona sefoka se nkilo ke General Smuts. Balatedi ba gagoe Phalamenteng e tla ba 90. Lebelong la kgetho o latetsoe ke Dr. Malan. Balatedi ba gagoe e tla ba 43. Dr. Malan o lateloa ke Mr. Madeley ka balatedi ba 8, eena o lateloa ke Stallard ka balatedi ba 7.

Balatedi ba General Smuts ba 89, ba Madeley ba 9 le ba Stallard ba 7—ke gore batho ba palo eleng 105—ba ikemiseditse go loantsha Hitler go fihlela a inela kapa a ipolaea. Palong go ka oketsoa banna ba babedi ba ikemisetseng le maloko a mararo a emetseng Ba-Afrika, gomme palo e tla ba 110 ea bao ba reng Hitler le moea oa gagoe ga batlege mona Afrika.

Banna ba reng South Africa e tshuaretse go beea marumo fatshe gomme e tsue selekaneng seo e se entseng le England ke balatedi ba Dr. Malan, bao palo ea bona eleng 43.

Ga ele balatedi ba mofu General Hertzog, banna ba legotla la 'Afrikaner Party,' ba rutilotsoe, ga go lea mong ea tseneng Phalamenteng.

Balatedi ba Dr. Van Rensburg, banna ba "Ossewa Brandwag" bona ba ripitlilo moo go bonagalang gore ba ke ke ba hlola ba emisa dildogo. Go bile jualo le go balatedi ba Mnr. Oswald Pirow. "A tlaala e mpsha madiba." Bophakoe ba tsuile boreng. Moea oa Hitler mona Afrika o ripitlilo, go setse feela ga o kengoa lekeseng leo Hitler a patoa ka lona mohlant masole a Bathusani a tsena motseng oa Berlin.

Bao ba neng ba gopitse gore South Africa e tla fumana repapoleke go Hitler mohlala a fenyang ntsoeng ena, ba thubilo lepetleka. Bakgethi ba Makgona ba supile gore seo South Africa e se batlang ke kgotsa le kagiso magareng a baagi ba eona—ba basoen le ba tshosa Babadi ba tla gakologeloa gore balatedi ba Dr. Malan ba ne ba beile sehlong sa kotsi e ntsho pele ga bakgethi ba Makgona, ba re ga le ka kgetha balatedi ba General Smuts, South Africa e tla uela diatleng tsa "dikaforo." Ba ne ba gopitse gore sehlong sena se tla tshosa Makgona a mangata jualekaga se ile sa oa tshosa ka 1925, ga mofu General Hertzog a tla nka setulo sa bo-Tomago ba South Africa. Empa kajeno nako di fetogile, sehlong sena se juale ka maine a feletsoeng ke bogale, gomme Makgona a mangata a lemogile gore setshosa sena ke ntho feela e se nang mosebetsi.

General Smuts, Tonakgolo ea Mmuso oa Kopano, o neiloe matla le thata ea go tsuela pele le nto eona go fihlela moea oa hliriso le kgatakelo ea marafe e fokolang o thubega—Moea oa Hitler le Mussolini. Babadi ba tla gakologeloa gore General Smuts kajeno o bona gantle gore tsulopele le phagamo ea South Africa di thiloe godimo ga kutlano le Kopano ea baagi bohle ba eona, ba basoen le ba batsho.

Ga re belaele gore baagi bohle ba South Africa ba thabetse go hlola ga bao ba neng ba beile tshope ea bona go Hitler, le go neoa ga General Smuts matla go tsuela pele le puso ea fatshe lena.

DIKARETE TSA MOHLA OA DINGAAN

Moraonyana tjena lekhotla la Raddingsdaad, mokhatlo o matla oa ma-National o ntsitse kopo ea hore bakeng sa dikarate tsa Keremese, ba mokhatlo oa bona ba tsametse ho romella metsotse dikarate tsa tsatsi la Dingaan. Lentsoe la mongodi oa "Passing Show" "Sunday Times" maloka le taba ena le ka nna la thonka mabeba a seng a felile. Ha a ngola o re:

"Mokhoa oa hore ho ka ba teng dikarate tsa tsatsi la Dingaan bakeng sa tsa Keremese e ka re o ea fokola. O tsoana le Kutu e beuolang hukung ea terata maloka le kopano ea dichaba.

Ha e ba ho ka fela ha ba joalo, ka baka lang ho sa be teng dikarate tsa khopotso ea ho fela ha melao ea "Colour Bar," le dipanyana tse tse ding tse monate, ho hopola molao oa "Urban Areas Decontamination" ("Native Penetration Bill) ho kena ha ba batso ditropong?"

"Khotso Lafats'eng, Khaisano Bathong."

TSA BOKSBURG

Ho ea ka rapavoto e ts'oanetseng ho neheloa Lekhotla la toropo, Boksburg, Bats'oari ba Railway ba ikemiselitse ho lumellana le ba motse oa Boksburg ba ikemiselitse ho hahla motlo a basebetsi ba Railway ba ma-Afrika ka lenane le beiloeng.

