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JOHANNESBURG

BRITISH AND IMPERIAL FORCES LAUNCH BIG OFFENSIVE IN LIBYA

AMERICA TAKES DRASIC ACTION AGAINST GERMAN CONSULATES

BRITISH AND IMPERIAL FORCES HAVE LAUNCHED AN OFFENSIVE AGAINST GERMANS AND ITALIANS IN LIBYA, NORTH AFRICA. THEY ARE DRIVING BACK THE ENEMY IN A BATTLE OF TANKS AND HAVE REACHED FORT CAPUZZO. THE GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS RUSHED FROM TOBRUK WERE ATTACKED AND HEAVY LOSSES WERE INFILCTED ON THEM.

FIGHTING IN SYRIA

IN SYRIA THE VICHY TROOPS ARE PUTTING UP STIFF RESISTANCE IN THE REGION OF MERJIYUN AND KUNEITRA. BUT BRITISH FORCES AFTER CAPTURING THE TOWNS OF SIDON AND KISWE ARE ADVANCING RAPIDLY TOWARDS BEIRUT. THE ADVANCED ELEMENTS ARE REPORTED TO BE WITHIN 20 MILES OF THIS IMPORTANT SEA PORT. FIGHTING IS TAKING PLACE SIX MILES SOUTH OF DAMASCUS.

GERMANS IN AMERICA

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN DRASIC ACTION AGAINST GERMAN CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES, BY ORDERING THE CLOSING OF ALL GERMAN CONSULATES IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE REMOVAL OF ALL GERMAN NATIONALS CONNECTED WITH THEM. THE ORDER ALSO REQUIRES THE CLOSING OF THE GERMAN LIBRARY OF INFORMATION IN NEW YORK, RAILWAY AND TOURIST BUREAUX AND THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN SYRIA

At the moment tanks, Bren gun carriers and armoured cars and mobile artillery are jockeying for position in a bid to secure a jumping off ground in the triangle between Halfaya Pass, Sollum and Fort Capuzzo.

There has been little fighting on the coastal plain near Sollum, compared with the really hard fighting in progress on the escarpment.

German and Italian forces are understood to be still at Sollum, but they are now threatened with being cut off by operations on the plateau, which are stated to be developing into a "regular battle."

GREAT TANK BATTLE

According to reports reaching Cairo tanks and other armoured fighting vehicles raising clouds of sand, charged in attack and counter-attack, reforming in surprising manoeuvres.

The British tanks made a wide sweeping movement south of Halfaya Pass, charged up the escarpment and debouched on the fighting ground in the triangle formed by Halfaya Pass, Sollum and Fort Capuzzo.

U.S. Orders Closing Of German Consulate

The United States Government has ordered the closing of all German Consulates in the United States and the removal of all German nationals connected with them.

This was announced by Mr. Sumner Welles, the Under-Secretary of State, after he had handed an official Note to a member of the German Embassy.

He said that this step did not imply a break in diplomatic relations with Germany and in no way affected the German diplomatic staff in Washington.

This action was in no way connected with the sinking of the United States freighter Robin Moor, but was taken because German Consular officials and the other named Nazi agencies had been engaged in activities harmful to the United States.

The Government had nothing in mind for similar action against other countries, including Italy.

(Continued at foot of column 2)

Allied Forces Are Six Miles From Damascus

A British General Headquarters communiqué issued in Cairo states:

"In spite of strong opposition by Vichy troops, Allied forces successfully captured Kiswe on our right sector and Sidon on the coast. Although every effort has been made to avoid unnecessary bloodshed in an operation in which the object was to counteract German infiltration and to forestall the arrival of more important German forces, heavy fighting is also developing on our central sector."

Reuter's special correspondent with the British forces in the Metulla sector of the Syrian front says that after several days of silence, Vichy forces opened a counter-offensive against the British forces in this sector.

The Vichy batteries directed a very intense fire on Merjiyun and on the key cross-roads leading to Khyam and Hasbeia. Then came a tank, machine-gun and infantry attack.

The entire offensive was launched with great suddenness, says the correspondent, adding that it may be the last desperate effort by Vichy forces to show resistance.

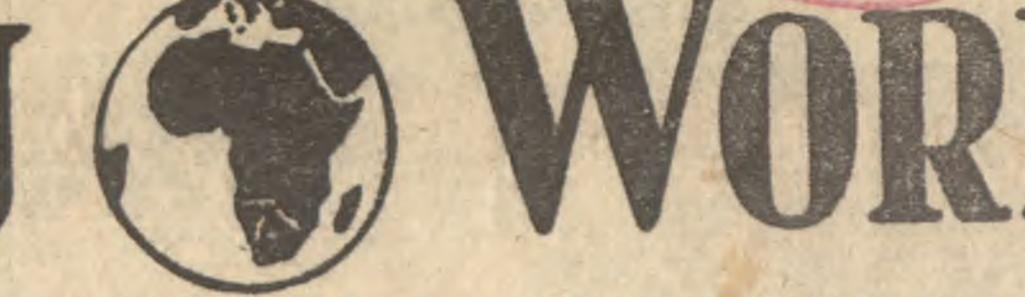
Simultaneous with the counter-offensive there has been a remarkable advance by other units of the British forces into the heart of the Lebanon mountains.

Jezzine, east of Sidon, is now in the hands of the Allied forces.

A Beirut message to the Vichy news agency reports that a French destroyer has been sunk in operations off the Syrian coast and adds that the relatives of seven men who are missing have been notified.

Imperial and Free French troops are now attacking Antouz six miles south-west of Damascus.

The announcement came as a bomb-shell to the Press conference where it was made and which was attended by a representative of the German official news agency. There was a stampede of journalists through the corridors of the State Department in search of telephones.



The Empire is gathering strength against the forces of Hitlerism. In this picture a British officer is shown training Arab recruits in Palestine. Some of these men are now fighting in Syria.

Russia And Germany Heading For Trouble?

Foreign reports of Russian mobilisation find no confirmation in Moscow. An official Soviet statement admits that the training of reservists is taking place and the yearly summer manoeuvres are due to start, and says that this, in a large country such as Russia, necessarily involves the use of many men. But it is pointed out that the streets of Moscow are still crowded with young men who, in the event of a general mobilisation, would be called up.

"FACE-SAVING FORMULA"

The National Broadcasting Corporation's correspondent, speaking from Ankara, cited informants who

2,000 Italians Surrender In Abyssinia

Further progress by the Imperial forces in Abyssinia is reported in a British General Headquarters communiqué issued in Cairo, which stated:

"General Pradorno, with 2,000 Italian troops, surrendered in the Soddu area. After the Battle of the Lakes, the General, with the remnants of his division, took to the hills, where he was harried by the Patriot forces before he was finally forced to capitulate through lack of maintenance.

"Farther north, Imperial forces continue to operate against the main Italian concentrations. The Patriots are vigorously engaging the enemy forces in the Gimma area, but there are no military or political advantages in occupying the Gimma aerodrome.

U.S. War Planes For British Forces In Africa

The all-air delivery of United States bombers destined for the British forces in Africa was discussed at the White House when President Roosevelt conferred with officials of the War and Navy Departments, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York Times.

The correspondent thinks that bombers will be flown from Florida or Trinidad to a point on the Brazilian coast and from there to Gambia or Freetown in West Africa. They will then be flown to Egypt.

Flights have been made by civilian pilots as in the ferry service now being operated over the North Atlantic.

The New York Times understands that the White House conference foreshadows action in the near future looking to considerable increase in the delivery of all kinds of American aircraft to the British forces. A final decision, it is thought, awaits the arrival from Britain shortly of Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Bowhill, who was recently appointed to command the organisation for handling the reception of planes "ferried" to Britain.

R. A. F. Launches Offensive Over Channel

Thirteen German fighters and 10 British fighters were lost during a large-scale offensive by Royal Air Force bombers, escorted by many squadrons of fighters over the Channel and enemy-occupied territory.

Attacks were made on enemy shipping in the Channel and on objectives in northern France by aircraft of the Coastal and Bomber Commands.

Full details of the operations are not yet available, but the raid is reported to have been one of the biggest seen from the English south-east coast.

People rushed to the cliff and the sea-front as explosions across the Channel rocked buildings along the Kent coast. They saw anti-aircraft shells bursting over the French coast at several points in the Boulogne region and at Cap Gris Nez.

Good War Effort

The Modderpoort (Anglican) Pathfinder Rovers, Scouts and Cubs, and the Modderpoort Girl Wayfarers and Sunbeam, have sent to Senator J. D. Rehnault Jones, as Chairman of the Non-European Sub-Committee of the South African Gifts and Comforts Committee, the sum of £4,500 towards comforts for our brave Bantu soldiers."

This amount represents the proceeds of a concert jointly organised by these Youth organisations, and is greatly appreciated.

The South African Gifts and Comforts Committee provides comforts for all Union troops of all races.

Roll Of Honour

NATIVE MILITARY CORPS KILLED ACCIDENTALLY
N. 2317 Pte. Charlie Mashishimane Kgupula of Sekukuniland.

N. 6239 Pte. Frans Messina of S'basa.

DIED (NATURAL CAUSES)
N. 6984 Pte. Frans Richard of Christians District.

N. 7614 Pte. Elijah Ntsere of Aliwal North District.

Headlines and sub-editing of political news and articles in this issue by R. V. Selope Thema, 14, Perth Road, Westdene, Johannesburg.



a Turkish Blend of Special Merit

W.D. & H.O. Wills

THE BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY JUNE 21, 1941

Ukuciteka Kwemizi

Ipepa labelungu langcSento libika ukuti ukuhlaela kwe... —Amabhaloni amaNgisi ejalimani sekuse kwenza uGoering oyisandha sika Hitler agibe izwi lokuti amajalimani atandayo angaya ezindhlini zamasondo emva kwokuhlaselwa ayocela indundo yemipefumulo ngemikuleko kuSomandha.

Sekukona nezindhlu zamasondo ezivuliwe ukute abantu batzé ituba lokukuleka uma izinhiliyo zabo zikatazekile. Loku kwenzeka ejalimani lapa ivangeli likaKrestu liyinto ezondwayo. Lapa abafundisi namakolwa kaKrestu behiu-tshwa, bebukula.

Lapo izindhlu zamasondo zavu-lwa zonke, kwakonzwa kupela uHitler nezimfundiso zake zoku-jivava inkolo ka Krestu opilayo. Kuze kwabakanya bona ugobu abafu laba abanezhiliyo ezilu-kuni basedalimanu ukuti kayiko-into eyedhlula inkolo ka Krestu ekududzeni umoya owaupukile.

Namhla nje lapo amaNgisi e-sefnyele ezinhiliyiweni zamajalimani sekubanyakela ukuti ikambi linye kupela elelapa umoya owaupukile, eliginisa inhiliyo eyapukile, eliyisigqabo sempe-umkuleko wokuzidela pambi ku-ka Jesu Krestu.

Site lapo sifunda ngalendaba sakumbula ukuti namhlanje ifo elivelele indhlu emnyama lokuciteka kwemishado liyetusa. Banningi asebeveze imiqondo yabo ngembangiyaloko. Kodwa bamp-balwa abatintu umongo wenda-ba —umkuleko. Namhlanje imizi emininki kavakelwe pezu kwe-dwala lobuKrestu.

Yakiwe pezu kwesihlabati se-mpueuko kupela. Kayisekiwe pezu kwemikuleko nenkolo kaKrestu. Uma ububi bufinylela kule-mizi beyufica ipepuka ilula. Uma umuzi uwa mhlambu indoda seyixega ekaya inkosikazi kayi-kwazi ukuguqa ngamadololo pansi ibheke ku Jesu icele kuye usizo nezeluleko.

Qa. Isuka iqonde kubangane bayo, bayeluleke ngokuti hamba uipoxe kumlungu wayo, ukute ixoshwe emsebenzini. Hamba ukulume ngayo, emigwaqweni uyihlaziye. Yipoxe yonke indawo. Yihincele ecaleni uyifundise ukuti wena kawusiso isiwula sayo.

Ungazigqokisi izingane zayo ngisiko ikunkika imali, nawe gqo-ka okudabukile whambe uipoxe. Yimangalele kuMuhle, hayi kubazali bako nabayo. Akwene ko-nke loko lowo. Pinde abuyele ku Krestu. Pinde acele usizo kuJesu Krestu lokuba avikele umuzi wake.

Wona loomuzi wonakala nje kawusekiwe okolweni. Abesifazana okuyibyo beyizinsika zemizi kabanandaba nenkolo; nomabe-zalwa amakolwa, emizini yabo kabaliyuli iBhayibheli. Kabaku-leki yonke into yabo bayenzela enkanini yokuti "mina kangenzi-wa njalo."

Ububi besilingo balwa nabo ngobubi bukaSatane, hayi ngom-kuleko. Sigezilela kwoname ngora sabona imizi yawo baba endulo imife ingenza yemikuleko yawomame. Sazi amadoda aye-bhina aze aggoka ngenxa yobu-qoto bezimilo zwomkawo. Ama-nhla omuntu wesifazana makulu kakulu uma egxile enkolweni kaje Jesu Krestu—edhlula awendo-da.

Imizi angasekiwe enkolweni ingeke ime neze. Nemileyo, ise-mile-nje ngoba ingakafikelwa izilingo. Amadoda aposisa nge-mepela kodwa kasiboni ukuti ikambi lokwelapa loko vikuba owesifazana alahle ubuKrestu baki apenduke isilwane. Enze izinto ezingafanele abe eti uiwa nezinto ezingafanele.

Nanto ikambi selibonwe ejalimani — umkuleko kuKrestu Jesu!

Impi Olwandhle

Ahlabene AmaNgisi

Kubikwa ukuhlabana kwamaNgisi olwandhle lapa ecwilise alimaza imikumbi eyishumi yamaNtaliyan. Acwilse omunye omkulu wmaJi-manu wmafuta akuboza imikumbi emitatu emikulu yempi yaung-Jalimani.

Amabuto Afleyo

ABAFE NGENGOZI:

N. 2317 Pte. Csharpie Mashishimane Kgapula Sekukuniland Dist.
N. 6239 Pte. Frans Messina Sibasa Dist.

ABAFE NGOKUGULA

N. 6984 Pte. Frans Richard Christiana Dist.
N. 7614 Pte. Elijah Ntseare Aliwal North.

I Russia Ne Jalimani

Zijamelene Ngezikali

Izindaba ezesemilonyeni yeza ezi-bika impi eyesabekayo kaHitler ya-mayivo ayl 140 asemiceleni yase-Russia. Lemikosi kutiwa ihlome spe-le ngezikali zonke. Nawa ama Russia kutiwa emi ngalena kwomce-le lowo ihlome apele. Kswazilwa okugondwe ngufitler ngalesienzo. Abanye batu yisu-nje lika Hitler lo-kwetusa uStalin oyinholo yaseRussia. Uka enze konke okufunwa rguHitler. Izwe laseRussia linommo-to omkulu kakolweni namafuta. Kuti-wake uHitler ukalela lomnato kwa-ze sekusobala nakuye ukuti impi lena izofnyelela futi ebusika. Kube kuyilapo ewaswele amafuta nokudhla.

Kona lapo abanye batu lokuku-jamela kwamabuto kusho ukuti se-zilibilela kwakusha izwe las-Turkey. Pela lona lisazihlele-nje lisonge izandha; lizingeliti l'yo ku-wa m'ha l'hlaselwayo. Kutiwa lempu ingase ilisibekile kanyekanye-zenye okwenzeka ePoland m'ha amarussia namajalimani ehalasa leli-zwe ukute abelane lona.

Uzovela obala namhlanje uStalin ukuti uyindoda emadoden'i nomu u-mlomo-nje kupela. Uma Hitler eti "Ndoda leta loko engikufuna kuwe ome unaqafun impi," kuzkwezwala ukuti upendula ngalipi. Kulempe kaHitler kasiko nes-

dwa jisizwe esizihalele sisonge izandha ezinye zilwa okugcina ngaso. Kuye kuti sisazikohla siti sona sihikanipile asingenele uMKize ku-hlwe emini. Siqale ukucela usizo emaNgisini lawa ebisingafuni luto lwawo sisakohliswa uHitler.

Alexandra Township

Amadoda amhlope ebandhla le Palamende namanye atintekayo ezi ndaben'i zabantu asola isenku sopete isifunda saseTransvaal sokuba abize abaholi bama Kaladi nabantu base Alexandra Township ukuba baxozoxxa naye ngodaba lomzu lona' ko-dwa alimise ngesinqe izwi eliti bangezi nomlungu noyedwa. Loko kusho ukuti uma beyobonana naye abaholi laba kabazukuhamba nabameli nomu abeluleki babo abamhlope. Batike lesisenzo so'pete isifunda saseTransvaal siveza insolo elumelayo kuHulumeni nakuye. Bati kuyaqala ukuba opete isifunda avume ukubonana nababoli baseAlexan-dra ngakoke bekufanle ababone zingeko izityo lezi azibekayo namhlanje.

Loku kwenzeka-nje emva kokuba opete isifunda ezengable izinqumo zeKomisheni yakwaNdaba zaBantu evab'holo isimo salomuzi. Isizatu akasikipi sokwengaba kwake.

Umhlola e Alexandra

Sizwe ngepepe labelungu lango Msombuluk oekuseni ukuti nge Sonto elidhlule kusihlwa kuvele indaba engandile eAlexandra Township. Kutiwa lite elinye ibhasi limile lapo esuka kona kukona abantu kulo kwafika izi-gewelegcweli esinye sipete ivolo-volo, ezinye zipete izimbazo nezi nduku. Zangena ebhasini zaxo-sha umqubi walo nomoqo we mali, zashayela ibhasi lahamba. Lite lisendihleleni zakutuza aba-nu abakwele kulo. Kwabikewa abelungu laba ababhasobhayo ebusuku bevate okwamasosa. Baslikula ibhasi lelo kuwo um-gwaqo lowo opitizelayo uLouis Botha Avenue.

E Kubakeni kwalo liti liyazipe-pisa langqubuzana nelinye ibhasi laza layofohlozeka enskeni ka gesi. Umqubi wagxuma ebaleka nezinye ezegcwelezi lezo. Ama-poyis abasukela, umqubi ute lapo esongela elinye ngensimbi kutiwa lamdubula wafumbeka pansi. Wasiwa esibhechlela. Omunye waficwa ecaes pansi kwesihlalo epete imali eningi. Kwaboshwa abame.