Lenane lena le tla kopola tsona le poloko ka ilimo tse 40, le phokotso, tsamaiso le Insurance ea mollo.

Lengolo le tsoang ho Lekhotla le supa hore, ho ngotsoe fats'o ho Molao oa Mets'e ea Litoropo hore ho bahela mosebetsi ntlo, ke mosebetsi oa mohiri, empa ho bahela ba ntlo, ke morero oa Lekhotla.

Komiti ea Boksburg ea taba tsa ba bats'o ea Lekhotla e fumana hore taba ena e ka lebisoa ho Lekhotla la bo 'masepala ba Gaudeng hore ba e hlahlobe.

MERERO EA MASEPALA OA JOHANNESBURG

Komiti ea malokisetso a ka mora ntoea ea lekhotla la motse oa Johannesburg e nts'e e lokisa lintho tse ngata tse tla ba le ho hong ho ma-Afrika a lulang metseng ea Masepala motseng ona.

Kopanong ea Komiti, bongata ba maloko bo itse metse ea Sophia le Newclare le Martindale e tle se ke ea tlosoa, empa ho hopoloe baka tsena li ts'oanetse ho loka hahole ho thusa ma-Afrika a lulang ho tsona. Ho ile ha supua hore tjehe ea ho tlosoa ma-Afrika motseng ho a isa ho o ka thoko ho toropo e ka ba diketekete tsa chelete.

Hona ha ho bolele hore metsana e ka bopirima ho Johannesburg e tla be se e ba ea ma-Afrika feela, joalo ka ha komiti e ikemiselitse ho nka metsama eohle e haufi ho e etsa ea makhoa feela.

Bo Ramotse ba na ngata ba makhoa ba nyatsa ho tsona hore ba mofuta ea batho libakeng tsa bopirima, 'me ba batla moedi. Puso ka Palamente e ka batleha pele ho chenchoa seemo sa lintho moo se leng teng joale.

Komiti ea malokisetso a ka mora ntoea e hlalobile dits'a tse ngata moeding oa motse ho filha sebaka sa 20 ea dimaele ho tloha Town Hall. Ho batleha hore ho rekoe dits'a tsena, tse batlehang maqhekeng a ho hahla matlo a makhoa le ma-Afrika, e tle e be ditsa tsa mesebetsi, le dipark le mabala a itseng.

Malebaleba a motse a hopola ho etsa tsolopele le mohaho o mocha o ka bang mahareng a ponto tse £25,000,000 le £30,000,000, empa ts'enyehelo e ka nka lemo tse leshome a pataloe. E ngoe ea malebaleba ana ke ho atisa motse oa Orlando ka chelete e ka ka £10,000,000.

Ha Komiti e qetile malebaleba a eona, lekhotla la motse hammoho le maloko a mang a ka thoko, le tla romela rapoto ho Khoromente ho ea hlaloboa ke komiti ea eona ea Nchafatso. Khoromente joale o tla tseba mosebetsi oo bo 'masepala ba ikemiselitse ho o etsa kopanong, le moedi o tla etsoa hore bo-Masepala ba sebelise chelete joang mabapi le maitukisetso ana.

MAJEREMANE A THIBELOA RUSSIA

Majeremane a thibelo motseng oa Orel, nageng ea Russia, go rialo motato o tsuang Moscow. Ke Majeremane a 250,000, ao a thubiloeng lepetleka. Ga molaodigolo oa masole a Majeremane a ka se hlalefe go tla etsagala se kileng sa etsagala motseng oa Stalingrad—go ripitloa ga masole a Majeremane le go tshuaroa ga diketekete tsa eona gannmogo le balaodi ba eona ke MaRussia ka selemo sa 1942.

NTOA EA SICILY E LOANOA KA SEHLOHO

Ga Mataliana a remana ka dilepe metseng ea Italy, ntoea ea Sicily e loanoa ka sehlogo se makatsang. Masole a Mangesemane, Ma-Amerika le Makunada a kgarametse Majeremane le Mataliana letsibong la Messina. Majeremane a loana ka bonatla ho bogolo, empa seemo sa eona se kotsing.

Motato o tsuang Washington o bolela gore go setse matsatsi a se makae ga sehlakahlaka sa Sicily se uela diatleng tsa Bathusani; bao ba setseng ba gupile Majeremane le Mataliana a fetang 75,000.

DI UELE MPHEFERE NAGENG EA ITALY

Mussolini o tlogetse sechaba sa Italy moduba-dubeng oa mofereferere. Marshal Badoglio o tshuere kanyekanye, gomme o tshuara dikgaoga. Mataliana ga a sa batla ntoea, a ba tla kgotsa. Motseng o mogolo oa Milan go ne go ela madi ditarateng bekeng e fetileng.