Emapoyiseni kwalimala elom-lungu ekanda nelomuntu emle-nzeni linyatela ibhasi. Kubantu ababekwele ebhasini abahlanu bayoboshwa amanxeba esib-hehlela.

Abakwa Maqondana SebeseLovu

Sizwe ukuti abakwa Maqondana Herbs abemisa umtakati egcekeni nehashi lake imfene sebese mzini wabo omkulu omusha eLovu. Ikeli labo liti kwaMaqondana Herbs, P.O. Box 42, Richmond, Natal. Kutiwa naseMkomazi bavule omunye umuzi omkulu Banezinyanga ezintatu, Msulu, Zulu, Tonga. Obabolayelo uloba noma yingalupi ulimi azibike, bampendule.

MORRISON'S ESCOMBE, NATAL.

THE LARGEST MAIL ORDER HOUSE IN SOUTH AFRICA Ask for a FREE CATALOGUE

SUGAR, Hulett's No. 1 Refined, 100 lb. pocket 24/-; 5 pockets and more 24/-;

SUGAR, Govt. Grade 100 lb. pocket 16/6; 5 pockets and more at 15/8d.

SUGAR, White Raw, New Seasons, No. 1 quality 100 lb. pocket 23/3; 5 pockets and more at 22/9d. You can make up 5 pocket lots from the three different kinds

MORRISON'S

WE HAVE NOTICED HOW YOU ATTRACT THE YOUNG MEN



How can Women be Attractive?

All women want to know that. And their inherent desire to attract should, and does, continue long after marriage. If that were not so we would find them, in later years, careless of their appearance.

A woman's attractiveness does not depend on the shape of her nose, mouth, ears or chin, the colour of her eyes, the uniformity of her teeth, the contour of her face, on her figure, or the quality of her dress. Her disposition, amiability, vivacity, energy, all have a much more important bearing on her popularity than any, or all, of the physical features outlined above. Very often one finds a "plain" woman sought and surrounded by men admirers. Why is this? She has "charm." She is agreeable. She is companionable. Men enjoy her company.

The truth is that attractiveness is nothing more than inward Health. All really healthy women are cheerful and magnetic because they feel that way.

A man is never attracted by ill-health and its misery.

And the purpose of this advertisement is to tell all women the secret of how inward Health is obtainable.

YOU ARE SO ACTIVE AND FULL OF LIFE. AND YOUR SKIN IS SO CLEAR AND SMOOTH

I TAKE CARE OF MY HEALTH. IT IS EASY TO-DAY

WHAT DO YOU DO TO MAINTAIN HEALTH?

MY FUNCTIONAL AND DIGESTIVE SYSTEMS ARE REGULATED AND CLEANSED BY FELUNA PILLS

BUT WHAT ABOUT YOUR BLOOD?

FELUNA PILLS PURIFY AND ENRICH THE BLOOD. I HAVE PROVED IT

DO YOU USE NOTHING ELSE?

I USE NOTHING BUT FELUNA. NOTHING MORE IS NECESSARY

NO OINTMENTS, NO BEAUTY CREAMS?

NO. FELUNA PILLS ARE A COMPLETE WOMAN'S MEDICINE

FELUNA PILLS FOR FEMALES ONLY

Try Feluna when the following symptoms indicate the need of a cleansing, regulating and blood strengthening medicine.

Anemia Indigestion Biliary Complaints Constipation Backache Weakness T red Limbs Impure Blood Impaired Vision Headache Loss of Memory Neuralgia Furred Tongue Bad Breath Pimples Specks before the Eyes Insomnia Hip and Waist Pains Palpitation Irregularities

Blurred Vision Lethargy Colitis Stomach-ache Fullness after Eating Acidity Belching Irritability Trembling etc., etc.

Itshe Lesikumbuzo Sika Rev. J. Mzimela

Mhleli,
Ngivumele ke ngibike kuzihlobo zami.
Sizoba nomsebenzi womfi uRev. Johannes Mzimela owasishiya ngomhla ka 18 November 1939, owayengumongameli wesonto elibizwa ngokutiwa Zion Apostolic Swaziland Church of S.A. Sobekwa itye lake lesikumbuzo e Evaton ngomhla ka June 29 1941, ngiyabonga Mhleli.

P. J. MZOLO
(UNobhala)

Isinquo Sokubuyelana Endlini
ENKANTOLO YEZAHLUKANISO
ZABANTU

Icalalama 98/12/1940

(EZIFUNDENI ZASE NATAL
NASE TRANSVAAL)

Phambi kuka E. N. Braatvedt Esq.
uMongameli

Lewo
MARIA MAKUDU (Ozalwa uNgeboj
Tshabalala) uMmangalelwu
no

FRANZ MAKUDU
MAKUKHUNJULWE
ukuti ngomsombuluko mhla zi
wo lape ngasenhiya wabizwa ukuba
azopendula uMmangali oshivo nga
senhla esaleni lokubuyelana endlini
inxha loko kungenzeki, behlukaniswe
emhadwene wabo;

MAKUBUYE KUKHUNJULWE
ukuti ngolwesitatu mhla zingama
26 ku May, 1941, wafika uMmangali
phambi kwaleNkantolo esishivo
kanye nomMelli wake, kwati uMmangalelwu
oshiwo, nakuba wayebiziwe
ngokufanlele waxwayiswa nga
pambili, akafika waputa;

Njalo sebuwakale ubufakazi obwahekwayo boMmangali kanye
noboMelli woMmangali.

ENkantolo ikipa isinquo sokuba
uMmangali kabuyiselwe amalungelo
omuzi, futi tyala uMmangalelwu
ukuba abuye ku, noma amukeli
uMmangali mhla zingamashumi
amatatu nanye noma ngapambi kwa
loko ku July, 1941, inxa loko kungenzeki
akombe isizatu, nxa siko
na, kuleNkantolo mhla zinglu 11 ku
August, 1941, mhla itet' amacala
ePretoria, sokuba izibopo zomshado
ezikondi manje pakati kwoMmangalelwu
kanye no Mmangali zingeze
zagqashulwa ngani kanye nesinque
sokuba abantwana habo bom
shado banikeze uMmangali.

Kunyatelwe ePretoria ngalolusuku
lwama 28 ku May, 1941.

Gokuyaleza kweNkantolo
J. L. PRETORIUS
uSomquiu
6069

Ezebhola e-Wemmer

Mhleli,

Ake ungipe isikadhlana kwelako lodumo ke ngiti fahla ngezemidhlalo yehola eWemmer. Siyazitokozisa kakulu ngokucita isizati lonke ilanga sibuka imidhlalo yama clubs e J.B.F.A. edhlala kahle, nesizungu asisenaso neze, seloku ivulive iseseason ka 1941. Kuyinto enhle nebukeyeo ukunoma imidhlalo yetu etokozisayo kuthi noma abanye betu beyifaka emapepeni kuzwakale kahle kubafundi bepepa. Into ngizoke ngikulume nge "Championship" yodwa odhala lapa egrounndini yasseWemmer kanti kunyaka odhule ibisadhlala ngapandhle ezindumeni, kungasabukwa luto lapa ehdhule.

noma enye yahluliwe. Asibe moyava munye njengabantu bomdhla. Sikubone okubi uma kushiwomunye yimina isihambi.

Mdeiba Mcusi

(Muhle kakulu umqondo wako wokuba abapete amaClub bahlangane baxoxe ngamaClub abo nangezindhlale zokuba kudhlalwe kahle ngobunu. Sengati ungasekelwa lomqondo ngayo le season, umenyewe umhangano onjalo uma sekubikwe ku J.B.F.A.)

Mhleli,

Ake ngikulekele isikala kwelako lodumo ngibuze kubaFundisi nabaVangeli bakti ngipicwa yinansi into seyize yangumteto ngokuvama emaBandhleni, yukepela abaFundisi nabiVangeli. Pezu kwaloku kukona imali ekishwa ngomnyaka kukona iminikelo ngenyanya. Ngomnyaka kukishwa imali yeSondhlo, kuze umnikelo opuma nyinaku osekutiva umFundisi uma evakashela indawo aketelwa amakoskazi eBandhla lelo ampeke; kukekweke nezipofukazana zikipeke ukudhla Hawu, lezipofukazi kunjalo nje azinako nazozkwanele zona. Po, ziyotini loku seziketiwe yibandhla nazozeli. Bandhla zifanele zitate okokupela zipekele umFundisi.

Kanti uma sekufanele kwenzizwe njalo lemalu okutiva ye Sondhlo yondhlan?

Mina ngokwami angisiboni isizatu saloku. Ngojabula uma kungakona onganganizela lendhlela yokepela abaFundisi nabiVangeli emaBandhleni.

Yimi ongazi.

M. TUNZIE.
SWAZILAND.

Ezase Leslie

Mhleli,
Umzi wase Leslie uzimisele ukusiza ngazozonke izinyanga kuze kukele lempu—ngokupi imali eya esikwameni esibiza ngokuti i "Governor-General War Fund." Ngenyanga ka January ukipe 21 9s. 9d. ngo February £1 12s. 3d. ngo March £1 12s. 3d. ngo April £1 13s. 0d. ngo May £1 13s. 9d.
STEPHEN TSIBELA

sekukona ababuya ngapandhle ukubona lona olimele akazange azihlupe ngaloko. Okungimangalisile bandhla yiloku uma kulinamal we Blue Birds uyile kuye wambona kanti ubekude. Benigizobukela ne All Nations kanti ayidhlali. Ngiyacela kwabe All Nations bangitshile ukuti baquba kanjani ngoba ngagcina mhlaza na bedhla iLion ngo 2-1 ngabafunda epepeni angizange ngipinde ngibezwe ukuti benzna njani.

Owayekona
M.P. KALAZELA

28, Ebberston Terrace
Hyde Park,
LEEDS (6) England.
18th June, 1935.

Messrs. Chamberlain (Pty) Ltd.,
232, Sir Lowry Road,
Cape Town, South Africa.

Dear Sirs,

One night during a recent journey up the River Zambezi, Northern Rhodesia, I received an urgent message from a Native runner beseeching me to go with all haste to his Native master who was dying.

Accompanying the runner for two days, I eventually discovered the Native lying



on a mat in a roughly constructed hut. Noting the short spasmodic breathing, the wrecking cough, and constant expectoration, I saw that he would certainly die since the nearest hospital was at least five days journey up the river. I searched my small medical equipment, and discovered a bottle of Sloan's Liniment. I ordered the boys to apply Sloan's to the dying man's chest and back, and to keep him covered with blankets. The next morning when I departed I never expected to see the man again, believing recovery impossible, but to my amazement he visited my Mission Station three weeks afterwards, still looking ill, but miraculously cured and brought back from the jaws of death.

This man is one of many in Central Africa who have benefited by the use of your genuine healing liniment.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT PERCY
SHERRING.

Lately, Missionary, Sefula Mission Station, Paris Evangelical Missionary Society, Northern Rhodesia.



Wemmer B. Birds Ne Rebellions

Mhleli,

Ake ngikulekele isikala kwelako lodumo ngibuze kubaFundisi nabiVangeli bakti ngipicwa yinansi into seyize yangumteto ngokuvama emaBandhleni, yukepela abaFundisi nabiVangeli. Pezu kwaloku kukona imali ekishwa ngomnyaka kukona iminikelo ngenyanya. Ngomnyaka kukishwa imali yeSondhlo, kuze umnikelo opuma nyinaku osekutiva umFundisi uma evakashela indawo aketelwa amakoskazi eBandhla lelo ampeke; kukekweke nezipofukazana zikipeke ukudhla Hawu, lezipofukazi kunjalo nje azinako nazozkwanele zona. Po, ziyotini loku seziketiwe yibandhla nazozeli. Bandhla zifanele zitate okokupela zipekele umFundisi.

Kwalimala umuntu we Rebellio akazange abe nandaba noku-yobona ukuti ulimele kanjani, utqube umdhla nalo yena noma (Ipelela Ohleni Lwesitatu)

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Fuza u John uginge lamapilisi aku qinise uzimuke. Tenga igabba namhlanje esitolo nasekemisi lamapilisi ka Dr. Williams Pink Pills uwagine emva kokudhla azokumangalisa.

Wondhla umuzi Otokoza yo na?



Qiniseka ukuti ngenkati usebenza edo ilale kahle; umina angabi okatele ega-llobheni noma ezinkomponi ahantwana bako bayatoka benamile. Hlala njalo uno:ngoto wezingane ka Ashton & Parsons; welapa ubuhlungu esiswini nobamazinyo. Ingane ysko

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SATURDAY JUNE 21, 1941

Printed and Published by the "Bantu World" (Pty) Ltd., at their offices, 14 Perth Road, Westdene, Johannesburg.

THE PROBLEM OF URBANISED AFRICANS

Last week an important conference of the representatives of the Johannesburg and the Reef municipalities was held in Johannesburg to consider the question of the housing of Africans in the urban areas of the Witwatersrand and that of the influx of African from the country districts into the towns. The conference agreed in principle to the establishment of Native Villages, in which Natives might purchase land freehold and build their own houses, subject to all necessary control being exercised by the local authorities concerned under the provisions of the Native Urban Areas Act.

This decision of the conference will be hailed by all interested in the creation of better relations between the races as a step in the right direction. Security of land tenure is one of the pillars of human freedom and progress. If Africans are expected to rise in the scale of civilisation, they must be allowed to secure those without which progress is impossible. One of these things is the right to purchase land and to own a home. Where there is no security of land tenure there can be no security of family life.

Mr. A. Immink, the chairman of the conference, struck the right note when he said: "Through our missionaries and our Legislature we have indicated to the Native that at some time and in some way he will be allowed to rise in the scale of civilisation and this must be borne in mind. The urbanised African has outgrown tribal conditions and has acquired new ideas of life. Indeed he has been started on the road to civilisation and he cannot and will not be rushed back into the conditions of the past. There are people, no doubt, who view this change in the African life as a menace to European security. They are unable, because of race and colour prejudice, to realise that the advancement of the African is not a menace but an insurance against the forces of barbarism."

The establishment of township where Africans can own property under freehold title will stimulate progress, will give the people a feeling of security without which no people on earth can aspire to the higher things of life; and will facilitate the development of a sense of responsibility. We are glad to note that the conference recognised the existence of permanent African population in urban areas and that it did not think that the solution of the problem of urban Africans lies in the reparation of the people to the reserves but in making them respectable citizens by allowing them to purchase plots where to erect their own homes. The recommendation of the Conference may or may not meet with the approval of the authorities; but that it will be highly appreciated by men and women, be they white or black, who realise the futility of the policy of segregation as embodied in General Hertzog's Acts, goes without saying.

With regard to the influx of Africans into urban areas, the conference did not, in our opinion pay attention to the factors that are responsible for this drift to towns. It dealt only with the question of control and asked the Government to transfer the administration of the Pass laws to local authorities. We doubt very much if the administration of the pass laws by municipalities would in anyway improve matters. These laws have completely failed to control the movements of the African people. It is not likely that the municipalities will succeed where the Department of Native Affairs is apparently failing. In our opinion, the solution of the migration of Africans to urban areas lies first in the provision of more land in the reserves, the improvement of the economic condition of the reserves and secondly in the employment in urban areas of the urbanised Africans in preference to those of the reserves.

So long as employers of labour are not prepared to use the labour of the urbanised Africans, because they demand higher wages so long will the rural African continue to come to towns. We have hundreds of urbanised Africans who are today without employment because employers

of labour prefer that of the rural Africans, whose standard of living is low and who, therefore, are willing to work for low wages. This policy is not only detrimental to the Africans' standard of living but also to the interests of European townspeople. It is responsible for unemployment among civilised Africans and for the influx of men who understand very little of the difficulties and dangers of town life with the result that they become a real menace to the community as a whole.

Villages For Urban Africans?

The recommendation that the municipalities of the Witwatersrand should form a co-ordinating Native Affairs Advisory Committee, on which the municipalities of Johannesburg and the Reef could be represented for the purpose of considering co-ordinated Native housing and administration, was passed by resolution at a conference of representatives of Johannesburg and the Reef municipalities in Johannesburg.

The conference met to consider the position regarding Native ownerships in and adjacent to towns in the Witwatersrand area, the question of the influx of Natives into European areas and the control of this influx.

Representatives of the Union Native Affairs Department, the Union Department of Public Health, and other bodies concerned with Native administration and Native welfare were present. The conference also agreed in principle to the establishment of Native "villages," in which Natives might purchase land freehold and build their own houses subject to all necessary control being exercised by the local authorities concerned under the provisions of the Native Urban Areas Act.

It was decided to recommend to the Reef municipalities the endorsement of the resolution concerning the establishment of these villages, and to ask the Government department concerned to give the matter early and favourable consideration.

The conference agreed in principle to representations again being made to the Union Department of Native Affairs that the full administration of the Native pass laws be vested in the local authorities, especially as this conference is convinced that the control of the pass laws should not be divorced from the provision of Native housing, the responsibility for which already falls on local authorities.

Mr. A. Immink, chairman of the Jon-European and Native Affairs Committee of the Johannesburg City Council, was elected chairman of the conference, which was opened by the Mayor of Johannesburg, T. P. Gray.

The chairman said the conference was concerned with the influx from farms to towns of Natives without the means of earning a livelihood. There had arisen a class of Native in the towns who had thrown aside Native ideas and taken to Europeans ones.

"Through our missionaries and our Legislature we have indicated to the Native that at some time and in some way he will be allowed to rise in the scale of civilisation, and this must be borne in mind."

Many Natives in the Johannesburg municipality were prepared to buy their own houses. The case frequently arose of Natives who were growing too old to work. They had paid rent for their dwelling places for many years and had nothing to show for that money. They contented that if they had homes of their own their children could live with them and support them, but otherwise they had nobody to live with and nobody to look after them, and they became pauperised.

The plea of such Natives to be allowed to buy homes could not be thrown aside. It was for this reason that the Johannesburg City Council had suggested the purchase of a site for a location where Natives would be able to own plots of land. The proposed site consisted of 6,000 acres, and the Government's permission must be obtained for the establishment of a Native "village." It would be a boon to the Native of Johannesburg.

I have learned with pleasure of the co-operation of the chief and people with the officers of the Government, which has greatly assisted in the progress now achieved. I hope to be able to spend longer with you in the future, and to get to know you better. I am proud to be associated with you in the service of His Majesty the King at such a time as this, and I greet you and once more thank you for your welcome.

What Germans Said In 1917 And What They Say Now

1917
TOO LATE

"Even supposing our submarines were not able to prevent its transportation to Europe, an American army would be absolutely no use, because by that time the war would be over."

(Capt. Salzmann in the "Vossische Zeitung," February, 1917.)

NO MUNITIONS

"We have no need to take America's sabre rattling seriously. We are acquainted with the possibilities under which she could face us on sea and land. The whole American armament scheme remains for us nothing but a phantom."

(Major Morath in the "Berliner Tageblatt," February, 1917.)

NO MONEY

"As far as money and munitions are concerned, the Americans cannot injure us more than at the beginning of the war, while the lies and calumnies of the greater part of the American Press cannot be more poisonous than they were before."

(Professor Zorn in "Der Tag," April, 1917.)

TOO DANGEROUS

"We shall wait quite calmly to see whether the Americans will discover a remedy against the U-boats which the English and French, who profess to be the finest champions of humanity in the world, have failed to find."

(Professor Zorn in "Der Tag," April, 1917.)

A PROMISE

"I give you my word as a officer that not one American will land on the Continent."

(Admiral Holtzendorff to the Kaiser, January 8th, 1917.)

NO GUTS

"The American army is no worth much. It is recruited from

people who take service in preference to doing honest work."

(Capt. Salzmann in the "Vossische Zeitung," February, 1917.)

1941
The British front line will wait in vain for the arrival of the vitally necessary American supplies. Britain will be beaten before American help becomes effective."

(German Broadcast in English, March 13th, 1941.)

"A pre-requisite for Roosevelt's armaments scheme is the modernisation of plant, which is so out of date that the enormously increased output he demands is not possible within the time set by him."

(Transoceanic Weekly Economic Report, January 21st, 1941.)

"American could not do more against us than she is already doing. From the economic standpoint, she is already in the middle of a big crisis which will grow to catastrophic proportions. Financially she is on the road to bankruptcy."

(German correspondent in the "Popolo d'Italia," March 23rd, 1941.)

"Now that the Land and Lease Bill has been passed, Britain will be pinning fresh hopes on support from the U.S., but the successful activity of German naval forces during the past week proves that the German submarine arm will know how to cope also with an increased volume of supplies and transports to Britain."

(German Broadcast to England, February 12th, 1941.)

"Let those who believe they can help England take note: every ship which appears before our torpedoes is going to be torpedoed."

(Herr Hitler at Munich, January 30th, 1941.)

"We Are Ready For Any Sacrifice"

--Regent Mantsebo

The High Commissioner, Lord Harlech, was accorded a warm welcome to Maseru last week by thousands of Basuto led by Mofumahadi Mantsebo, the Regent of Basutoland.

This was the occasion of the King's Birthday Parade. Basutoland Mounted Police escorted the High Commissioner's party and the W.N.L.A. Band from the Rand played suitable selections. A guard of honour was formed by the police, St. John and Red Cross nurses and ex-service men.

Mantsebo, in an address of welcome, expressed the appreciation of her people at the fact that Lord Harlech was visiting them so soon after his arrival in South Africa.

"I beg to express to Your Excellency the true loyalty of the Basuto nation to the British Throne and more particularly at this difficult time," said Mantsebo, and on behalf of the Basuto I state that we are prepared to obey any call we may be called upon to answer for the prosecution of the war, and we are ready for any sacrifice that may be asked to make to help His Majesty's Government to achieve victory."

The Regent's speech was frequently interrupted by war cries and tremendous applause.

Lord Harlech, on behalf of the King formally conferred the honour of knighthood on Sir Edmund Richards the Resident Commissioner of Basutoland.

Sir Edmund, in welcoming Lord Harlech, expressed the loyalty of the Basuto to His Excellency.

NOT A STRANGER

In reply, Lord Harlech said:

I thank you most heartily for the welcome which has been accorded to me by His Honour and by the Paramount Chief on your behalf on my first visit to Basutoland after assuming office as your High Commissioner. It was my wish that a pitso of the whole of Basutoland should not be summoned to meet me on my visit to you in time of war. I shall look forward to attending that pitso when we have conquered our enemies.

During my term of office at the Colonial Office in London I have been brought into contact with your affairs on many occasions, so that I feel that I come here, not as a complete stranger, but rather as an old acquaintance; and in the course of many visits to other parts of Africa I have formed a strong affection for the

peoples of this continent. I hope that during my tenure of office as His Majesty's High Commissioner this good feeling will grow.

BASUTO LOYALTY

As your Resident Commissioner has said, these are urgent times, and I am glad to hear of the splendid manner in which the people of Basutoland have supported His Majesty's Government in their war effort. I am aware of the loyalty of the Basuto nation to the Crown. If His Majesty should require the services of more of you with His Majesty's forces, and I think that this will be the case I will inform your Resident Commissioner. I am proud to hear that any such requirement would meet with an instant response. In the meantime, every man and every woman should continue to pursue their normal avocations to the utmost of their ability.

Those who cannot go to the war can help to produce the sinews of war—food and gold and raw materials. The Empire is faced with hazards greater than ever before. Many grievous blows have already been sustained, and one ally after another has been beaten into submission. But Britain still stands firm in the support of her Dominions and Colonies, of the Indian Empire and the vast, almost un-tapped resources of the mighty United States of America. Further hard blows may still have to be faced. But Britain and her friends and Empire will withstand them all until victory is assured.

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

Many of you will have heard how even now His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom is making plans for post-war reconstruction. Here in Basutoland a similar process is going on in your efforts to maintain the standard of your social services even in wartime. This not only shows confidence in the victory of our arms but paves the way for progress in the years after the war. Basutoland is a happy and well-governed country, and its people are happy and law abiding.

In this short visit I hope to see something of the work that is being done to preserve and develop the resources of your land. I have heard in England of the success attending your very important erosion work, of the improvements effected in your sheep and wheat, and of your vegetable gardens. Above all,

R. ROAMER, ESQ.

ON STANDING

You may be as old as Methuselah, but if you have not gone round the world, seeing different places and peoples, you are worth nothing of value to your people. Going places widens one's experiences and broadens one's outlook.

A week or two ago we paid a short visit to Timbuctoo University Township where we got our degrees. Our aim was to stand for the Advisory Board elections there. That was the first kind of standing we had to do there and it meant promising our people a lot of things we would do for them when elected, despite the fact that we knew that to be an advisory Board member just means to "advise" the Council on the needs of the people and nothing else.

When the elections took place we were left standing—united—while our opponents who promised the electors to get them "the food of their forefathers" were elected with big majorities. So we got down from the platform and went into the location to see our friends. On our way thither we passed a road-making gang under the supervision of a European overseer. This overseer stood like a statue carved in marble over this road gang. Not even his lips moved. His hands were dip in his pockets.

The gang did its job in songs, bursting into crescendo as it drove its pick-axes into the ground. The overseer who, if we mistake not, was paid the combined wages of that gang, just stood and looked. The gang knew its job well. It did it without being told to "hey, wena lika lava side!" But the overseer got his pay for standing over them so that the gang should not forget that it was under European authority even if that authority just stood and did nothing.

The only time we saw the overseer busy was when he wrote "time" on the day's tickets at close of work. After this he went home after a "very busy day" bousing those lazy Natives." That's what he told his Rib, we are sure. Standing, doing nothing over the Africans, is one of the heaviest jobs some Europeans perform in Timbuctoo for a miserable wage of perhaps £20 to £25 a month. My! this world does treat some people unkindly!

But it was only when we went to the Native Affairs Department in Timbuctoo University that we saw another remarkable instance of people who get paid for standing. In this Department where we went to report our arrival in Timbuctoo doors open at 8.30 in the morning. We were there at that hour. Inside the offices we could see some officials standing with hands in their pockets talking to other officials who were seated, turning their pens in their hands.

At one time the seated officials stood and went out with the standing ones. They went into another office where they engaged in another conversation with seated officials. Absolutely amazed at this method of conducting Government business at these times of stress when everybody is supposed to have his hands full, we looked at our watch. We found it was 9.30 a.m. We had been waiting an hour to be attended to while the "busy" officials either stood in their offices or just sat down doing nothing!

When at last we were "shouted inside" we found one officer looking as if he was absolutely fed up with us and with our business. He did not seem to like even the sight of us—yet we received ourselves in thinking he owed his livelihood to doing our business in that leisurely and careless manner. No wonder many Timbuctooans laughed derisively when we said these officers were looking after their interests!

On our way from the Native Affairs Department we passed the station in order to book our seats in the Express in which inspite of our booking we would be crowded to death with non-bookers. We found there another example of blessed people who earn money after a day of rest and work. This part of the station reserved only for Africans had a ticket office with seven or eight ticket openings—but only one opening was used. The others were just for decoration purposes.

Our people who went there to get their tickets stood in long lines for hours in order to be attended to. The line stretched right outside the station. The line of standing passengers waiting to be attended to by a busy ticket issuer who now and then found time to stand and talk to his fellow workers.

The Readers' Forum

Sophiatown Non-European Bus Workers On Strike Again

It was on Thursday night June the 5th, when The Transvaal Non-European Bus Workers held a Monster Mass Meeting to discuss the reply to their demands from the Bus Owners. The demands were as follows:-

(1) The re-instatement of one of their drivers; (2) The discharge of European drivers, inspectors and dispatchers, (3) Two weeks annual leave on full pay, and (4) The 10 per cent. increase on wages. It was the reply (which will be dealt with in detail here later on that caused the Union to nominate seven of its members to interview the Bus Owners, on Friday at 10.30 A.M.

These all assembled at No. 14 Toby Street to discuss the above demands. In his address the Chairman of the two Companies pointed out that the Managing Director was away in Durban and that it would not be advisable to make any negotiations on these demands more especially as three of these demands needed his attention, and thereupon asked the committee to postpone this until the 16th of June when he will be back. The committee of the Bus Workers agreed on condition that there will be no negotiations of that day but an Arbitration Board. To this the Chairman said he could not commit himself as negotiations should be carried before arbitration.

At this stage the committee requested that any decision arrived at that day should be retrospective as from today. To this again the Chairman could not agree.

The committee went out with a very dull look on their faces, and reported to their members, who decided that the buses be stopped. The Chairman of the Bus Workers asked if this strike would be legal, and if the Labour Department had been notified. To this the members payed no heed but a shout of "Tools down." It was now 1 o'clock when all the buses pulled in.

At about 5.30 P.M. the two companies met and discussed the matter with the Secretary of the Bus Workers. It was now stated that the Managing Director would be here on Sunday and that the committee meet the Owners on Monday at 5.30 p.m. An agreement was signed that any decision arrived at would be retrospective as from to day Friday 6th June.

This gave a start and push to the buses which were seen roaring up to City at 6.15 P.M.

On Monday the 9th the committee met the Bus Owners, and the following was the reply, RE-INSTAMENT OF THE DRIVER. This driver refused to go back to town after an order was given to him by an official. He had completed his spread of 14 hours 6 hours break being inclusive. He had to pull in (tshayile) at 5/45 p.m. and by the time the order was given to him it was 5/40 p.m. the five minutes he would have completed by the time he got to the yard. To this the Chairman said he had not investigated this matter and should he find the company on the wrong side he would take this man back.

THE DISCHARGE OF THE EUROPEANS. The Chairman pointed out that this touches the law of the country which reads, "There shall be no discrimination of colour or creed, above all we have signed an agreement with these Europeans that we will keep them on for the duration of the war."

THE TWO WEEKS LEAVE. It was misunderstood that the Europeans were getting two weeks leave on full pay whereas it was 10 days. So it was unanimously agreed that this demand be accepted.

THE 10 PER CENT. INCREASE. The Chairman pointed out that it was very difficult to raise the wage as everything is now expensive. "We are now looking to the dark and gloomy days," regretted one of the Owners. "We maintain that the wages of £4 for the drivers and £1/10 for the conductors are quite reasonable. We do not dispute the fact that the cost of living is not very high but, nevertheless, we must try to maintain the business."

J. J. Barnett and Benson.
Sophiatown.

The Christian Religion

Sir.

In your issue of the "Bantu World" of June 7, I read an article on Christianity by Henry Motseki.

It is obvious that Brother Henry seeks the very answer sought by many Africans whose petitions is: "Lighten our darkness." But I am afraid no one can supply such in a small space in the "Bantu World". And so I can just advise my brother to read more good books.

Christianity is not a national religion as Bro. Henry thinks, but the Catholic Religion taught by Christ Himself. The Apostles and other teachers of the Christian Religion are witnesses unto Him..... They "speak the things which they have seen and heard."

We, in the Light of Christ, cannot worship our ancestors. That would be an absurdity—I hope Bro. Henry noticed that in his article in the "Bantu World" the words: "worshipped their forefathers" were printed "upside down" as though to prove that our ancestors had an "upside down" religion!

Christianity is not an "upside down" religion. It is true religion taught by true God and true Man—Jesus Christ our Lord! He came as the dayspring from high, to give light to them that sat in darkness. He came to teach the truth to men, the truth which they were unable to find by themselves, the truth which they needed to know that they might enter into salvation and live to the glory of God. Yes, Christ came to show people like Bro. Henry that it is wrong to speak to God through their ancestors... they must speak to the Heavenly Father through Him His only begotten Son.

And we African Christians do not worship a German god or an English god, but the only true God as He taught us through Christ; in Whom and through whom He revealed Himself.

And we have many Brethren in the Christian Religion—Brethren, irrespective of race or colour!..... I wonder if Bro. Henry knows that we have fellow Christians in the Arctic—Bishop Fleming can tell him about Eskimos and White Indians.

(Continued in Column 3)

"WHAT MAKES YOUR BABY SO STRONG, MRS. TSHANYELA?"



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No. 3

"Khupamarama" Is Not Correct

Sir,

In the issue of the Bantu World of 31st May, 1941, your correspondent "Khupamarama" makes unwarranted and incorrect accusation against the Native Advisory Board.

The truth is that widows are not barred from being resident in the New Location and are exempt from all fees and interference when they live with relatives or friends there.

Further, your correspondent must be aware that I, assisted by the members of the Native Advisory Board, am completing a full census of all indigent and chronic sick Natives (including the blind and the crippled) in the Pretoria Urban Area and that an ideal scheme for the welfare of these unfortunate will be evolved shortly.

To the everlasting credit of the Bantu, there are presently no widows paying rent for houses in Ateridgeville, because where a widow has no children working (a rare case) she is invariably housed free or at a nominal cost by a distant relation, fellow-citizen or friend who obtains from the City Council an exemption from lodgers fees in respect of such widow.

J. R. Brent.
Manager Native and Asiatic Administration Department.
Pretoria.

ans! And has Bro. Henry ever heard of Bishop Cheng Tsing and his diocese in China?... Bishop Azarish in South India?... Bishop Paul Shinji Lasseki in Japan? And so I could go on—New Zealanders; Canadians; Australians; Maoris; Koreans; Dyaks etc., who speak to God, not through their ancestors, but through Jesus Christ the Way and the Truth. JASPER MDUNA
Eston, Natal.

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SATURDAY JUNE 21, 1941

Ubusika Nembaula

Phantse yonke imiyaka ingaduli kungelko ngxelo yababulewe yimbaula yamalahle kaloliwe ebusika, ngokusuke balale ~~endlini~~ kuvaliwe yonke imithunja engangena umoya endlini.

Ilahleko yobom enje ngale ibingenakwela xa bekusaziwa ukuba eyona nto ivuthisa umlilo nowaluphina uhlolo yinxene yomoa ekuthiwa yi "Oxygen" le kanye ifunwa ngumzimba kumoya ophefumwalo ngabantu. Umililo ke uwusebenzia ngokukhuleza okukhulu loo moyo, kuthiapho indlu iwalve iintunja zomouya ihle iphele iOxygen leyo badangale baphelewe ngamandla abantu abakulo ndlu. Ngaphetu koko, ekuvutheni kwano umlilo wenza omnye umoya ombi okhunyushwa ngokuba yi "Carbonic Acid Gas" ongangqinelantyuno mzingiba ekuphefumleni.

Owamalahle kakoliwe wona umililo ude ugqithise ubungozi, kuba uthi xa sowuutha ngesonti ngokuyondeleneyo nje ngasembauleni ungafulmani moyo wanaleyo, ujike usebenzise le "Carbonic Acid Gas" wenze eyona gesi iyangozi ngokugathilevo ebizwa ngokuba yi "Carbon Monoxide" ekungathi urhogoq iligba elincinane layo ufe fi kungenjalo, ngethamsanqa nakhona, ungxwelerheke ingqondo unaphakade.

Ka uwujongile kakuhle umilowamalahle embauleni sowuyondelelo wobona amadangatye adelekileyo aluhazana. Loo madangatyanie ke abanwa kukuva tha kwe Carbonic Acid Gas eseyi-xeliwe ekuphuma kuwo le gesi inéngazi kakulu iyi Carbon Monoxide. Ingozi ihla apho ke ngokuthi le Carbon Monoxide igojib' indlu le irhogolwe ngabaleyo.

Neoko ke bubulumiko into yokuthi xa kulelwae nembaula endlini zincavalwa zonke iintunja zemoya khon' ukuze pingaphelewa yi Oxygen ngokugqitywa ngumililo nokuze umililo ungafulmanithuba lokwenza le gesi iyangozi. Kodwa kufuneka kulunvikelwe ukungenisa umova ohlabayo (draught) abantu belele. Intunja ephakamileyo emandalweni yabantu ilungile ukuba makulalwe ivuliwe ckanye ifestile engange-nisi ngqo umoya ebantwini abaleyo.

Kwizindlu okanye amagumbi anetshimili kvlunge ukuba jahbekhe phantsi kwetshimili arho imbaula phezu kwento ephakamileyo xa kulalwayo. Kanti xa kungabandi kangako kvlunge kawne ukuba ikhutshewle phandle ithuba lokwenza le gesi iyangozi. Kodwa kufuneka kulunvikelwe ukungenisa umova ohlabayo (draught) abantu belele. Intunja ephakamileyo emandalweni yabantu ilungile ukuba makulalwe ivuliwe ckanye ifestile engange-nisi ngqo umoya ebantwini abaleyo.