Mataliana a remana ka dilepe tsa magagane gare ga mekgosi e reng: "Mussolini o ile, re batla kgotsa le tokologo!" "Lelekang Majeremane nageng ea Italy!" Gase motseng oa Milan feela moo Mataliana a bolaeang. Motseng oa Turin, Bologna, Genoa le Como, go hlaga pego, tse reng banna ba bolaeang ditarateng. Baetapele ba neng ba thusana le Mussolini ba lelekisa jualeka mebutla ditarateng tsa metse, gobane sechaba se re ke bona ba se digetseng ka lengopeng la timelo. Spo se etsagalang Italy kajeno ke tshimologo ea go fenyoa ga sechaba sa Mataliana.

TSA BRAKPAN

Ka morao ho hoba Komiti ea Brakpan ea chelete le melemo e meng e fatisise, ka tsamaiso ea kantini, le lokeishine, lekhotla le ile la ikemisetsa kopanong ea lona, ho khetha mots'oari oa taba tsa ba bats'o.

Mosebetsi oa hae o mong e tla ba ho tsamaisa le ho tiisa molao oa metse ea Brakpan le liphotonyana, ho okamela le ho ts'oa le kala la taba tsa ba bats'o, le ho lisa komponi ea ba bats'o le kantini.

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HLALOSO E HLAHISOANG KE LEKHOTLA LA MERE: O EA BABATSO E LEBISOANG HO MA-AFRIKA A MUSO OA KOP'IO EA SOUTH AFRICA

HLALOSO NO. 179 (EA VEKE E FELANG KA 31st JULY, 1943).

MOHLOMPHEHI PATRICK DUNCAN

South Africa e pakile tloto e eona khopotsong ea 'Musisi e moholo, Governor-General The Right Honourable Sir Patrick Duncan, Privy Councillor, Grand Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Tona e Motlolehi, ea hlokhatseng ka la 17 Phupu. 'Ts'ebeletso ea phupu e laetsoeng ke 'Muso e entso St. Alban's Cathedral, e tsamaisoa ke Bishop oa Pretoria. 'Puong ea hae General Smuts o ile a re:

(Bona sets'oants'o qepheng la 9) "O re sebeletise 'me a sebetsa hammoho le rona ka lilemo tse 42, ka matla le moea 'obhe oa hae—ebile ts'e-beletso e khabane hakakang."

Likete-kete tsa batho li ne li eme ka mahlakoreng a mebila ea Pretoria ha setopo se feta. Ba ne ba tlile ho paka hlonopho ea bona ho ea etselitseng 'muso le sechaba mosebetsi o moholo le 'Musisi ea khabane ea mosa ea hlonphehang.

MUSSOLINI O TLOHETSE BORENA

Benito Mussolini, Molaeli (Dictator) oa Mataliana, o bo tlohetse borena. Ko-po ea hae ea ho bo tlohela e amohe-hetsoe ke Morena Victor Emmanuel, Marshal Badoglio e se e le eena Hloho oa 'Muso le Tona e Kholo le Mongoli oa 'Sechaba. Morena e se e le eena molaeli oa makhotla kaofela a hlometse a ntoa. Re ka lumela hore 'nete ea litaba ke hore Mussolini ha a ea tlohela borena ka ho rata ha hae empa o ile a qobelloa ke mabaka. Bakeng sa ho tsamaisa sechaba, Mussolini o hlotsotse hampe ke mosebetsi oo.

Ketso ena re khohoa hore e tla thabi-sa Mataliana. Ho khutlela ha Morena setulong se mo ts'oanetseng sechabeng le ho khetoha ha lesole le nang le tsoho le ts'opjwang hore e be hloho ea 'Muso li tla tsisa sechaba.

Taolo ea 'Muso oa Italy ha e sa tla ba matsong a Hitler, taha ea Mataliana a neng a e hlole ha bohloko.

Seemo sa Italy e tla ba se thaba nakong ea joale, ka ha makhotla a Majeremane a sa ntsane a le naheng ea Mataliana empa re lumela hore pusong ena e ncha masole a Majeremane a tla tlosa Italy 'me e tla tlohela hore e bone kamoo e ka khonang kateng.

Ha e sa le ho bonahala khale hore Mataliana ha a rate ho loana ntong ena eo a huletsoeng ho eona ke Mussolini. Masole a Mataliana a inetsa ka likete-kete ho Bathusani e le hore a thabela ho tsoa ntong.

Re lemoha hore Italy e tla 'ne e tsoele pele ho loana empa ho ke ka ba thoe rea fosa ha re lekanya hore Morena le Marshal Badoglio ba tla nts'a sechaba sa bona ho eona nakong e seng hole e tlang le hore ba tla amohe-la khotso eo Lichaba tse Kopaneng li kopang hore e hlontse.

Marshal Badoglio ka tsoho e kholo ena ntoa ea a nang le eona o tla tseba hore na ho molemo naheng ea habo ke hore ho loana ho isa pele kapa ho bea ma-rumo fats'e nake e sa le teng.

Mussolini ha e ne e sa le Motsamaisi oa sechaba, o na inahanela pele, e ne e le moikhomosisi. Ha e le Morena le Marshal Badoglio ba tla nahanela na-ha e bona le sechaba pele leha ho ka hlokeha boitlolo ho itseng nakong ena ea joale.