Siya themba ukuba abafundi bethu abavikusidela esilumkiso ngokukodwa abasezidolphin na-kwelas Karroo elibana kunene abo kungahlolwa nearhan'le kwembawila. Naathu obu busika banonyaka nje buza kubanda.

(Ethlone) noMn. (Mayor) Briton usibonda wedolophu kwakunye nelinye inene uMn. Anderson. Ababekho: Post Master noNkos. Lekomo, J. Mafu. Nkos. G. Mbilini, Nkos. Mbilini V. Pukwana kwakunye nezibonda zelokishi B. Ntshinga, P. Majayu. E. Matshikwe, D. Matshikwe, No A. I. Bhuti P. Mama, kwanabanye ABANTU NEZINGABO

Umnitwana otshiswe ngamanzi apha kwaLanga ngokwenzakaliswa ngomnye, kusuke kwa wa imbia watsha kakhulu nasebusweni, ngoka Dennis Tshetu. Noko ke into azifani ngoku.

Ngu I. Ndobo nonkosikazi abafumene umntu omtsha intombazana kakuhle.

NguMn. Magqaza okhoyo phakathi komzi lo ngentsebenzo emagenzeni okhaya liseRhini. UTshangisa noko akaqondi kuba kalku ufile kanye ngale nyanga ingevayo yengqe. Koba luvuyo kumadodana omthandazo aseOda kuba lilingu lawo.

Yintombazana yakawaGibe ema-Sukwinini ephethwe yintloko ne-sizingwane yingqe, yobusika, ayiphangelanga kvedluleyo ikeki.

Into embi lugxotho lwabantu eKapa loo nto ilusizi. Kodwa abantu kokhona bangenayo noxa kunjalo, kwaye ngoku kukho into entsha yamaxhwele amana ukuthi akusukungaqeshwa leli lam iyeza. Kukho roo noNgqause, kubi xa kunje.

Khe kwakho nomtshato aphaharlem avenue, uTole uMu. Jacob waphepha iimito, zaba-

A hacking cough racks throat and chest. And leaves its victim little rest. The organz could not long sustain The impact of such stress and strain. A hacking cough grows chronic, too. When needed aid is overdue; Yet, even then it soothes away To Woods' Great Peppermint Cure each day.

Abantu eRhini

(TIWHIT—TOWHO)

Kufiken ngololiwe waseBhai a-baNumzana Gqomo, Mafani, Pa-sse, Goduka noBalla ngokuza ku-chitha iWeek-end yeEmpire Dey.

Kunduluke uNkosk. J. M. Peter Maqckwa esinga emaXhoseni e-Xesi kumtshato womnakwabo e-ghatshwa nguNkosz. N. Peter Maqokwe kune nosana.

UCanon J. K. Mather wazise irhamente okokuba kuyo le nya-nga ngumbuliso womvangelu u-Mn. Stephen Myeku wehle-lamaTiyo-piya atshintshewla e-Katikati (Cathcart). Umvangelu lo akahlalanga xesha lide kwisi-xeko Sengcwele.

UMn. noNkosk. Siwisa bafume-ne umntwana omtsha inkwenkwe ngomhla wa 30 kuCanzibe (May).

Unina nosana baphilile.

Kufike ngololiwe waseMonti u-Mn. B. Hanise. Kuthi ngosuku o'ulandelayo kwafika uMn. W. Goduka ngololiwe waseBhai nge-holide yeEmpire Day noMn. Dyaba, bonke belundwendwe luka-Mn. noNkosk. A. Nqayi Wakashe (umKwayi).

UMn. Besi uyise ka Douglas usambale eBhai ukuya kubona unyana wakhe.

Umkuhulane ukho kakhulu phakathi komzi kuyagulwa ngabantu.

Amadodan omanyano aseRhi-ni alungiselela intlanganiso, ngawerhamente yeTiyopiya Oda yo-kulungisa imiqao (Rules) yododa-na IwaseOrder eTiyopiya jike-lele.

INKONZO YOLAMKELA

Ngomhla we 1 kuCanzibe u-Canon J. K. Mather umfundisi wa-Tshetshi yangkulu ebessamkela uNkosk. Evelina Maseti onyulewle kwishilalo kongamela amanina (Mothers Union) ngokusulekwa kukamfikazi uNkosk. Leah Nquru obengutphathi wamanina. UCanon we-ame amazwi kuyo intlanganiso verhamente echaza ngomfikazi i-ntu egeyiyi etyalikeni ukuthanda ityallike engangaze angabikhokwinkonzo yomthendeleko, ebengumzalikazi othanda abantu. Kufuneka umntu abo kuthabatha indawo yakhe abenjalo anyamele abe ngumzekelo kuvo ityallike, etolikelwa nguMn. A. Ngxizile igosa elikhulu, amanina ekho-ko-enxibe izinxiba zavo ze-Mothers Union kubomvu, kuko-namakhosikazi amhlophe.

Ngomhla we 25 kuMay amawesile abenenyewa yokuhanje-nya yiPresident yeNkomfa, watsho ngecingisayo intshumayelo kulo ndukuzi yamaWesile izele vema ngembambo, kukho amahlelo ngamahlelo, yave itolikelwa iuMn. G. H. Nduna.

Sikhe sabona noMn. Mama ipha esixeweni, eze ngomkhango wekhe wemeto, ujike ekhangela-ka esempilweni umhlekazi lo.

Kule nyanga kaNtulikazi isixe-ko seNgcwele silindele otishala-ko seNgcwele silindele otishala-

oeendawo ngeendawo njengoba ntlanganiso yazo izakubalapha kulo nyaka. Zihlobo ningazishiyi ingubo emakhaya kuyabanda a-pha eRhini.

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EZASE KAPA

(NGU AZ. M. HEEWU)
UKHUTSHISWANO LWE-NGOMA

Ngomhla wamashumi amathashu kuCanzibe sibe nenyhweba yengoma ephakamileyo ebivun-yelwa zizikolo nabantu umnyhada. Kuqala ibi yiSolo evunye-we ngalamaNenekazi aseAfrika ngeendlela ngeenolela zamazwi Elokuqala kule ngoma ibe ngu-Nkosk. Hlaba waya watshonela ngendela acinga okokuba livi-nya ngayo. Kvesuka uNkosk. Ndolo, naye lo mAfrakazi hayi indicinga okokuba le ngoma ivu-nya ngulo hlobo yatsho le ntokazi. Kvesuka umntu omtha ngokuzalwa kwanexesa eli-litsa kuba ke aabs bokua za-ziumumi zindala, kusuke uNkosk. Antoni watsho naye ecacisa indela yalo waya wakutshonela naye nolwakhe ulovo ngokwe-goma le.

Kwesi situba kuthathe uNkosk. Dabula nayo le ntokazi yeza neto emnandi yelizwi ecacisa indela ekungaba le ngoma ivu-nya ngayo yaya kuqabela apho loo ngoma.

Kuthi kwesi thuba kwaakho ndoda ithile kwabamHlophe ebi-hleli ngaphambili endinosizi olukhulu ukuthi yeyona nto ndinga-khange ndiyive nobuka ibisithi-nina kodwa uthathe istithuba seten minutes ecacisa le nto ayicasayo. Kodwa ndiya kholwa okokuba naye ebengayiva ngokwakhe ngenxa yengxolo yabantwana kezikolo zizokuyuma kwa nempi le yelokishi ebingazanga kuphulaphula ngoma nto nje ba-zokuvisa into embi aaba bantu ba-zokuphulaphula ingoma ngoku-za kudalwa kuba be ngayazi ubuncasa bengoma.

IXESHA LEKWAYALA

Kwesi thuba kuthabathe izikolo. Kusuke into kaGalo kwa St. Louis School. Mfo ndini ke ya-tho ngomgqwethesa ephithizeli-sa ukubhexesa, hayi sati akukho iya kudlula kule, yatshonela apho iSt. Louis Junior. Kwesi thuba kusuke impi yaseKensington Junior phantsi kwento ka-Siwenda yathi ledyongo le ngoma thina siyazi ngulo hlobo.

Kulandele iEthlone phantsi kwentombo ka Tungo (Junior), iMethodist Junior phantsi kwen-to kaLubel, Methodist (Senior) phantsi kwento kaNgambu, igqonyela yona, St. Cyprian Higher Mission School (Junior) phantsi kukaMabali, igqonyela vakwa Cyprian (Senior) into kaMhloni, igqonyela yona yalapha kule nyoba iB.A. into kaMsengi kwi Junior Secondary School, iSecondary Senior phantsi ko K. Guzana, B.A., zonke ezi kwayala zatsho ngoncuthu lwengoma etsho umntu akayazi neyona yona.

Kwaiwaya ke elwabiweni lwee ndebe kubuchule obukhulu kwi ngxolo ebikho, kodwa umntu nomLungu wayicukula apho incutshe yokukwazi ukuvumisa. Indebe yokuqala ithatyathwe ngabeSolo uNkosk. Ndolo edelophini imvumikazi endala, eyesi-bini ithatyathwe yiCyprian Junior into kaMabali, eyesibini yathathyathwe yiSecondary school yo-Mn. Guzana.

Uzamile nomzi ukubakho kanobonyana. Sipha abaa nabathe benza lo msebenzi mkhulu kangaka wokufundisa abakuphe iindebe zebhaso Mn. J. Nyombolo (Iphelala kumhlati wokuqala)



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Phantsi Kwentaba YaseKapa

AFRICAN UNITED NATIONAL
BAPTIST CHURCH

(NGU MBHALELI)

Ibe nkulu yaneendawo eziwa-cubhula intumbu intlanganiso yeeNdaba zeKomfa yeli bandia ebise Tiyopiya (Poqo) eBunga Avenue kwaLanga nge Cawa engapha kwephelieyo xa uMn. J. Ndafiso onguMalusi weBandia eli kwelase Kapa ebenika ingxelo yohambho lwakhe ukusinga nokuvela kwakhe eHarrismith a-pho ibidibene khona iKomfa leyo. Abameli beBandia labaBaptezi i-be ngaaba: baNumzana. Makroti, Mdilane, Gxekwa, Binzel, Mzikwa, Dade Gaboutele, Nkos. (Tshawekazi) Ndaliso, Mother Jevi Mngqeleni, Abameli beEthiopian Church of S.A. ibe ngaaba: baNumzana J. Ndzeku, J. Makam, S. Ntsunthe. Ummeli weAfrican Native Mission Church ibengu Mn. Richard Kulla; Omele Umzi ngokubanzi Mn. Jas. Mafu; Ommele iBantu Methodist Church: Mfum no-Nkos. E. Gomo.

Eshlalweni ibe nguMn. C. W. Citashe. Kubekho nezinti ezi-phungwayo nengoma epholileyo neyomelezayo. Yavuya kumene Indibano le kukuva okokuba u-Monganeli neNtloko yeliBandia nguMfu. E. B. P. Koti waseHarrismith.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

UFather Jerome welli bandia umzi umana ukuwuvelela okwasithuba seeveki ezimbini, ngohambho lobuBene ezi Tratwani zakwaLanga. Unxibe ezimfusa ne-zimhlophe ethiwe wambhu nge Sigqubetho (Umbrella) esinednam ezzine ezibanjo kwangamadoda amane; phambhi kwa-khe kukhokela inkwenkwanza enxibe ezbomvu nezimhlophe iphethe ingqai enomsi womnqophiso imana imalatha ngayo. Lintombi zonke zinxibe ezinde neziluhaza izinxibo, aye amakhwenkwanza onke ethiwe jize ngezibomvu nezimhlophe. Ingoma kumene.

DUTCH REFORM CHURCH MISSION

Igalelekile ayifikanga, iNkonzo yesiBhulu phakathi kwabaXhasi bayo abakwa Langa nelase Kapa ngokubanzi. Ngexesha elufitshane lokucelwa nokukutshwa kweSiza sekusakhiwa ngalo ma-bandia. Phambili makrestu. Kuta ayayo.

ITYALA LIBUYISELWE KU MANTYI

Isicelo samuGowetha ejaji abana Numzana D. M. Buchanan, D. B. Molteno, M.P. (Western Circle) Herstein, Harry Snitcher, sisi-ngethwe zilajzi ezintathu eNkulandleni ephakamileyo yase Kapa kwengaphaya lveki phezu kwesi-gwebo seMantyi ngesiphithiphi esasikho phakathi kwamaSoldati namakosikazi awo ngemini yokunduluka kwavo ukusinga e-Ntia. Ngathi isiphithiphi sivuswe kukuyeyezela kwamakosikazi eBala evuyisana elile-lana ngokuba amadoda esimka esiya kwilizwe angalaziyo — lo kuta okanye lokusinda. AmaPolisa ayicele ukuma ngendlela le mpi. UMantyi naye utha waliva ityala likho ngakubakhaphani. Okwenene anaPolisa akhathazwe emsebenzini wawo. Bagwetywa ke abantu.

Isicelo esiphambhi kweNkundla sesokuba kukho Polisa lithile-ningathethanga namaNgqina a-ngoziyaningesa engavumanga nayo iMantyi ukuba axlongwe ngemibuzo. Alsho koma amathunga amaGowetha phezu komgangantha wokungavumi kweMan-tyi ukulvelisa ingxelo eyenzive ngamaNgqina nababoneli Kwi-Sebe, lamaPolisa. Ijajji zithe zomphini ezo zicelo mazensiwe i-Mantyi igwebe zibonwe zewiwa. Asazi ke okokuba yozala Nkomona.

USEBUHLUNGWINI U MNU. T. D. HLATI

Usandulukungwatywa uNkos-Hlati Hlati, athe emva koko uMn. Hlati wagoduka esiya kubona u-vise nokubeka Iitiye engcwaben-iMkhwekazi wakhe apho intwanazana yakhe yamazibulo ibihlala khona. Ubuye kwezintubu sele landelwa lucingo oibukha uyise okokuba wenzakele waphuka ingqosha ezindle eyokuphu-thuma inkomu. Kule iduleyo ikekli ifuksa selusithi akasekho uyise. Abafundi beBantu World bave Mvo pavelana naye kunene. UMn. Hlati lo ungu Sihlalo we-Native Central Committee abe-nga Sihlalo we Langa Workers Association nomnye kuMadodana aphambhlana omanyano iwhana-Methodi phantsi kuka Mfu. J. Bam

nto isisifundo elutsheni.

Iyanda irhamente yakwaDyani apha phantsi kokaFazzie igosa la-yo. Nale indlu intsha seyincinane kule mpi.

Nomfo ka Felani opethe abantu-wana baka Tata J. Limba u-qhubha kakuhlu nempi yakhe. Abafana namantombazana akho kanobom kule nkono, batso kamnandi ngengoma kule-Potyi.

Apha eWorcester

(NGU GUNGQEBRUKHWENI)
Idubule zambni iintsuku ingqe-ye yalapha ingasiphe thuba lakuphuma endlwini.

Makhulu amalungiselelo enzi-we ngamaWesile alapha phantsi kweGosa lawo clikhulu umfo ka Fazzie okuhlangabecana nenkitha yeendwendwe ebezilapha eku-pheloni kukaMay io, kuzokul-ndwa ukhla kMoYa Oyingewe-le nge 1 June, 1941. Abashumayeli helelo bakuba bebhungisene nokungenziwayo ukuhlangabe-na nendwendwe batona okokuba makwenzive ikonsathi ize zi-quzelelewa ligwanga lakwa-Mgxaji uGeelboo yena umfo chnobohule bukusebenza into i-bonakale ibukeke. Kambe lo mfo kaDlomo ngathi unxhamele ukomelela emsebenzini, asisathethi khona ebutshellimanen be-konsathi hayi uyinto. Lichule eliphumeleyo lokusebenza imali ngomoya omhle nozele luthando lobuKrestu ngathi nguFundisi omkhulu warnaWesile eBhai u-Rev. K. K. Newana.

Okokuba besinamagunya besi-mujika ikholo lo mfo kaMgxaji semenze umfundisi apha kuba imizamo yakhe yodwa iyamu-mela okokuba eli wonga angalifuma. Ngexeshana elingephii ushlo lomfo laphezu kwefatle e-zandleni ishumi elinambini leeponti (£12). Oka Njulaphethu umfana onguWilson naye wenza into enku malunga nokusebenzela icawa kaThixo. Ebutshu bakhe lo mfana wenza intzo e-zingaphaya kobudala bakhe. Lo umfa okokuba besisem-gunnyeni besizakmenza umvan-geli welizwi likaThixo kuba si-mifuma emondono nukuthalo kwizinto zelizivi leNkosi.

Kwiikonsathi ebezisenzelwa la malungiselelo omlindo lo mfana wenze into ethe yasikhathaza njengamaholwa kuba phaya e-zintangeni zakhe naphaya emsebenzini utho kanti yena ushu-mayela kuphla lo msebenzi we-Nkosi wahlanganisa itikana wa-phuma ne ponti enesheleni ezi-nflau (£1 5s.) iyonke ezintange-ni zakhe, waza kuyibeka loo mal-yonke etafileni esithi mawuquhubele phambili umsebenzi. Aka-nela ukwenza njalo wabuya iint-tanga zakhe zonke wazimemela ekosathinni zeza zixhobile kus-iwelwa into yakwaThixo okoku-ba ingaqxekeki. InkuI le nto ye-nziwe ngulo mfana, kuba kambe abafana beli xesha into enku-ongeveya xukugxeka in-konzo nabafundisi abayiphethayo. Bambi bagxeka bade balibale nokulungiselelo iindawo abakuso. Bambi iincoko zabo zeze zinto ezingakhi nto ezichithayo kuphe-la. Hayi lo ka Njulaphethu akana-jalo yena, koko ezakhe iincoko ziszinga elusindisweni.

Impi abeze nayo ekosathinni lo mfana ebige 23 May eWesile itshe okaSiwangaza uJames nokaCona inkunyevu yalapha abazidla ngokudilala ngemali ekosathinni babathandla abafana ba-kaHeller ababephethwe ngoka-Mathe emaTshawenii ejansenville. Hayi mfo ndini oonomgcana boyiswa tu ngabafana. Inkunye-vu ithi yalahlekwa yi 15s. yonke kuda mdilao okaSwangaza yena ngathi ingapezu kwe ponti (£1). Kwabonakala okokuba oonom-geana mabazinikele kuba kaloku banentsapho bona. Le konsathi ibemnandi kakhulu abantu be-diala ngeentliyio ezikhululekileyo. Kubekuhle ukuba ugosa Fa-zzie kune noTishalakazi Virginia Mabinza noNkos. Ngwedi bevuma ingoma ethi "Uqongqo-thwane."

AMA-OSSEWA BRANDWAG

NgolwesiHlanu we 16 kuMay, 1941 ibiyi nqungquthela yama Ossewa Brandwag apna edolopini. Kubekho amaBhulu akumawaka alishumi (10,000) kullo nlilanganisela, kuhlanganwe e>Show Grounds. Isithethi esiphambili apha ibiyinkulu yeli qu-mru uDr. H. F. van Rensburg, o'sho ngodiwabeyu Iwentetho e-kuthaza amawabo ekumeleni ubuze bawo, waza waphetha ngelithi abantu aboyikisanu ne-nthshukumo le yakhe eyOssewa Brandwag mabahlukane nalo m-khwa bawenzayo kuba bona mphi yama Afikaneli akukhonto abayoyikayo kweli hlabathi ngaphandle koThixo kuphe-la.

Iyakhiwa ilokishi entsha apha nesikolo soka Cona siyakhiwa. Sivuyisana noMnu. Wilson Njulaphethu, noNkos. Matilda Jacobs noMnu. Dapula abazimanye na-bafundi beliphetha lodumo. NguNkos. Elizabeth Williams chuyileyo eDe Aar apho wayethe gaada khona ngeemeko.

Libye labonakala ixhego le-thu elitsha ubawo W. Khutwana ekunkabeni ebelikhe lakulo. Eli-xhego lithanda kakhulu ukufu-(Khangelia kumhlathi wokuqala) nda amaphepa-ndaba. Intle loo-

Give it for coughs, give it for colds, Give it when aching "flu" unfolds, Give it at once to check a chill, Give it because it always will, Give it in instant aid for croup, Give it to ease the gasping whoop, Give it before grave signs mature—Always give Woods' Great Pepper-mint Cure.

EzaseBoksburg

UMPHANGA: JAMA

(NGU E. D. T. RAMUSHU)
Kungsizi olukhulu esvakalisa ukusafiywa kwethu nguNkosikazi Eleanor P. Jama ongene ekuphi-mleni kwaphakade ngonhla wa 22 kuMay, 1941.

U Nkos. Jama lo ubengomnye waranalungu aphakamileyo kuman-yano Iwabafazi apha eBoksburg ecawen, yaseWesile. Ukhe wan-guSihlalo wamanina apha nge-xesha likaMfundisi B. J. Nthuping lemyniwa eme.

Ube yintokazi chuleyo netho-zamileyo, isimilo sakhe siqaqambe ngekhwazi loiso. Ebene-yanisekile cyifanele indoda ya-xhe eyintika yale cawa yase Wesile apha.

Wafulwa nguFundisi P. W. D. Mitewa erediswa ngabaFundisi J. Selibi, S. Majola noMvangelis. Rashedile. Indlu yecawa yayizele mi ngembambo ngabaze enchiwa-seni lakhe bevela kwiindawo ageendawo.

Umshya ngelithi masokuchi-tha iHolie eJohannesburg kuta romana, babefta kulinona eLady Frere koomakulu babo, Ngabantwan besikolo babeftu kusikolo ekuthiwa nguMaqashu school beftu swa ngutishala u-Mn. Jewel Ballintulo. Ndithetha into ehi iwele eliyintombi likwe-so situkutheti.

Wangwatywa ngolwesiHlanu, May 15, ubudala bakhe bebuli 14 ece 15 ngalo unyaka. Mawanele umzi wasemaNtshilbeni ngulo mbiko wonke.

Ntibulela abantu baseWestern Native Township aplo ndikhoyo ngemikhonto yemali abayikhu-phleyo.

Umbulelo Ngemikhonto

(NGU FANNIE SKWEYIYA).

Umzi wakowethu wakwaSkwe-nya ulahlekelwe yintwana engu Ceci! igama eliwele kunye nento-mbi. Aaba bantwana sibenyuse ngeHolideyi zikaDecember ku

1940 benyuka bengaphilanga ba-babini kungengako noko. Hayi iwele eliyinkwenkwe kwenyuka ukusa kwanzima kulo, nchila ndinyuka mna yise lade lasishiya ngeMay 14.

Benyuka ngelithi masokuchi-tha iHolie eJohannesburg kuta romana, babefta kulinona eLady Frere koomakulu babo, Ngabantwan besikolo babeftu kusikolo ekuthiwa nguMaqashu school beftu swa ngutishala u-Mn. Jewel Ballintulo. Ndithetha into ehi iwele eliyintombi likwe-so situkutheti.

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Ntibulela abantu baseWestern Native Township aplo ndikhoyo ngemikhonto yemali abayikhu-phleyo.

ABAKHUPHE IMIKHONTO

Aaba balandelayo ngabaku-phe imikhonto, bayu butelwa kakhulu:

Fanny spent 5s. 9d. Mrs. Mko-na 6d. Mrs. Lizzie Butelezi 6d. Mrs. Matebula Is., Mrs. Mayima-ya 6d. Mr. Peter Nsundu 2s. 6d. Mrs. Moen 2s. Elizabeth Matlo-cmani Is., Mrs. Makulani 1s. 6d. Mrs. Blas 2s. Mrs. Mangye 6d. Mrs. Sikidi 1s. Mrs. Mkbile 6d. Mr. S. Ngwebesa 3s. Mr. C. Xa-kaxa Is., Mr. J. Mtumkulu 2s. 6d. Mr. H. Skweyiya 5s. Mr. Jack-ton Matebula Is. Mr. Sibisi 6d. Mr. Mkhizwa 5. Jeneto Ngube-za Is. Mr. Ndleleni Miselo 10s. Miss Bella Dlamini 6d. Miss Jane Mbatha Is., Mr. Ben Nkohiwa 5s. Leah Makata 3d. Mangena 6d. Gertrud Maikana Is., Mr. Moreland 10s. 6d. Miss More-land 7s. Mr. Toziya Nangu Is. S. Ngwebeza 6d. Mrs. Ben 2s. 6d. Mrs. Porsile 5s. Mr. Malisa 6d. Marila 2s. Masila 6d. Mrs. Mb4 Is., Miss V. Tolle 1s. Mrs. Tshi-tha 6d. Edward Sondlo 2s. Mr. A. Ramasai 2s. 6d. Douglas Tsua 2s. Mr. Joe 6d. Mr. and Mrs. Mngqhana 1s. 6d. Mrs. Modi Mabita 1s.

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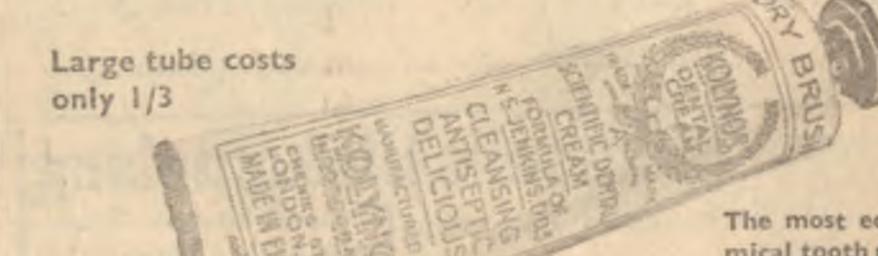
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MARCHING FORWARD

THE WOMEN'S SUPPLEMENT OF "THE BANTU WORLD"



PAGE EIGHT

THE BANTU WORLD

JOHANNESBURG

SATURDAY JUNE 21, 1941

Her Excellency Commends Work For African Girls

Opening Of Mutuza

"We have a special responsibility to our Natives, and especially to these Native women whom we bring into our towns and industrial centres for our service, or who come there under stress of economic conditions," said Her Excellency, Lady Duncan, when she officially opened Mutuza, the new home of the non-European Moral Welfare Society at Orlando.

"What is South Africa doing, we ask ourselves, to help those whose instincts would prompt them to lead a self-respecting life; what is she doing to stretch out a helping hand to them in time of trouble?"

"This Home's shoudering of a little of the responsibility," continued Lady Duncan, "and for this I hope South Africans can show their gratitude by seeing that its splendid activities are not curtailed in any way for want of financial support."

"The habits and instincts of generations, in fact of all time, must surely tell. Let us do what we can to recompense for the people the hold they had on a decent life. Let us look on this work of reclamation as our own special responsibility."

"The mission of a Home like this is not merely to help the people who come to it, but to be a kind of beacon light to point public opinion to the existence of conditions which are a danger to the whole community."

Mrs. Wilfrid Parry, president of the board of management, was present

and the Rev. Father Raynes, C.R. Chairman of the board, thanked Miss E. Elliot, organising secretary and superintendent of the Home, for the great and spirited work she had done for the Home since its small beginning in Sophiatown.

Miss Elliot gave a brief survey of the work of the Home, and spoke of many girls who had come to the Home and who were now leading useful lives.

Mr. Vilakazi, M.A., thanked Her Excellency on behalf of the Natives. A guard of honour of Wayfarers and Pathfinders lined the steps to the new Home when Her Excellency, who was attended by Miss Helen Adson, and the Mayress of Johannesburg, Mrs. Hector Gray, arrived at Orlando.

Humility.

At one time there was a Bishop of Winchester who later came to be called St. Swithin. St. Swithin's day is celebrated on July 15.

He was a very humble man and when he was dying he thought men might bury him in the cathedral and honour his burial place. So before he died, St. Swithin asked that he might be buried outside the cathedral by the north wall where the raindrops would drop on him and the people trampled over him.

St. Swithin died and was buried where he had wanted. A hundred years passed. Then the elders in the Church decided to give St. Swithin a more honourable burial place. They decided to dig up the coffin and bury the Bishop with great honour in the building.

And as they decided this, it began to rain. It rained and rained and rained for 40 days without stopping. The people decided this was a sign and they gave up their idea of moving the humble bishop.

The office bearers are as follows: Mrs. M. Demas President; Mrs. Mkwazani Secretary; and Mrs. Thokozani Treasurer. Other members of the Committee are: Mrs. Nhlazo; Mrs. Martin; Mrs. Dlomo and Mrs. Motsoenyane.

Joint Responsibility

True, fathers are not mothers. But nearly everyone knows of some cases where a man, married to a helpless creature, acquires force and a new sense of responsibility and may develop into a commendable housekeeper, exemplary "mother" or both.

I know of a household where, although mother stays at home, it is really the father, the family breadwinner, who is the guiding force and mainstay of the family. Often after a day's work in town it takes over the preparation of the evening meal. The children like to be in the kitchen with him at these times. They enjoy helping him. He is the one also to whom they go with their problems.

Except that he is a man, there is nothing unusual in the parental role described. Most working mothers have the same double load of responsibility and think nothing of it. This unusual case is not cited here, however, as an example of what fathers should strive for. It is used rather to show that, just as many women are able to adjust themselves both to earning and active participation in family life, the man also, when he has to find that he can do so. More and more modern fathers are testing their resourcefulness in this connection and deriving infinite satisfaction from the experience.

Ordinarily, the mother has the drudgery of the children's care, but she also enjoys her children more and if she handles them wisely will earn their confidence and respect, too. Parenthood is interesting and rewarding, but only if you work at it and make of it a steady job.

Ideally, mother and father regard family affairs as their joint responsibility. The father wants to share in the management of household affairs. He wants to be close to the family, respected and loved, not merely a figurehead. He will try to keep abreast of his wife in matters pertaining to the children's health and care. He will co-operate with her.

—Women's Journal

Bombs Won't Stop Tea Drinking

While the cook at an aerodrome in southern England was in the cookhouse making tea during a daylight raid, a bomb fell ten yards away just outside the window. It brought down the roof on his head and buried the bucket of tea he had just finished preparing.

The rescue squad was soon on the spot and dug out the cook, shaken but unharmed. Next they salvaged the bucket of tea. It was still hot, but a thick layer of dust was floating on the top. The R.A.F. boys did not let that stop them—they skimmed off the dust and debris, produced mugs, and drank the bombed tea. Ten minutes later cook had made a fire and had a billycan boiling on top of it ready to make fresh tea.

Women And War Efforts

EVATON NEWS

(BY N. W. NDUNA)

A very successful concert in which a sum of £12 5s. was realised was held on June 7 under the auspices of the Evaton non-European Women's War Fund's Club.

The following choirs rendered music—"The Broadway Melodians" under Mr. John Netou, "The St. Lukes School Choir" under Mr. Talazo and the "Wilberforce Practising School Choir" under Mr. C. Demas.

This club has recently been founded and it is rapidly gaining the support of the Evaton non-European Women. It aims at raising funds to provide comforts and gifts for our men in active service.

(Continued in column two)

The mildest form of "common cold," if left untreated gains firm hold; But checked bright without delay It soon subsides and fades away. Waste not an hour in careless doubt, One steaming dose will drive it out— The dose with such unfailing force Means Woods' Great Peppermint Cure, of course.

NEEDLECRAFT

EMBROIDERY—EQUIPMENT

1. HOOP FRAMES—These keep the work from puckering. They usually consist of two wooden rings, one fitting closely over the other. To use these frames, stretch material over the smaller hoop, then slip the larger hoop over the material to hold it in position. Select a hoop frame with a tension for keeping material taut.

2. NEEDLES—Choose needles suitable for your work. Crewel or embroidery needles for embroidery with silk or mercerised cotton, etc.; punch needles (larger needles with flat blades) for punching holes and for all kinds of punched stitchery; wool needles (with blunt points) for embroidery on canvas as well as for wool embroidery.

3. Scissors—Choose a good pair of slender embroidery scissors with sharp points.

4. STILETTO—This is necessary for border Anglaise.

5. TWEEZERS—Used for drawing threads for hemstitching, etc.

MATERIALS—Choose linen of even texture for drawn-thread work of all kinds; linen, crasp, linen lawn, and all cottons for embroidery with silks or mercerised threads; canvas for tapestry embroidery and wool. Choose fine, medium or coarse thread according to the texture of the material on which you are to embroider.

TRANSFERS—The following hints will be found useful in choosing transfers for embroidery:

1. Choose a yellow transfer for dark fabrics and for yellowish material.

2. Choose a blue transfer for white and cream fabrics.

3. To transfer design to material, place on a table or ironing board, covered with a very smooth pad. See that the right side of the material is facing upwards.

4. Test heat of iron on numbering or lettering on transfer, then cut this off.

5. Place blue transfer face downwards, on the right side of the material on the spot which you will embroider, except in the case of organdie or voile, which should be stamped on the wrong side. Fasten it down with small pins, keeping clear of the outline.

6. Yellow transfers require less heat. Place two thicknesses of paper between iron and the material, pressing iron slowly and evenly over the transfer.

If the design is too faint, remove one thickness of paper and press again.

7. If on testing, marks are thick or blurred, the iron is too hot; if the marks are faint, it is too cool. Un-even marks mean that your ironing pad is uneven or the iron has cooled.

ON THIN, TRANSPARENT MATERIALS—Tack the transfers smoothly beneath material. Clifton, georgette and net should be prepared in this way. When embroidering put your needle through both the transfer and the fabric. When the design is completed, tear the transfer away.

PALMOLIVE'S

Beauty Oils



THERE is nothing like the soothing and skin cleansing action of precious olive and palm tree oils. Attractive women in all parts of the world who know the secret of these oils use only PALMOLIVE Soap to protect the much-admired beauty of their complexions, because PALMOLIVE Soap is made only from these beauty oils and the attractive perfume of flowers. PALMOLIVE Soap removes dust and impurities from your skin and leaves it fresh, lovely and attractive.

THE PALMOLIVE WAY TO BEAUTY:

Try the PALMOLIVE beauty treatment every night and every morning. It is very simple, it costs only a few pennies, and it will give lasting freshness and beauty to your skin. Make a rich bubbly lather with PALMOLIVE Soap and rub this lather into your face, neck and shoulders. The lather will sink into the skin, make it clean and refresh it. Rinse the lather off with warm water and dry yourself gently. Remember There is nothing like PALMOLIVE Soap to keep your complexion lovely.

COCONUT TREE
OLIVE TREE
PALM TREE
PERFUME

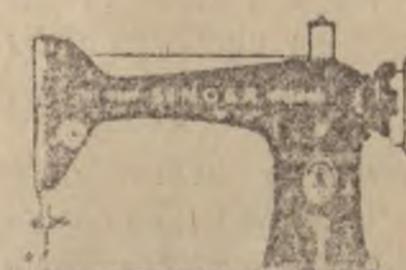
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PALMOLIVE—THE GREAT BEAUTY SOAP

PALMOLIVE BATH TABLET TRY THE NEW GIANT SIZE 6d.

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Tsebang ke nna. Tailare ea banyali. Mose o reki loeng o mosoeu kapa o chenchi o bitsa ho tlola ho £1 ho isa holimo.
Koo Jeppe ha ho
Tailare e Phalang

MABASOTHO

Hape reua le di phahlo tsolie tsa basadi le tsa bana

SPOTLIGHT ON SOCIAL EVENTS

REVIEWS AND COMMENTS ON CITY'S ACTIVITIES

By Walter M. B. Nhlapo

TO-DAY'S THOUGHT

"Lips say, 'God be pitiful,' Who ne'er said, 'God be praised!'" —Elizabeth Browning

BUS TERMINUS

Europeans living in the vicinity of Noord Street near the Union Ground have petitioned the City Fathers to remove the present Alexandra Township bus terminus to the industrial area of Johannesburg. This is not the first petition of this nature. Some years ago, this locality objected to this terminus but failed.

SAME COMPLAINT

As in 1933 or thereabout, the complaint was the same as it is to-day. The petition says large gatherings of Bantu in this terminus is intolerable nuisance, that as early as 3 o'clock in the morning "Come along there", "One more seat here", whistles and the like noises encountered in our terminus is heard. And worse of all, hooliganism is extensive and use of profane language is prominent.

PETTICOAT LANE

The presence of Alexandra bus terminus "has turned the vicinity of Joubert Park into a Petticoat Lane." This is a scrum, with a babel of all Bantu races. Raucous hawkers and newspaper vendors find a ready market. Obscure soap-box politicians gather here to discuss "izindaba." A cafe-de-movie serves the place as Carlton Hotel serve the rich.