Ho ba nkile nako e telele batho ba Italy ho lemoha hore Mussolini ha ho koe koemeng, ke moithorisi feela. Empa joale ba ea tseba.

SEEMO SA SICILY

Balaoli ba ntoa ba re hlaloesetsa hore ntoa sehleke-hlekeeng sa Sicily e nts'e tsoela pele ka mokhoa o khotsofatsang. Tsoelopele e entsoeng e phakisitsa ka mokhoa o nong o sa lebelloa. Bathusani ha ba ea lahlehela haholo ho ba shoeleng le likobese. Baholehuoa ba ts'oereng ba lira ba feta 40,000.

Moise oa Enna o nong o ahetsoe liqobosheane tse matla o hane ho sehleke-hleke o hapilo, mahlotla a Bathusani joale a lebile nq'a leboea 'me masole a lira a ka bophirimela a tla archangoa haufinyane ho a ka bochabela. Masole a lira a ka bochabela a balehela sekhutlong se ka leoben la bochabela sa sehleke-hleke se hantle le Italy se khaotsang hore ho eona ke mekhamo oa Messina e leng leatlle le limele tse peli feela. Mokhamo oa o moesane joale o laola ke likepe tsa Mangesemane tsa ntoa le Lekhotla la 'ona la Lifofane. Ho rialo ke hore ha makhotla a lira a ka leka ho baleha sekhutlong seo a tlang ho qoteletsoa ho sona a ts'elela Italy, a tla khaolletsoa.

Nahanyana e ts'esane ka bophirimela le ka leboea ho sehleke-hleke e se e le eona feela e setseng matsong a lira. Ka nq'a bophirimela motse o moholo oa Marsala o soketsoe 'me o hantle le ho hapioa. Metse ea Trapani le Palermo (oa boreng) e fetiloe ka thoko 'me e tla bona khabareng ha ho hlokeha.

Masole a lira a inela ka mehla ka makholo-kholo. Ntoa e kholo e loana karolong ea Catania ka nq'a boroo ho Mount Etna.

Ha re akaretsa litaba re ka re ha ho sa le hole ho inela ha makhotla kaofela a lira.

Lipeho tse fihlang tse tsoang Italy li re mefere-fere ea ho ngala mosebetsi ea ata matlong a Italy a mosebetsi. Metseng e mehoho ho etsoa lipitso ke batho ba lakatsang khotso. Pitso e kholo e bile teng Roma eo batho ba thohileng ho eona ba entse mokoloko ba tsamaea ba hoo ba re a ho etsoe khotso.

Italy e tla neoa kgotso e tloleheng hoba ba qete ho inela kaofela batho ba teng. Ha taha eo e ka etsahala ntoa ea Sicily e tla lebaloa ho hang 'me sehleke-hleke se tla tlohela e le hore e ne e le lefika feela la ho bata ha ho fetoha ho uoa hlontse.

Tse hlalhang morao li paka hore Catania eo ho loanngeng e mahlo a mats'o ho eona e fetiloe ka thoko. Mets'e e mebeli ea Paterno le Aderno e ka nq'a leboea ho Catania e hapiloe ke makhotla a Bathusani, ke hore

Catania e tlohetsoe morao. Molanyana o saletseng lira oa ho phonyoha ke 'mila o sikang leboho o nang le lilomo tse ngata tse ts'abehang ha o theosa thaba ea Mount Etna. 'Mila o ka bophirima tsatsi o thibiloa ka baka la ho hapioa ha Paterno le Aderno.

Masole a lira a Catania a tla leka ho kopana le a balehang sekhutlong se ka leboea la bochabela ho sehleke-hleke. Karolong e ka bophirimela ho Sicily masole a lira a 45,000 a thibeletsoe 'me a hlokisitsoe tseba ea ho fumana mekha-hlele e tlang ka tseba ea leatlle kapa fats'e.

Mohala oa Roma o re: "ntoa ea Sicily e se e nkile seemo se ts'abehang".

Bahlehuoa ba Mataliana ba ntoa ba lla ka hore se seng feela sekepana seo ba se boneng sa 'ona 'me ke se nkileng liofisiri tse khole feela Parleme.

Admiral Leonard molaeli oa likepe tsa ntoa sehang sa tona sa Augusta ka nqa boroo ho Catania, o hapiloe.

Ha Sicily kaofela e ka bophirima tsa-tsi e se e hapiloe makhotla a Bathusani a saletsoe feela ke ho pheella ho phallisetse lira hlohlong ea Messina. Ho phonyoha ha masole a lira a etselitseng sakana la nkope sekhutlong sena sa sehleke-hleke ho tla ba thata ebile ha re khohoa hore a tla khona.

Litaba tse fihlang morao tse tsoang Sicily e nts'e e tse thabisang ka le-hlakoreng la Bathusani hobane masole a bona a nts'a khannela lira sekhutlong sa Sicily se ka leboea la bochabela. Ha li ka hlolea moo e tla be e le hore Sicily e nkiloe kaofela ke Bathusani.