NASTY SYMPHONY

Hoot of buses, shout of conductors, howl and yell of young dirty boys chasing each other, ring of bicycle, shout of Bantu youths, dice playing, noisy brass bands; all this and other things make a nasty symphony as heard only at Beer Halls.

REMEMBER THAT

Our efforts are quickened as we are urged on by comparisons. The confident small boy running alone imagines he is flying; but when he gets in a race with other boys of his own age, he soon learns he is not flying, but on the contrary, is making a very poor show.

MONEY TALKS

"Angikatali nom'ungalile, mina ngiyaziwa nas' em'Dubane . . ." entered a male voice choir into Albert Street Hall stage from the dressing room on Saturday. A girl who didn't like the music, shouted going up to the chairman; "Hoh, that's an old song, we want the latest!" Proudly she fumbled into her hand bag and handed 2s. 6d. to the chairman, demanding at once the evacuating from the stage the choir.

ON AUCTION

Another girl, perhaps a sweetheart to the company, yelled "Akunzeke kubenjalo, ngithi mina Miss-i-ayibuyele enkundleni" and tailed 3s. The choir returned with honour and glory. In this fashion, the poor choir was auctioned on and off the stage until the bidding reached a £1 and the

girl pro-the choir came out with flying colours. Such is the business enterprise in these shows!

NO ADMITTANCE

Bantu rendezvous—Park Station, tea-room, where hundreds meet and part every Sunday afternoon; fall in love or are rejected; waste the evening doing nothing is curtailing admittance. Only those strictly on business-drinking tea are admitted. A police at the entrance directs the traffic. The red light of the "robot" is totally against love-seekers and aimless souls entering the packed to suffocation place.

A COMPLEX

It is hard to understand the mentality of Bantu people. The more you study them, the more they become a complex and a mystery. Almost every good thing given them is misused. For instance, their waiting rooms, trains, trams, buses and what not! The above places and things are filthy with fruit peels, monkey nuts, fish and chips wrappers, bones of trotters and skulls of sheep and worse and in hygiene sheep and worse and inhygienic spit upon spit.

THEY'RE FORGOT

There are men who have done much for this city but today are forgotten. Not Fate but Johannesburg has been against their talents and aspirations. They gave themselves for upliftment and development of Bantu people, but Johannesburg did not want them as it does not want them. You know these men whose names I'm not going to mention. If you don't, know them without me telling you.

NO HERO

Johannesburg is no place for aspirations and talents. There are people here who have made it their sole purpose to crush by all means, evil or good, the moves or works of aspiring people. Assisting these people are "friends" of Africa who are in opposition to everything but that which is done by their "good boys." The hero here is Mr. Precious Nobody.

REMOVE VESTIGE

Moral and physical sacrifice can never win until the last vestige against progress and development is removed. Some of our prominent men are arch-angels against their fellowmen's talent and the historian of the future will have to point it out. Just as Bolshevik Revolution destroyed the men who created it, just as Nazi Purge made martyrs of those who gave it life and soul, so some selfish men have obscured the less of others.

A WARNING

To newcomers in this City we issue the warning: STOP! LOOK!! And Be Wise." We know Johannesburg. We are Johannesburg. Rather work your way up in seclusion and keep aloof of mass vanity of vanities. In this Johannesburg, we have learned from first hand experience that a person is glorified to-day and denounced tomorrow.

STREET SINGER

Johannesburg is fortunate or unfortunate to be infested by young Bantu Street Singers who sing to shoppers. On Monday afternoon, outside the Metro Theatre, I saw a young Street Singer of not more than 10 years old, sing at The Balalaika. It was a moving interpretation.

AN ENTERTAINMENT

It is funny how these young boys get to know these songs—latest numbers before our popular artists even sing them to us in shows. This Street Singer despite his filthy state was a pleasant sight to the queue that waited for the show to open. Pennies rained from everywhere.

BLESSED DAY

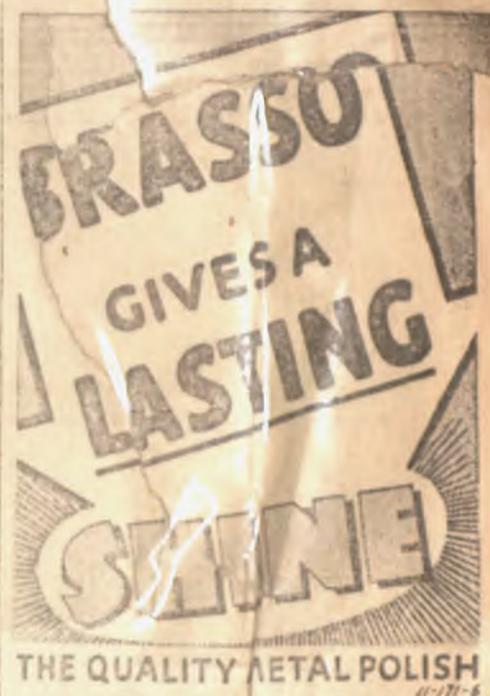
To this particular Street Singer, what we call Blue Monday, was a blessed day. The day afforded him his packet of cigarette, a packet of "essence of life"—dagga, a sumptuous meal at a "Kafir Eating House" or a fish and chips or stale cakes. He would be able to attend bioscope and enter friends like a Diamond Jim or play finely the role of a Benanza King.

Kuruman News

(BY D. P. Kgatleng)

The other Tuesday chiefs P. Seameco; M. Dince; T. Shuping and their attendants accompanied by Mr. D. P. Kgotleng interpreter proceeded to Bakkroek Mangenese Mines to see their subjects who work there in good numbers as well as the working condition of the mine. The Chiefs met the Mine Manager who was kind enough to explain everything with regards to all the complaints the Chiefs received from their followers. The Mine Manager promised them that everything would be redressed in the immediate future. He asked the Chiefs to re-visit him shortly, and that he would pay back their journey expenses. The Mine Manager presented each Chief with a pound (£1).

Last Saturday, Chief P. Seameco, ex-Chief Gaseiswe, two of their people; Messrs Elliot; D. L. Molaba; T. J. Peme and D. P. Kgatleng left for Wesselvlei one of the South African Native Trust Farms where Government bulls are camped. The Chief wan's bulls for his people at Gamogedi Native Reserve. There the party was entertained by Mrs. D. Mokone, wife of the caretaker of the farm.



NOW HE'S HEAD WAITER AT THE EATING HOUSE

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. packets or larger. You get better value that way. Use a teaspoonful of tea for every cup you want to make, and one spoon extra for the pot. Make the tea with boiling water, and allow it to stand for five minutes before pouring out.

GIVE THE BRIDE A TEA-SET.

If you know a young woman who is going to get married, give her a nice teapot, with cups to match. It would not cost much, and it would be useful many times a day, for everybody likes to drink tea often.

NEXT DAY:
NOT ONE ORDER FORGOTTEN. I FEEL FINE SINCE I STARTED DRINKING TEA.

A MONTH LATER:
I'M HEAD WAITER NOW THANKS TO TEA. I ALWAYS DRINK TEA WHEN I AM TIRED—IT MAKES ME FRESH AGAIN.

Mr. and Mrs. TEA-DRINKER and their family always drink TEA. They say:

TEA IS GOOD FOR US

TEA TIME
IS TEA TIME
BREAKFAST, NOON AND NIGHT

TEA is good for us!

THE BANTU WORLD

SATURDAY JUNE 21, 1941

Seemo Sa Ntoa

Bekeng e fetileng re boletsse gore ntoa kajeno e keka jualeka mollo oa hilaga. Hitler o batla tse-la eo ka eona a ka tsoang kotsing e mookametseng. Kabaka lena o eta gore ntoa e aparelle lefatshe lohle. O leka go lohlanja Mange-semane le mearfe ea banna ba tumelo ea Mehomete, empa o ea sitoa gobane banna ba na ba tse-ba seo Hitler a leng sona. Ba tse-ba gore ga ba ka thusana le eena ba tla lahllegelos ke tokologo ea bona gomme a kgutiele lefifing la bokgoba. Marabele a Iraq, no a neng a hloholeditsio ke Hitler go tsogela Mmuso oa England matla, kajeno a hlosie. Moetatsong la sechaba ke go tshepise.

Kabaka la bonokoane bo etsang ke Majeremane le Mmuso oa France, madira a Mangesemane le a Mafora a lokologileng, a leng katlase ga taolo ea General de Gaulle, a gapo lefatshe la Syria, go thiben Majeremane ditsela tsa go isan ntoa fatsheng la Asia. Go teng masole a Mafora mra Syria lekang go loantsa madira a Magesemane le a Mafora a lokologileng, empa a loana pelo tsoona di sa ate. Go utluagala gore a mangatsetse a inetsogomme a noretsoe go loana le Majeremane.

Madira a rona a se a apile metse e mengaa, e jualek, Tire, Damascus le Sdon, metse e tsebegang gagolo paleng ri Peibole. Ntoa ena etla re tamaisa le lefatshe lohle e be e fihle le Babylon.

Mussolini, kanorago ga nako e telele didimete, o ne a puruma ale koa Rome a re Nefatshe la Greece le tla ba ditseng tsa Mataliana gomme ako e etla eo Mataliana a tla kgutela fatsheng la Somaliland e la Abyssinia.

Tau ea Juda, Kgosi ea Abyssinia, e purumile ele koa Addis Ababa ka lentsi le legolo la tebogo go masole a Ma-India, ao a thusiteng go lokolla Abyssinia dinalong tsa Mataliana.

Moholompegi Churchill o bolele Phalamente ea Mangesemane gore koa schlakahlakeng sa Crete Majeremane a bolailoeng lea go-baditsoeng ke 12,000 gomme a 5,000 a ebisitsoe leoateng tiko-lung ga Crete.

Mona Africa Mataliana a seteng fatsheng la Abyssinia a ru-tiulua ke masole a Ba-Afrika a West Africa le East Africa gammogo lea Ba-Abyssinia. Nokeng ea Omo go gapilo Makgoa, a 4000-a 3000 ke Makgoa, a 1000 ke Ba-Afrika. Gape go gapiloe le Kanono tse 20, dilori tse 200, le dibetsa tse ngata. Go uttuagala gore Mataliana a hlanoste dinao go leba thabeng tse Gimma. Lefatsheng la Eritrea, madira a rona a gapile motse oa Assab o leng ledibogang la leoatle le lehubedu. leng ledibogang la leoatle le lehubedu.

Hitler kamehla ga bona gore o ea hlolega, o batla tsela eo a ka tsoung ka eona. Kajeno go utluagala madumoe e reng masole a gagoe a medumo e reng masole a gagoe a mangata a eme meeding ea Russia ka ditsetsa. Go bonagala s ka tadi ea gagoe a tla tloga e ratha Mmuso oa Russia. Gothoe Hitler o batla gore Mmuso oa Russia o ikokobetsi katlase ga Germany. Hitler o re poe pedi ga di batlege Europe. Ga re tsebe gore na Stalin o tla reng ga di araba.

Madira A Majeremane A Meeding Ea Russia

Mo gothunyang musi mollo o teng. Meeding ea Germany le Russia go thunya musi comme mollo o teng, hilaga ea cha lega re sa e bone gantle. Hitler o batla naga ea Ukraine, eka tlae ga puso ea Russia, gobane ke naga e nang le dijo; gaape o batla ea Baku e leng katlase ga Russia gobane ke naga e nang le mafura ao a hlokegeng ntoeng ena. Kabaka lena o rometse masole a mangata gagolo meeding ea Russia. Boreatseba ba re Hitler o tla bolla Stalin, Tonakgolo ea Mmuso oa Russia gore o batla tse. Ukraine le ea Baku elega re a tle a kgone go fumana dijо tsa go fepa sechaba le masole a Germany le mafura a go tsamaisa dikoloi le difofane tsa ntoa.

Gaeba taba ena ke mete, ga go belietse gore taba di eme gampe fatsheng la Germany.

Mofumagadi Mantshabo O Amogela Lord Harlech

Bekeng e fetileng ka Labone e ne ele mokete o mogolo oa kamo-gelo ea Lord Harlech, Motseta ea phagamen oa Mmuso oa England, Lesotho, go rialo mota-ko o tsuang Maseru. Lord Harlech o amogetsoe Nokeng ea Mogokare ke matshuele-tshuele a sechaba sa Lesotho se teoletsoe pele ke Mofumagadi Mantshabo, eo eleng eena ea tshuereng setulo sa bo-re-na ka Lesotho.

Gare ga mekgosi le mekgolokoane ea banna le basadi, Mofumagadi o buile ka bokgteleke bo makatsang ga amogela Lord Harlech. Ga go sebaka sa go hlagis puo ea Mofumagadi ka go tlala. Empha itsi: "Ke kopa go bolella Moholompegi ka bo-kokobetsi ba mnene ba sechaba sa Lesotho go Terone ea Mmuso oa England, gagolo nakong tsena tsa boima tsa ntoa, gomme lebi-tseng la sechaba ke go tshepise."

Manki-Sharka Le Dimerimeite

(KE MOSES K. MPHACHELE)

Mehleng eo dimerimeite di be di jola kgobeleng kabaka la go tlai-shoa le go tsogeloa sepogo ke Manki-Sharka. Ga di sa dutje di bapala ka dikhutloameng, tjeo di ephorang ka gore ke gabotjona, di beanyana meriri, di forana maetse a tjona ka mahlokoana a di-gauta le a disilefera, anthe Manki-Sharka ka meno a ditjetoa le dinala tja dintsetsebeko, tje u ka reng ke tja seepa-se-ekamogetja, le legano la paruparu, le mahlo a mahubidu o hlapeditje mo dimerimeite tja batho di lahlleng legare phokeng ka go etebala.

Manki-Sharka e be ele sebata sa go shisha sa hlogo eo u ka reng ke ea tshoene e kgolo ea Congo e bitjoang gorilla kapa thokoloshi, e le segonyala sa lefahla la nkuru le diaitala tja dithothomoko tja boea joa mantshikir; seganka phaka-di-mahuto, empa e le se-hloka—moshito ga a nanya.

Dimerimeite di be di re ga di re phaphara, e be e le gore di phafoshoa ke Manki-Sharka ga shetje a phura mashetla a moga-gabotjona. Di phatlalale gohle le dikhutloana tja leoa la tjona mahlo a le matale, 'me a tletteng megokgo kabaka la tshogo le leshoko la go shokeloa oa gabotjona eo a phuroang.

Gakabe dimerimeite di sa ka tja kgotha pitjo ekgolo ea go tla le pelana e tshoana, eo go eona go beng go tlii digogobi tjhobla tja metsi bo-Morena Semetja-dikolokotla, ka bo-Semetja-bo-guidi, bo-Maja-di-sa-eko le bo malaphaepeng bohle ba bodi-beng, kake le lehono gabotjomeite esale shako la hloka thobela ke mojano, Pitjeng eo ekgolo ea digogobi ke mo go ileng ga humanoa mano a go phekola megarabu le bogoba johle joa Manki-Sharka.

Mereo, meutlo, difu le megohla dirile tja theoa ka gohile mo dikgo-go metjeng le dkhutloaneng tja le-o ka mabaka a matelele gofihlela ka mabaka a matelele gofihlela ga boshego jo bong Manki-Sharka soarao ke lenti la motato oa koporo ka mogolo. Ea se be thabo kgorong ea gabotjomeite ea ba go paleng ngaati kabaka la lesego.

Tshogo le ga ebe e le gona gare ga dimerimeite gore se re mohlo-mong lenti le soereng Manki-Sharka ka molala le ka thoga le kgaoga, di be di ntje di tiea dikati, di letja meropa di rarela le ena, empa di hlokometye gore di se ke tja atatmela kgausui le mo mosela oa Manki-Sharka o neng o ka di fihlela; kagobane ene ele mosela oa mehlo o nang le mantshakarara a dikuutla tje u ka reng ke dihuku tja go thea dihlapi. Mathomong Manki-Sharka o ile a thathangana ka kgo-polo ea gore mohloeng a ka phonokgo lenti le mo soereng mola-leng; anthe ka go dira joalo ke gona ga a golesetja lenti gore le tsenele ruri mogolong.

Gaebo dimerimeite di ile tja makala me tja thaba ga di mo koo a tshela phefio ganong joaleka taa eu letjaga ga e puruma ka di-zoo. Ka ga Manki-Sharka ebe ele kokoto ea dikokoto gape ele kga-pa e mafikela, mepurutlo ea gagoe e be e ka e tla ribolla dithaba

gore re ikemiseditse go arabela pitso efe le efe eo re kabinetsoang go eona go thusa ntoeng ena, ga-pe re itokiseditse go etsa sehlabo sefe le sefe seo se ka batloang go rona go thusa Mmuso oa Motlotlegi, Kgosi ea England, go thuba dira tsa rona."

Lord Harlech o Arabile ka gore: "Ke thabete go ultua kamoo batlo ba Lesotho ba thusang Mmuso oa Motlotlegi Kgosi. Kateng mona ntoeng ena. Ke tseba bo-kokobetsi ba sechaba sa Lesotho teroneng ea England. Ga Motlotlegi Kgosi, a ka batla thuso eo le ka thusang ka eona masoleng a gage (gape ke kgoloa gore go tla jualo) ke tla le tsebisa ka Mmuisi oa lona. Ke thabeta go ultua gore le itokiseditse ntho e jualo."

Banna Ba Sa Loutsa Marumo

Motato o tsuang London o bo-lela gore Mebuso e thusanang le England ntoeng ena—eleng Mmuso oa Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxembourg, Holland, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia le Mafora a leng katlase ga General de Gaulle—ne e kopane St. James Palace, London, go rerisana ka tsa tsama iso ea ntoa. Mebuso ena e tlamile gore e tla loana go fihlela boke-beba ba Hitler le Mussolini bo-thujoa lefatsheng, gomme dichaba di lokologa bokgobeng boo di leng go bona kajeno. Gape e tlamile gore e tla thusana kagohle kamoo e kgonang kateng go thuba borumulane ba Hitler le Mussolini.

Ba-Afrika Ba Fetsana

Motato o tsoang Pietersburg, Polokoane ga Maraba, o bolela gore Mataitha a Batloko a Bokoni a ne a thubana ka melamu, a remana ka dilepe gaufi le motse oa Pietersburg. Ntoeng ena ea bokebeba, e senang mosebetsi le thuso go sechaba sa Afrika, go bolailo moetapele ba Bakoni, a bolao ke Batloko ba eteletsoe pele ke moshimane ea bitsoang Sathane.

Kabaka la polao ena go tshuereng bashimane ba 120 gomme ba 84 ba ile a ahloleloa go otloa ka moretloa thupa tse robedi, masala a fumane a se molato.

Makgoa a Ipoliale

Molato o tsuang Cape Town o bolela gore monna oa Lekgoa ea bitsuang ngaka C. Willasch oa morafe oa Majeremane, o ipolali-ka go ikuisa ka lefentre la moago oa distese tse tharo. Monna ena o be a ena le baradi ba babedi, bao le bona ba ileng kamorago ba ipolaea jualeka ntata-bona.



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"Na u batla ntho e tlosang lenyora . . . Me ea ho nchafatsa?"

Seno sa "Eno's Fruit Salt" Ka galasa e tletteng metsi se monate, me ha u se noa u tla ikutluu u nchafetse. Seno sa Eno se ea matla-fatsa, se ea thapisa, se ea fodisa.

Ke ka baka lang ha Eno e matla-fatsa, e fodisa?

E etsa hore mala a hao a sebetse hantle.

E Nefatse mpa kapela, e ntshe ditshila tsohle tse maleng.

Seo u se batlang ke metsi a mangata. E noa a mangata, empa u etse hore a ho nee bophelo ka ho a noa le "Eno's Fruit Salt."

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Pitsa le dipane di khanya ka phatsimo e kholo . . .

ha a sebedisa Bon Ami!

Basebetsi ba matlo ba sebetsa ka ho phakisa tlaholo ha Bon Ami ele eona feela e hloekisang ntlo ea hao. Hoo ho etsoa ka hobane Bon Ami e phakisa ebile sebedisoa habonolo . . . me e na le matla a ho hloekisa ao a etsang hore ntho di phatsimo e khafale. Reka Bon Ami kajeno. U tla fihlela hore e etsa pitsa le dipane tsa hao, matentsere le diipone, dipata le maleke di khanya ka phatsimo e kholo.

Bon Ami



E ea phakisa . . . E ea phetha . . . ha e na kotsi!!

Ke bupi le polokoe, Di reke libenholeng,

THE BANTU WORLD



CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER AND FAMILY SUPPLEMENT

CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER SUPPLEMENT TO THE BANTU WORLD

JANUARY 25 1941

EDITOR'S COLUMN

I am going to speak to my fellow Africans, as the Europeans say, straight from the shoulder.

We, Africans, have still a lot to learn as far as habits of cleanliness are concerned.

Take, for instance the case of our people when they travel. Get into one of their tram-cars, buses, or third class railway coaches. What do you see there?

The place is usually very dirty. Orange peels, on the floor, banana skins, bones of sheep trotters—a favourite food of our people—all litter the floor. To add to this sorry state, you will see people blowing their noses, spitting on the floor, and ejecting food from their mouths.

We see these things everyday.

They are part of our lives. You will hear our people complain about the treatment they receive from Europeans. They say they are treated badly, and not given decent dwellings and clean surroundings. Yet, I know of several instances where Africans were provided with decent things only to spoil them with their slovenly ways.

The tram-cars and buses are brought into service clean. But at the end of the day they are in a filthy state.

At railway stations we are provided with decent waiting and toilet rooms. But if you were to visit these places late in the day, you would be afraid to enter them. So dirty they are.

Our people, if they are to be respected by other races, must learn to respect themselves. They must learn to cultivate good and clean habits. They must be proud of themselves. That will encourage the authorities to respect them.

If we are given our own quarters, or spheres of activities, let us make them models of perfection. Let us prove by these that we are worthy of greater responsibilities. Let us avoid dirt and all habits of uncleanliness. By so doing we shall earn the esteem and respect of those above us.

R. R. R. DHLOMO

SCRAP BOOK HABIT

NEW CONTEST

There is no better way to keep in touch with the profound events that are moving the world today than by keeping a Scrap Book. At the end of each year you will have a record of current happenings which will be invaluable. In the years to come, you will be able to reconstruct the past with the aid of your Scrap Books: and to explain to others the significance of these stirring years.

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Prize—One Guinea.

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Nearly every issue will have at least one article or story of Native life or customs. For the neatest and most intelligent arrangement—One Guinea.

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For the best collection of recipes, descriptions of African cookery or living conditions.

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CLASS FOUR—NATIVE DIALOGUES SCRAP BOOK

These Native dialogues will be a regular feature and will cover those subjects in which Africans are chiefly interested. If you follow these arguments you will have a valuable cross-section of African opinion.

Prize—One Guinea.

Now about Scrap Books. We are having them made for you. After January 15 you may obtain them from P. O. Box 792, Johannesburg, in return for three pence in stamps for postage. These Scrap Books will carry full instructions for their use on their covers.

Do join in this enoyable and instructive contest.

England Carries On

Air Terror Fails

The spirit of the people of Great Britain since Germany has been launching mass aerial attacks is incredible.

An old man tucked a rug round his wife as she sat on a bench in a schoolroom. A few hours earlier they had been bombed out of their home.

"There now, mother" said the old man as he made her comfortable, "you always said you didn't have enough schooling. Now's your chance. We've both had to come back to school!"

The school was providing shelter and lodging for a number of old people who had been rendered homeless when a bomb wrecked the row of cottages in which they lived. All of them were as cheerful as though they were at a picnic party.

A voluntary A.R.P. worker handed round cups of hot tea.

"Thank you" exclaimed the old man with the rug. "That's very kind of you. Hey, mother, here's a nice cup of tea for you." And he added, with a chuckle, "A bit of all right—saving our tea ration!"

Incidentally their "ration" lay buried beneath the debris of their cottage home.

TEATIME TALES

The Story Of The Isidawana

By H. B. NYATI

Once upon a time a man named Sofoni and his wife Nojenti and their dog Bafunani lived in Ngqikaland. Now Sofoni loved Bafunani who always accompanied him on hunting expeditions.

One bright morning Nojenti said to her husband, "My dear, I would love some liver for dinner." Without much ado, Sofoni slaughtered a fowl whose liver he gave to his wife. You can imagine his astonishment when his wife refused to eat this liver. Sofoni then slaughtered a sheep and offered its liver. This, she also refused. A goat was next killed, and then Sofoni's favourite cow. But the woman would not eat the liver of either.

In despair, Sofoni asked what kind of liver she wanted. "I want the liver of an Isidawane" (small animal about the size of a meerkat, supposed to be a familiar of witches). These creatures crawled on their knees and lived in distant lands. Sofoni whistled to Bafunani and they went in search of the isidawane).

They reached a certain river where all of a sudden a voice was heard to say to Bafunani: "Good day, son of a dog." Bafunani responded, noticing that an imbulu (big hobgoblin) was addressing him. The imbulu continued, "what news have you brought us, Bafunani?" "I am no tale-bearer but my master's trusted adviser and watchman. You look like one who knows a thing or two and moreover are no bondman, you could perhaps entertain us with news and stories" replied Bafunani.

"Well I certainly know something about the flesh of animals. "The rumen reminds me of the brownish kerchief Khosa women wear for weddings in Ngqikaland. The leaf-stomach in the cow resembles the woolen cap worn by the old men at dances. Lastly the forequarter of beef looks undoubtedly like one of the pillars at the Great Place," said the imbulu.

"You and I are old enemies" said Bafunani, who proceeded to kill the unfortunate imbulu.

Sofoni crossed the river, skinned the imbulu and carried away the skin. Some time later he arrived at a place where were two huts, one of which he entered. He made a fire. As the flame got bigger some one shouted: "Why do you burn me, my friend?" Then he saw that he had made his fire on someone's nose.

He left the hut and continued his journey. At last he came to the home of the isadawane. He imitated them and also crawled on his knees and entered a hut in which were a female and one young, who mistook him for one of their kind. The young one cried out, "But Granny, what sort of fellow is this, who chews in a different manner from us?" The old one pinched him to quieten him. The mischievous little fellow, however, could not contain his curiosity, and again asked, "But



what sort of hands has he, grannie?" She pinched him harder this time.

At length the male members of the isidawane family arrived from hunting and after some introductions to Sofoni it was agreed to go hunting again. Sofoni was invited to join the hunting party. A little distance from home Sofoni pretended to be stuck by a thorn on the knee. He was advised to return to the huts.

As soon as he was out of sight he ran as fast as his legs could carry him, entered the hut, killed the old woman (female isidawane) took out her liver, and made a bee-line for his home, leaving the little fellow crying, "He has killed my Grannie."

The hunters, attracted by the shouts of the young one, returned and gave chase. Sofoni climbed a tree. The isidawane remained at the foot of the tree as they could not climb. After a while they fell asleep and Sofoni was able to get away, and go to his home. As soon as he got home he cooked the liver of the isidawane and served it to his wife who ate it with relish.

Then Sofoni said, "Nojenti, I am thirsty." She gave him some river water to drink. He refused it. Nojenti asked what kind of water he wanted. He said that he wanted tea made from water drawn from where no frog croaks. His wife went from pool to pool, river to river, in search of this water, but every where frogs announced their presence.

In the end she came to a big river where no frog croaked. She filled her water gourd. As she left the river, her eyes saw a number of dishes piled with delicious food. She ate so much that she could not move.

A rhinoceros came to her and asked, "Did you eat the food that was in the dishes?" The frightened woman said, "Yes, Sir." Then a baboon and other animals came and asked the same question. The king of the animals also came and asked who ate his food. She replied as before.

The king called his council together to decide what to do with her. The baboon said, "Let us kill her." The hare said, "Let us fatten her first." This was agreed to. She was shut up in a small hut. At-midnight the hare went to the hut and whispered, "Woman, wake up, and let us go because the animals are planning to kill you. I wish to save you." The woman took her water jar and hurried home. The hare accompanied her. The hare returned to sleep.

When the animals woke in the morning they looked for Nojenti only to find that she was not in the hut. Some thought she had run away but the baboon who had a brain wave said, "Let us see whose feet are still dusty." The hare's feet were found to have dust on them, and so the hare was killed.

Nojenti made Sofoni tea out of this perilously gotten water. She told him her experiences. Sofoni was happy that his wife had returned safely.

MRS. TEA-DRINKER'S TEA-TIME TIPS



The Bush That Grew From Eyelids

(ANONYMOUS)

Four thousand miles to our northeast, there is a country that is shaped almost exactly like Africa. But it is one-sixth the size of Africa and it has four times Africa's population. It is India, and here many centuries ago, Bodhidharma, a very holy man, lived.

Bodhidharma, was an ascetic. That is to say he gave as little time as possible to such outward activities as eating, walking or talking with his friends; and he concentrated upon his inward life of thought. He was a follower of Buddha, who was the great god of India; and when he grew to manhood he decided to spend nine years contemplating the virtues of Buddha...Not just nine years of going to bed, and getting up in the morning to think about Buddha, and stopping for meals, and then going back to think about Buddha. No his idea was to spend nine solid years sitting on his crossed legs thinking of Buddha's virtues—without once going to sleep!

Quite a task!

Well, for the first three years our Indian ascetic got along very well...He yawned a few times, and he found that three o'clock in the afternoon was a long hour to sit through...but for three years he did it—stayed awake day and night, and thought about Buddha...But at the end of the third year, the holy man's eyelids couldn't stay open any longer. He fell asleep. And he slept for three weeks, and two days.

When he wakened—he was furious! Angry with himself for going to sleep, and particularly angry with his eyelids for having closed on him...So do you know what he did? Well, according to the legend—he cut off his eyelids to punish them...and he threw them on the ground beside him...and he sat right on, wide awake, contemplating Buddha.

Well, this time Bodhidharma lasted five years without sleeping. But at the end of that time he began to feel drowsy again...so sleepy! He yawned, and he yawned, and he could hardly fix his mind on Buddha's virtues, and then, he had an inspiration.

Do you remember he'd cut off his eyelids, and thrown them on the ground beside him? Well a bush had grown up where those eyelids fell. It was a big bush now, with five years growth behind it, and it bore glossy green leaves.

On a sudden inspiration, Bodhidharma plucked the leaves from the bush and chewed them. They stimulated him, they brought him new life, they kept him awake, and helped finish out the last year of contemplation.

The Indians called that shrub—the "chaw" shrub...and the leaves "chaw leaves"...and they made a brew from them, which you and I would recognise as "tea"...When those leaves first reached England in 1660, they were still known as 'chaw'...and it was only after that time that "chaw" changed its name to "tea" in England.

But if you have any doubts about this story, remember that the Arabs, the Persians, the Chinamen, to say nothing of many of the tribes of Africa call tea "chi" to this day.



My dear Children,

Since I last wrote there have been great things happening in North Africa. The war has taken a new turn, for the British have won great victories. It may interest you to know how these victories have been brought about.

When the Italians saw the French to be staggering under the onslaught of the Germans, they sprang upon their backs, even as jackals wait for a buck to be bled before they dare to pull it down. They thought to feed upon the carcase of France; but they also thought that all Africa was to be theirs for the asking. For the arrangement had been made that the world was to be divided up between Germany, Italy and Japan, without asking the consent of anyone. Africa was to be Italy's portion. All the riches of Africa were to be plundered for the enrichment of Rome, even as had been done two thousand years ago. But while gold and ivory and spices were the chief riches then, in this day the wealth of Africa is the labour of Africans; and this labour the Italians had planned to use for their purposes.

But the Italians forgot, that there is salt water between Europe and Africa, and wherever there is salt water, an enemy must reckon with the strength of England. The English have salt water in their blood and their ships go everywhere. In a thousand years no nation has found a way to close any ocean to English sailors. So presently, while the Germans hammered at England, the Italians sent many men to the North African coast. There they prepared a great force for the invasion of Egypt. If they held they would cut the ocean channel between East and West, and they would be protected in their attack upon Africa.

The desert comes up to the sea edge in North Africa, and a thousand miles of desert lies between Libya, where the Italians landed, and Egypt, which they wished to reach. There were two ways of reaching Egypt—through the desert, or along the fore-shore of the ocean. Now in the desert thirst is a greater enemy than bullets,

and those who march across the desert must carry their drink with them. The Italians, who are wine drinkers, would need great convoys of wine on such a march; whereas, if they proceeded along the ocean, supplies of both food and drink might reach them by small ships which avoided the British blockade.

So they built a road along the cliffs above the sea, and they pushed their armies forward along this road. They were very slow and cautious; and the English soldiers, as they watched them come, said to each other, "The tortoise is sticking out his head. We will wait until he sticks it out far enough for us to hit."

Thus the Italians came to the borders of Egypt and a little over the borders; and the English made ready. The British battleships sailed along the coast, and shelled the road with their great guns. The English planes flew over from Egypt. They paid little attention to the Italian armies. Instead they struck at the road behind them, and at the great dumps of food and of wine along the road. Many such dumps were blown to pieces by the bombs, and the wine left only a red stain on the sand. It became difficult for the Italian armies to obtain their food and drink. Then the English soldiers said, "We have the monkey up a tree. It is now time to cut down the tree."

But it was not the Navy nor the Air Force which finally cut down the tree. The axe was wielded from the other side, from the desert. There the British Armies dared what the Italians could not face—thirst in a sea of sand. For the English troops are tea drinkers, and need no vast quantities of tea in the bottles. Instead, any water at all will quench their thirst, since they must boil it, and so purify it, before they make their tea. So they sent their armoured cars and tanks fearlessly into the great desert wastes; with them went mobile tea canteens. These canteens had great tanks of water which could be heated quickly, so that a thousand cups of tea could be ready in a few minutes. The soldiers in the desert were refreshed at all times, and were kept keen and ready for battle.

When their hour came, the Army of the Desert swung upon the Italians like the swing of a scythe. A vast fleet of armoured cars and tanks crashed into the Italian encampments at dawn. In a few hours it was all over. Thousands of Italians had finished with the war, and commenced to march into captivity in Egypt. Like chips on a pond, they left their empty wine bottles behind them. But along the line of their march the tea canteens waited to give them drink, serving victor and vanquished alike.

*Your
Uncle Arthur*

AFRICAN MEAL

BY "JUANA"

Let me describe to you one of the most nourishing meals I have ever had served to me in a simple African home where there was not enough money to allow for many luxuries.

The interesting thing about Bantu ways of serving food is that every dish comes separately even if two or three should be combined. If there is a large number of people to be served, as in a wedding or funeral, or some other festival, the problem of having enough plates for everybody is solved by grouping the people according to sex or age, and letting each group eat from the same large dish. The eating is done quietly and very slowly. It is bad manners to eat hurriedly.

I was neither at a wedding nor a funeral. The home was similar to many one sees in the Transkei, a group of neat well built huts containing quite a number of European comforts and plenty of Native mats, pots, bead-work on the walls.

Most of the inmates of this home were seated on the mats, but some of us preferred using the table which was brought in for this purpose. Our meal started off with a dish of snowy white curds, very thick indeed, and as smooth as snow. It was "Amasi", (thick milk) and such lovely "amasi" too, rendered thick by a continual process of removing the whey. It was just the right taste—not too sour. Served with it was a small mat of well ground cooked maize with all the husks removed. Those who wished to do so mixed powdered mealies with the amasi, and ate a most delicious combination. As I knew that more would be coming I took care not to eat too much, so I did not mix mine. The clear whey was placed in large beakers at our side, and as it was a hot day this made a very cooling drink.

After half an hour the next dish appeared. This was green in colour, a kind of Native Spinach but ever so much nicer than Spinach. This was the "Imifino" which the women take so much trouble to gather in the fields. Just a weed to those who do not know it, but certainly an appetising dish in this home. The cook told me later that she had thrown in some potato onions and red chili, and of course pepper and salt and some fat. It was simply delicious.

We then had some meat. Very well cooked and browned. They must have slaughtered one of the many sheep one saw around. The gravy was brought in cups, and slices of steamed green mealie bread, hot from the pot gave the right finishing touch to this course.

Another half an hour or so elapsed before the next course appeared. Just the right thing for us all because we were beginning to get drowsy. It was lovely steaming tea, refreshing and stimulating. A perfect ending to what I felt to be a perfect meal.