Ho ts'oeroe baholehuoa ba hang hape ba 7,000 hammoho le balaoli (Generals) ba ts'elitseng le molaeli le mong (Admiral) oa makhotla a likepe. Ntoeng ea Sicily palo ea baholehuoa ba ntoa kaofela ba ts'oereng ke 70,000 'me letlooa le nts'e le honyella ho 'ona Majeremane le Mataliana.

Seemo sa Sicily joale se ts'oana le se kileng sa e—ba Afrika Leboea. Makhotla a (Axis) lira a ile a qobelloa sekhutlong sa hloahloa ea Bon eaba a hlole-loa teng.

Ho lekannoga hore palo ea Majeremane a sa ntsaneng a le Sicily ke 50,000 'me Mataliana a mangata haholo ho feta moo. Bongata ba 'ona a the-billetsoe hloahlong ea Messina 'me a mang a loana setrekgeng sa Catania ka nq'a boroo moo a leng kotsing ea ho khaohangoa ka nako efe le efe le makhotla a (Axis) a loanang ka leboea hore a sitoa ho kopana le ho thusana.

Khopolo e amohelang ke hoble ke hore ntoa ea Sicily e hantle leho fela ka ha ho bonahala ore lira li tla sitoa ho loana halelele. Batho ba Sicily ba thabetse ho sebeletsa makhotla a Bathusani a ba fepang ka lijo le a ba le-fang. Ha makhotla a Bathusani a ka e nka kaofela Sicily 'me a itsetela teng, naha kaofela ea Italy e tla ba kotsing.

NTOA EA RUSSIA.

Karolong ea Orel ea mola oa Ma-Russia oa ntoa Majeremane a 250,000 a emetsoe ke lefu kapa ho baleha. Seemo sena a se hlalhelitsoe ke Ma-Russia ka ho a teela hare 'me Ma-Russia a bile a se a loana har'a liqobosheane tsa Majeremane tsa ts'ireletso.

Majeremane joale a se a e—na le tse-lanyana e ts'esane ea ho baleha hore a phonyohe.

Karolong ena ho ts'oeroe baholehuoa ba Majeremane ba fetang 6,000—liofisiri le masole hammoho. Ma-Russia a thui-le litanka tse 776 tsa sera a thua hape lifofane tse 900 le likanonno tse 882, ntoeng ea matsatsi a lesome sera se lahlehetsoe ke liofisiri le masole a 50,000 a bolailoeng feela.

Seemo sa Majeremane setrekgeng sa Orel se sebe haholo. Ka nq'a boroo ho Orel le teng a thakholetsoe kante ho likants'i tsa 'ona tsa ts'ireletso.

MAKUMANE A LITABA

Captain Colin Morris molaeli e mong oa lekhotla la Mangesemane Sicily ea ileng a khaohangoa le masole ao a neng a e-na le 'ona o ile a fumana tsebiso ea hore ntlong e 'ngoe e itseng ho teng masole a Mataliana a ipatileng.

Captain Morris a ea ntlong eo a hopotse ho fumana masole a mabeli kapa a mararo 'me a laela hore a tsoe kapele. O maketse baholo ha ho nts'o Mataliana a 130 a hlometseng ka thung eo. O ile a ka khanna a isa kampong ea baholehuoa ba ntoa.

A mosebetsi o khabane

Mokhotla a lira a lifofane a futube-

tse sehleke-hleke sa Malta ka boima bo ts'abehang. Ts'enyehelo e bile teng.

Baholehuoa ba fetang 4,000 ba Mataliana ba koaletsoe likampong tsa ba baholehuoa mora South Africa.

Lipeho tse hlalhang Fora li re General Alfredo Guzzoni, molaeli e moholo oa Mataliana Sicily, o tsebisi-tse Morena oa Italy hore a ke ke a mo tiisetsa hore Mataliana a tla ts' oarella halelele ka baka la hobane makhotla a Bathusani a lifofane le a hipeke a feta a Mataliana hole haholo ka palo. General Guzzoni ho thoe o itse ha a makae makhotla a Majeremane a lifofane sehleke-hlekeeng sa Italy 'me hape a re Mataliana a sa nts'itse makhotla a 'ona a qetello a neng a boloketsoe nako ea tsietisi.

Re ts'oaea ka makalo hore ke ka baka la'ng ha General Guzzoni a ts'oanetse ho tsebisa Morena oa Italy e seng Mussolini molaeli. Ho bonahala eka sechaba sa Mataliana se se se khathetse ke puso ea molaeli enoa ea ileng a phahama lefeleleng 'me e ka a lakatsa ho khutlela pusong e molemo ea eo e leng Morena oa 'ona ka tlhaho. Har'a motse obhe oa Berlin le litre-kgeng tse e likileng ho hasitsoe libu-kana tse likete-kete tse loants'ang puso ea Hitler. Peho ea litaba tseha ha e hlalose hore na ke bo mang ba hasitseng bukana tseo.

General Giraud, moeta-pele oa Ma-Fora a Lokolohileng o amohetsoe ke motlotlehi Morena oa Engellane ea ileng a buisana halelele le eena. Ka nako ea lijo tsa mots'are o lutse ta-feleng hammoho le Tona e Kholo le Mofumahi Churchill.

Likepe tse peli tsa lekhotla la Ma-Japan tsa ntoa li qelisitsoe pel'a Solomon Island. Se seng hape ho nahanoa hore le sofa se qelisitsoe. Se roalng masole le se seng hape sa bone sa ntoa se sentsoe ka likulo tsa likanonno.

Ka la 24, General Smuts o tlohile Pretoria ka sefotane a fofela Southern Rhodesia moo a ileng a hlalohla mafapha a mabeli a Lekhotla la Rhodesia, Salisbury le Bulawayo.

General Smuts o tlohile e sa le hosasa 'me a khutlela hape ho la Kopano ka lona letsatsi leo.

Ho utloahala hore Mopapa (Pope) o leka kahohle kamoo a ka khonang kateng ho susumetsa 'muso o mocha oa Mataliana o katlas'a General Badoglio ho verisa oa le Bathusani ka tsa khotso. Batho ba bangata ba utloisang taha ena ba iponahalitse ka ho tsamaea ba entse mokoloko metseng oa Roma.

TS'EPO, PHETHAHATSO, KHOTOSFALO

Ts'epo ehlile ea ketleho ea Bathusani ntoeng e eteloa pele ke likotso.

Ntoeng ea bochabela Majeremane a sutulelitsoe morao phuthuheleng ea 'ona ea lehlabula 'me ho ka thoe ntoa e se e le matsong a Ma-Russia hobane ke 'ona joale a hlalolang moleng o moleleleho oa limele tse 1,500. A hapile matse le metsana ea 'ona e mengata 'me a e lokolla matsong a lira. Maoileng a bochabela Ma-Japan a imetsoe ke ntoa 'me a tlameha ho tlohela litulo tse ngata tseo a li nkileng qalehong ea phutho ea 'ona.

Sicily, Mataliana le Majeremane a nts'a a khaoneba morao 'me le eona naha ea Italy ea futuheloa.

Ts'epo leha re ka ba le eosa e pakelang ke likotso, le tumelo ea hlolo ka nqeng ea rona qetellong, nako ea ho hlephisa pheello ea rona ha e e-so ho fihle.

Ho sa batleha tiisetso ebile le matla ka ho tlaa pele re fumana hlolo eo e tlang ho re hlalitsa khotso le tokoloho.

Re khohoa hore batho ba South Africa ba mofuta ka mofuta le ba tumelo tsa fapaneng le mebila ba tla lesa ho lula fats'e, re ts'epa hore ba tla leka ka hohle kamoo ba ka khonang kateng 'me ba se ke ba konoa ke moea oa ho hlephisa oa hore "Tsohle li tla loke qetellong".

Ha tsohle li tla loke qetellong, e ka khona re phethe mosebetsi oa rona.

BASALI BA MA-AFRIKA BA RUTOA HO LOHA LE HO ROKA

Litho tsa South African Women's Auxiliary Services, mokhatlo o ikabetseng mosebetsi ea ntoa ea mofuta-futa, o sa tsoa gata mosebetsi o khabane har'a Ma-Afrika.

Litho tsa S.A.W.A.S. li etela Ma-Afrika malokeisheneng ho etsa mekhatlo har'a basali le bana, e rutoang ho roka le ho loha phallo tse futhumaleng tsa masole a bona a ntoeng.

Litrekeng tse koana kantle makala a mang a S.A.W.A.S. a ruta basali le bana tsa bophelo le hlakomele ea mabeka kante ho ba ruta ho roka le ho loha liphalo ka 'wool'. Basali ba ruta le ho fepa bana ka mokhoa o lokileng.

Bana ba Ma-Afrika ho loha ke ntho eo ba e tsebang haholo. Ba loha liserefe (scarves) le likausi tsa masole.

Katlhe ea mosebetsi ona e hlalisoa ke kutlano le ts'ebelisano tse leng teng mahareng a ba rutang le ba rutoang.

Re leboha Gwen Hewitt ea re lumeleng-tseing ho hatisa litaba tse na.

THEKO EA LIPERE LE LIPOKOLA

Re hatisa litaba tse na ka kopo ea mokhatlo oa Thibelo ea Sehloho Liphoofolong, Johannesburg.

Opini-Booyens Road, Booyens, Johannesburg.

Mokhatlo ona o lakatsa ho lemoha ba-tho ba ratang ho reka lipere le lipokola hore ba hlakomele barekisi ba tsietsang. Re lemohile hore batho ba rekisetsoa lipere le lipokola tse seng li sa lokela mosebetsi ka thoko e phahameng ho feta tekanyo.



Sets'oantsong sena ho bonts'oa karofonyana ea Civics Guards hlakisong e bileng teng ea mokhatlo oa C.P.S. motseng oa Johannesburg.

lenteng ho alafa liphoofolo tsa bona 'me le ngaka ea rona ea liphoofolo e lumela ho ba thusa ka nako tse na:

Mantaha, Laboraro le Labohlano 4 p.m. ho ea ho 6 p.m.

Labobeli le Labone 2 p.m. ho ea ho 4 p.m.

Tulong eo ho hlalhojoang liphoofolo 'me e tla eletsa motho bakeng sa pera efe le efe kapa pokola efe le efe pele a reka.

NTOA E EANG KOANA LE KOANA

Koranta ea Jeremane e hlalitsa hore Balaoli ba tsamaisang ntoa ea Jeremane "ha ba na khopolo ea ho loana ntoa e eang koana le koana mane Russia."

Na hlaloso ena e sa utloahalleng e bolela eng?

Ntoeng ka mehla re tseba ha ho sa engoe nq'a e le 'ngoe, Masole a a loanang ha a sa balehe a ea sutha kapa a etse ts'isinyeho e itseng kamoo seemo sa 'ona se leng ka teng. Ho tloha lekhotla la ntoa ha le na khopolo ea ho sisinyeha moo le leng teng ke ho lumela hore le hlotsotse 'me le se le eme nq'a e le 'ngoe, ho se sutha ha lona ke hore lea sitoa.

Hore Hitler a hlalose koranteng hore nt'eng ea Russia ha a na khopolo ea ho ea koana le koana, ke puo e 'ngoe ea bothoto e ke keng ea khoutsa sechaba sa Majeremane.

'Nete joaloka ha e tsejoa ke hore phuthuhelo ea Majeremane ea lehlabula ha ea ba le ketleho 'me makhotla a Majeremane a lelekela morao. A lemoha hore ntoa ha e ka 'ne ea ea koana le koana e tla a tsietisa ho molemo ke ho eme tulong e le 'ngoe. Ho ea ha eona koana le koana ha se ka boomo, a qobelloa ka saholo ke Ma-Russia.

PHUTHUHELO E KHOLO EA LIFOFANE HAMBURG

Phuthuhelo e kholo ho feta tsohle tse kileng tsa e-ba teng e entso ke lekhotla la Mangesemane la lifofane lelibohong la Majeremane la Hamburg e leng motse oa bobeli ka boholo Jeremane le le leng la maliboho a maholo a Europa.

Phuthuhelo eo e tsoisitse mello e mehoho le mesi e mets'oa e tsebaneng e nyolohetseng limele tse 'ne holimo. Malakaba a chesitseng Hamburg a ne a bonahala hole limele tse 200 ho tloha teng. Mongoli oa litaba oa Jeremane o itse: "Mebila ea Hamburg e ne e koaletsoe ke ligalase o tlotele mekoti-koti e entsoeng ke libomo. Mahallo a matlo a chang a ne a hasane ka hohle. Re ile ra talima Alster mane ka mose, eo baahi ba teng ba ikhohomolang haholo ka eona. Kajeno u ke ke oa rata ho e sheba. Ka nq'a tsohle motho o boia matlo a chang. Hamburg ehlile e ne e ka malakabe feela. Matlo a helehela fats'e."

Hamburg e futuhetsoe hape ka makhotla a mararo ka lifofane nakong ea hora tse 24. Motse o apesitsoe ka kobo ea mosi 'me o nts'e o cha ho isa pele.

Ho lahletsoe libomo tse ngata hojimi Essen, motse oo ho etsang libetsa ho 'ona. Phuthuhelo ea kajeno e fetile tsohle tsa nako e fetileng ka boima.

MALIMABE

(Re li ngola ka tumello ea mongoli oa "Corporal Wunzi")

"Ho entse joang monna-moholo, na o timetse?" ho riatso 'na ke bota monna-moholo ea maharasa eo ke ts'ohileng a se a phosumela ka kantoreng ea ka.

"Ha kea timela Morena, ke batla Mastrata e moholo hore ke mo hohlele hore ke bolaoa ke tla. Ho-Mastrata bo ke seng ke ba bone ba buile le 'na a mosa empa ha re ha ba na matla. Se-o ha se khorisi mpa ea ka 'me ka ba-ka leo, ke batla Mastrata e moholo eo ke hopolang hore a ka nts'isa." A riatso a lula fats'e monna-moholo e le se-ts'oants'oa sa mahlomola.

"O botelele'ng ha u re u bolaoa ke tla?" ho bota 'na. "U phetse joang ho fihlela joale?" Morena ke hlometse mets'e ena kaofela ke sela lijo joaloka ntja. Nq'e 'ngoe mothanganoa kea o fumana empa batho ba se ba batla ba fellon le bona ka ha le hohlela e le mona le sa le hole." Empa mpollele hore na u mang?" ho riatso 'na. Lilemo tsa hao li kee, ba kae bara ba hao le ba heno ba ka beng ba u fepa?" "Ke Zweni mora oa Mpundlani. Mehlang ea khale nakabe ke itsebisa nena ka boikho-homoso empa kajeno tseo li fetile ka ha e le mona ke le mokopi. Lilemo tsa a tsa bohloko ke tla u lekanyetsa ka nako ea Nongqaise (ho bolaoa ka likhomo ka 1856) ha ke ne ke le moshanyana oa lisang likhomo. Ke ne ke e

na le mora a le mong 'me o shoete khale, Barali ba kaba babela ba nyetsoe 'me ba ea tulong tse hole le bana ba bana. Banabeso ha sa phela. Hobane ho shoe mosali oa ka ha nka ka hlola ke rita ho nyala. Joale ke mong feela. "Na ha u na le leuo?" "Che, morena, esita le khoho feela ha ke na eona, athe nakong e fetileng ke ne ke baloa le ba ruileng, ke sa nahane hore nka e-ba mahlomoleng. Ha tla 'inderpest (lefu la likhomo) 'me la ntlohela khomo e le ngoe le nanae ea eona. Ke ne ke sa le matla mahl'eng 'me tsietisi ke ne ke sa e ts'obe. Mora na ka e ne e se e le molankana 'me a e sebetisa merafong ea gauta. A khutlin le chelete empa a ke-ooe ke lefu la sefuba. Ka mo isa linga-keeng tse ngata empa tsa sitoa ho mo 'hona tsa mpa tsa re o hoiloa merafong' li hile a qetella ka ho sho. Ho tloha akong eo ke ile ka khomareloa ke ma-imbabo. Ka nako e 'ngoe sefako sa risitla-tsimo ea ka hoo ke sa kang ka kotula leha e le letho feela. Ka ea ngaleng ea sefako hore ts'imo ea ka ka sehlare 'me ea se bea mokolokotoaneng, thabaneng e okametse ng'ano ea ka, ea hloma thutsoana e makala a mabeli holimo a khaotsong, eo e itseng e tla etsa hore sefako se fete ka mahlak'ireng a mabeli ho ts'imo ea ka. Ea re sehlare se tla fetola sefako pula e bonolo. Ka e lefa khomo ka ha khomo ea ka le nanae li ne li se li eketselile e le tse hlano. Leha ho le joalo ts'imo ea ka e ile ea riptloa hape. Ka halefa ka qosa ngaka eo moreneng ke batla khomo ea ka. Ngaka ea reka morena 'me a nteloa khomo le eena ka hore ke qositse motho ea lekileng ho nthusu."

"Ka baka la ho hloka lijo ka tlameha ho rekisa e 'ngoe ea khomo tsa ka tse tharo tse setseng. Ka eona nako eo ho ile ha fihla leqosa la 'muso ho mpollella hore ke kolota khafa ea lilemo tse tharo 'me la re ha ke sa lefu hang-hang le tla hapa likhomo tsa ka. Ke lekile ho batla chelete ea khafa ka sitoa ho fumana bathong. Qetellong leqosa la khanna khomo tsa ka tse peli bakeng sa khafa 'me ka tseba joale hore ke etsa feela. Chelete e 'ngoe e ile ea khutla hobane theko ea likhomo tsa ka e ne e ile ea feta eo ke e kolotang bakeng sa khafa empa le eona ea fela kapele bakeng sa lijo.

Ho tloha nakong eo ke 'nile ka salla paloka phoofolo, ke tsamaea ke sebetisa empa joale batho ba re ke tsofetse Morena. Ka mokhoa oo ke soda har'a metse ena kaofela ke fofonela joaloka ntja. Ke bolaoa ke tala Morena 'me ke tlile ho uena—ho 'muso ho tla kopana thusa.

Ke ile ka khohoa taha ena e hlomolang ea monna-moholo ka etsa hore a fuoa tsa ho batla lijo tse lehang vek'e ka re ha tseo li fela a tlo mpona hape.

"KHOMO TSEO MORENA, LE KA MOSO," a rialo monna-moholo ha a tsoa ka kantoreng ea ka.

Ka tsatsi le hlalhang ha tlisa motho ea lakatsang ho mpona ka kantoreng ea ka.

"Maobane ka phirimana" ho riatso moeti enoa oa ka, "Monna-moholo ea ts'eng ke Zweni o fihlile motseng oa ka a ts'oere lijo. A opa hore re mo phelele tsona le hore a lale le rona, ka ha a ne a khathetse. Mossali oa ka a be sa mollo 'me ha lijo li phelele monna-moholo a bua. A re lijo tse na ke mpho e tsoang ho 'muso 'me eena a ke ha hlola bolaoa ke tala hobane mose-ruilu 'me oa fana. Eitse hobane lijo li tsoetse, esaba li beoa pel'i, ha empa a ja hanyenyane a re ha a sa utloa tla'a ka baka la mokhathala, a re o tla ja ka le hlalhang ha a se a khatlole hile. Ra mo fa tulo ea ho robala eaba 'na le mosali ona rea robala."

Mona sebuhi sa ema, "Ke thaba ha u bile mose ho motho eo, ho rialo 'na. "O na le mona maobane a re o lapile."

"Morena" ho araba eona, "Zweni a sa tla lapa. Ritse re tsoa ho nts'o ea na isetsa lijo, re fumane a shoale."

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