HISTORY IN THE MAKING

Cut here

**THE FIRST WAVE**

These Canadian rough-riders, drinking their tea in a quiet English wood, are known as "Contact Troops." They will be the first to meet the Germans in battle. They ride armoured motor cycles across country at terrific speed. Each motor cycle carries two machine guns. These Canadians are tough, fearless men, chosen to hold up the enemy until the first wave of British tanks arrive.

Cut here

ACROSS

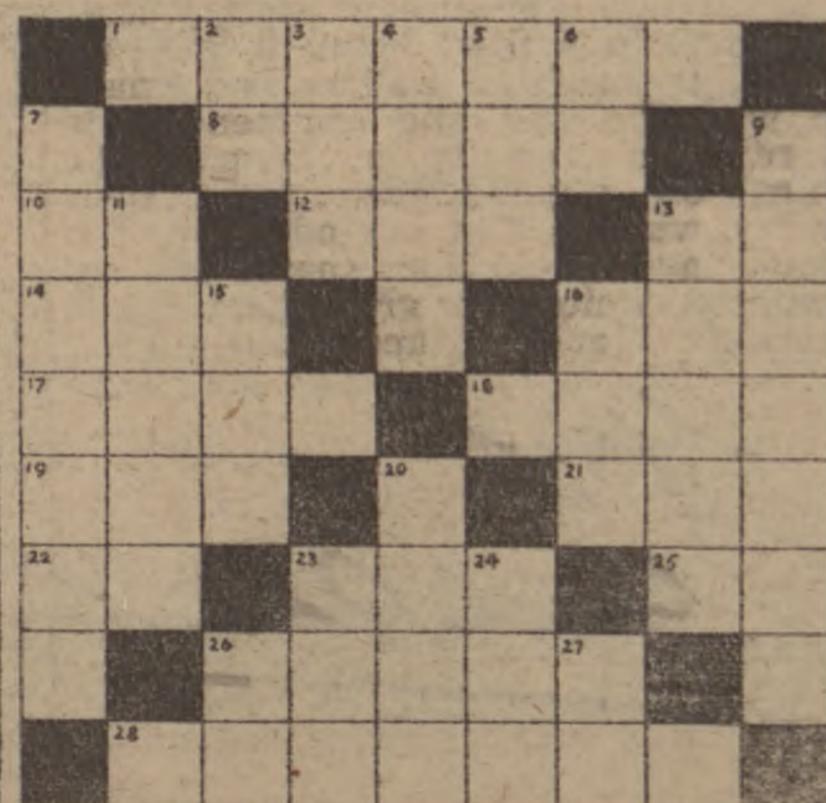
1. Covered with knobs.
8. What Hitler claims a Germany to be
10. For example (abbreviation).
12. Edward for short.
13. Two thirds of a milk-giver.
14. Air raid precautions (abbreviation)
16. Everything.
17. Adams bad boy.
18. Fine Earth.
19. Strike.
21. Top of a Teapot.
22. A hen which lost her head.
23. A feverish cold.
25. A little mother.
26. Dull-Speaking.
27. Marine growths.

DOWN

2. Thanks for short.
3. A large tea-pot.
4. Coloured.
5. Dear old Father.
6. Nine and one without tea.
7. Boss of a school.
9. Sacred occasion (two words 4,3).
11. A small particle, or a cereal.
13. A mineral holding.
15. A deep hole.
16. Every bit.
20. Liquid movement.
23. Italian Father.
24. To employ.
26. Port Elizabeth (abbreviation)
27. Old-fashioned You.

TEA TABLE QUIZ No. 3.

By NU. GAKUZA



SOLUTION TO TEA TABLE QUIZ No. 2

L	U	S	A	K	A	E	G	G
E		I		E	X		O	R
A	N	D		T	M	A	A	
F	O	E		T	A	L	A	S
W				L	A	T	E	S
B		S	T	E	P		T	
R	O	P	E	R		S	O	T
E		Y	E	O		P	E	R
A	M			I	N	O	E	
D	E	W		T	S	E	T	S

Bantu Press (Pty.) Ltd.

REV. S. S. TEMA VISITS ADAM'S COLLEGE

We have had the fortune of being with Rev S. S. Tema the travelling Secretary for Student Christian Association—whose visit has been a blessing to many Adams students.

Rev. Tema was with us from the evening of Wednesday May 21 to the morning of June 2. During all this time Mr Tema gave varied but valuable talks to students and teachers in series of meetings.

In one of the meetings Rev Tema gave some of the factors which debar progress towards perfect Christian life.

1. IGNORANCE: Many people fall short of glory through this subtle foe of human family. It is on account of it (ignorance) that a person will make a breach in the approved of principles of life. We could not do better than going to the root of this factor to eliminate it. In short, said Mr Tema, reject the world of ignorance by a substitution of entirely different but essential factor.

2. SUPERSTITION: This has been a victimising factor in the human world and it is partly through it that the faith of many Christians has been weakened.

3. POVERTY: Many poverty stricken families undergo the misfortune of weakened faith. This is most probably on account of continual hardships and lack of genuine recreational activities.

4. MATERIALISM: To be materialistic was deprecated by the travelling secretary in the course of this speech. He said many people share the fate of materialism to the detriment of valuable faith.

5. SIN: Sin which may be a whole of several units, perhaps even including the above five factors is the direct determinant for faith weakening.

In one of the meetings the travelling secretary for the S.C.A. gave us a short review of what they did at Madras in India. They brought into view as pre-conceived determinants in the new Christian Order:

(1) A nation without racial discrimination; (2) A people without cultural discrimination; (3) A nation void of social differences; (4) A nation not bond or free.

This account of the conference at Madras was vivid, concise and thrilling. Mr Tema described it and safe return.

with marked confidence. Several weaknesses were pointed out by the secretary some of which are as follows:

(1) Indifference and carelessness; (2) Entertainment of false hopes; (3) Scepticism; and (4) Fault finding.

These unworthy attitudes result in human spiritual degeneration.

Rev. Tema said there is no life without God. We must overcome moral dullness and cherish the spirit of co-operation Mr Tema remarked.

There were some special meetings which Mr Tema called "Open Forum." In these meetings students asked questions and discussed them with him.

Mr Tema also talked to us about what he calls "Water Principle." He said we must be as determined as water which will make its way through forests, valleys, mountain passes and will sink where necessary to rise at parts suitable and to ultimately reach the ocean. He said at times we must give every thing to time and wait patiently. They also serve who stand and wait."

Students were sorry that Mr Tema had to leave. He was a blessing to us and we wish him God's speed.

MOKGATLÉ P. MOKGATLÉ
(Chairman for Adam's branch
S.C.A.)

Vereeniging News

FAREWELL PARTY
(BY OTH. MOEKETSI)

A farewell party was given on Thursday May 29 in honour of Nurse Abe Rose Mbubu who left on Sunday morning for Durban on a month's holiday. Messrs Dan de Mako, and Oth. Moeketsi proposed a vote of thanks and wished Nurse Abe Rose, a happy journey and safe return.

Amongst those present were:—Nurse Violet Zimba, Nurse Rosie Mpisane, Nurse Gertrude Manca, Nurse Gertrude Tsolo, Nurse Susan Sebolai, Nurse Caroline Molahlo, Messrs Dan de Mako, Oth. Moeketsi, Henry Bouwers, Isaac Sereko, Stephen Maroto, George Francis, Sable Ndlovu.

Warden News

(By LEM. M. TSHANDU)

On May 24 the Fight Forever F.C., accompanied by the Basket Ball Girls of the A.U.C School, went to Kestell by lorry to play soccer and Basket ball. The teams were under Mr P. Tshabangu (Captain) Mr L. Tshandu (Secretary) Misses J. Skhosana (Captain) M. Sibeko (Mistress).

The matches at Kestell were only spoilt by the wind which was too strong. For the boys team the score was 1-1 and basket ball it was 2-0 in favour of A.U.C School. We thank the teachers of Kestell, and all those who were responsible, for hospitality.

Mr B. Radimo is busy practising hard for a concert, to be held in the Ethiopian Church Building, on June 14. The Fight Forever F.C. Singers boys are preparing for a string of concerts in the near future.

Mr J. Khampane is back at home from the Transvaal. He is in good health. Mrs D. Motsoeneng is back from Miederpoort O. F. S where she has been a visitor.

Bantu Trained Nurses' Association

The Third Biennial Conference of the Bantu Trained Nurses' Association, will be held on June 27-30, in Johannesburg. Conference headquarters will be at the Helping Hand Club, 76 Hans St., Jeppe only a few steps from the Jeppe Station. Delegates are expected from six different branches of the Association. A reception in honour of the guests will be held in Friday, June 27, 8 p.m., in Darragh Hall, Cathedral Building. The speakers will be Dr. G. W. Gale of the Union Health Department, Dr A. B. Xuma, and Miss J. McClarty, Matron of the Non-European Hospital, Johannesburg. Musical numbers will be rendered by Mrs. Masoleng and her choir, and a social hour will conclude the programme for the evening.

Registration of delegates will take place at 9 a.m. on Saturday, June 28, and will be followed by business sessions throughout the day. On Sunday June 29, at 3 p.m., a special service for nurses will be held at the American Board Church, 23 Buxton St., Doornfontein. Nurses both graduate and undergraduate will attend the service in uniform, and members of the public are invited. Ministers of several denominations will take part in this service, and there will be special music.

The Conference will be concluded on Monday June 30 and it is hoped that there may be time in the afternoon to visit places of interest in and about Johannesburg. Matters of vital importance to nurses will be discussed during the Conference, among which will be the subjects of salaries, protection of the uniform, pensions, leave privileges, the necessity of establishing National Headquarters for the Association. All nurses are invited to attend and to take part in these discussions which will be held in the Recreation Room of the Helping Hand Club beginning at 9 a.m. on June 28, 29 and 30. A noon lunch will be served to those who so wish for a very nominal charge providing notice is given at least two hours before hand to the Secretary, Nurse H. Mbata. It is hoped that many nurses will take advantage of the opportunities offered by this Conference, and that they will benefit much by it.

staff of the Location Superintendent's office, died on May 9 at the Witbank Hospital and was buried on Saturday May 10. The Rev H. J. Lwana conducted the funeral service and was assisted by the Rev. U. Mogane (Berlin Mission) Rev D. Manamela (Bapedi Lutheran) Rev J. D. Ndimande (A.M.E.). The attendance at the burial was 860 which was a testimony of the popularity of Mr Mokwena. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved relatives.

A meeting of the residents was held here on Saturday May 17 attended by the Native Commissioner (Mr Jenner), the Resident Magistrate (Mr Liefeldt) and officers of the SAWAS. The object of the meeting was to form a work-party here of African women for the Gifts and Comforts to our Troops. Our

Witbank News

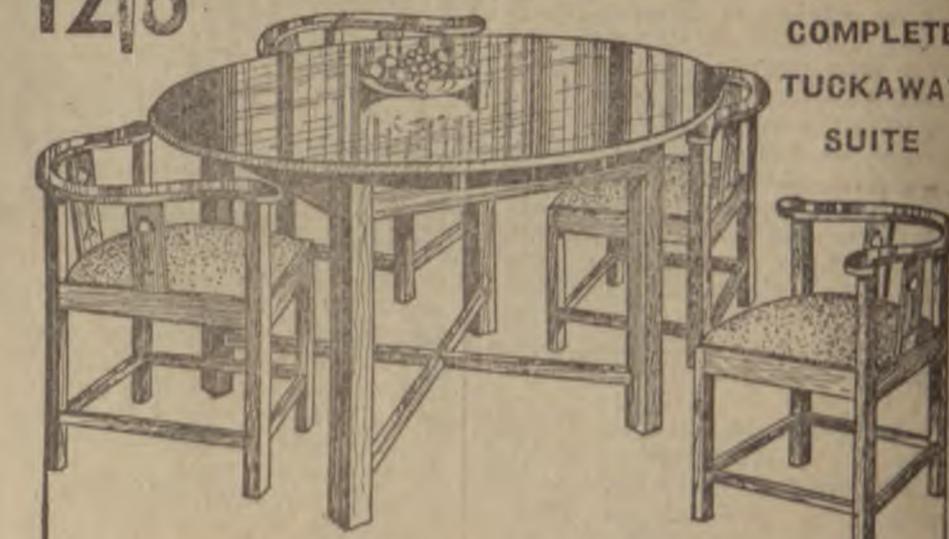
Mr Henry Mokwena of the V. F. P. Witbank heartily extends thanks and gratitude on behalf of his bereaved mother and relatives to all friends and the residents of the Witbank Municipal Location for their valuable help during the recent bereavement of his family.

He especially thanks Rev. Lwana of the Methodist Church for having ably conducted the funeral service of his beloved father.

To the following Ministers who assisted Rev. Lwana in the solemn service, he also extends his sincerest thanks: Rev. Mogane of the Berlin Lutheran Church, Rev. Manamela of the Lutheran Bapedi Church; Rev Ndimande of the A.M.E. Church and other Ministers who helped sympathetically and untiringly.

The late Mr. Solomon Mokwena, who was the head of the (Continued at foot of Column 3)

12/6 MONTHLY



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I remain, Yours sincerely,

F. DE BEER Mrs.

HEARTY THANKS FROM
TANGANYIKA

Primary School, Tsumaganga,
P.O. Iringa,
Tanganyika.

Dear Sirs,

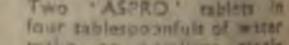
Now it is about 3 weeks ago since I tried 'ASPRO'. Far which accept my hearty thanks. The tablets have indeed helped my wife who has always been a victim from severe headaches since two years ago. I feel quite grateful to you and cannot fail to recommend 'ASPRO' to all my friends.

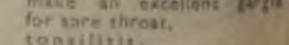
I am, Yours faithfully,

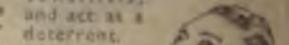
J. B. LINUS KISUSANGE.

'ASPRO'
AS A GARGLE

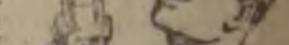
Two 'ASPRO' tablets in four tablespoonsfuls of water make an excellent gargle for sore throat, tonsillitis, and act as a detergent.



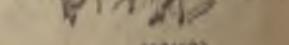




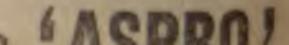


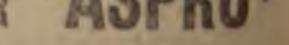












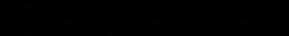












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SECHUANA



MAFOKO A NTWA

TLHAGISHO E TSWANG MO KAROLONG YA BABUSI BA
BANTSHO BA KOPANO YA SOUTH AFRICA GO ITSITSE
BETSWANA KAGA NTWA.

TLHAGISHO No. 70 (TSHIPI E KHUTLANG 14th JUNE, 1941)

TSHEBO TSA KAGISHO

Motho yo o bothale ga a ka a reetsta mafoko a no podi-ya-tsela me ha ma-bare-bare a tletsetsetse motno eno ou o oothale a bula tsebe tsaa gagwe ka bothale a go-bola ka bothale se a se utwileng ha lehale, a papis ma-bare-bare le mafoko a itseng, me ka mogwao a fitile mo konelelong tsaa gagwe.

Ka nako le nako ma-bare-bare-a dikaletsso tsaa kagisho a dule mo Jeremane. Mo tshimogolong mafoko a gona jalo a ne a seke a tlhokomelwa ke mephato ya Britonia. Me erile ha tshebo tse di ntse di yako pele kgopolo e se kae e tsene mo go ona.

Ga twe jaanong Hitlara o ikemiseditse go naya Britonia kagisho ga a sena go ikala sentse mo Europa ka mo a ikaeletseng le ka mo o ratang ka gona.

O ikaeletseng go dira se fa le fahome ka mokgwa o le ole a kgetholole Britonia le Amerika mo medubadubeng ya gagwe ya maikaelo a Jeremane a go dipisa lehatshe jothe ja Europa je e leng kgato ya ntsha ya go dipisa lehatshe jeotlhe.

Ma-bare-bare a tsamaya jalo. Jaanong re tla mo mafokung a ka mokgwa mongwe a tla netefatsang ma-ba-re-bare. Ka Kgvedi ya Lwetsi 1939 na ntwa e goiwa Hitlara o ne a shoholetsa batho ba gagwe gore ntwa e tla re ha ngwaga o hela a tla bo e hela, ntwa e bonako ya "Legadima." Mathhabula a mabedi le mariga a mabedi a hitile me ntwa ga y hengwa. Gore o ne a nna le diphenyo ga re ganele, me batho ba gagwe ba lebaganye le mariga a mangwe a pitlagano le ntwa lemororo ba ne ba lebagantswe le ntwa e sholofeditseng e le yadima. Hitlara ga a ese a tlatsi tshepiso tsaa gagwe mo bathung ba gagwe. O dirile dii-pato a ba a tlo tshawrelo mo go palelweng ga gagwe.

Gape-gape ga re lebagana le mafoko, re bolela gore Hitlara o hitlhela go le thata gore a lebagane le mariga a mangwe gape a ntwa me mariga a mangwe gape a thata mo bathung ba gagwe.

Nnene e ngwe gape a lebaganying le ene ke ya go bopa difofane mo Britonia le tsaa Britonia mo mahatshing a sele a a moi-mella. Me nnene e ngwe gape, mophato wa Britonia wa loapi o ntse o tshegeditse pusho ya ona mo lewatleng. Mo godimo ga mafoko othle mafoko tota ke gorre leha Hitlara a hentse mahatshing mangwe ga a ese a ba kgobe marapo. Mo mahatshing auo go sa tshela kilo e tonna kgathanhong le pusho ya Jeremane le kilo e rika ga o ketla o circa sepe ka mashwe ya mkgwa ya Jeremane. Dilo tse di itswe ke lehatshe me hela jalo di tshwanetsa tsaa itsiwe le ke ene Adolf Hitlera.

Go gonolwa gore o na le go dira fetleko e bonaglang ya mafoko a kgathanhong le ene ga se ka bomatla gore re dumelle gore a ka dira dikaletsso tsaa kagisho tsaa mohuta mangwe pele ga mafololo a boholo a mo wela godimo.

GO NYADIWA GA AMERIKA

Mo nteng e hitlheng (re e bi-tsa jalo ka gonne e ke yona e kholo) Jeremane o ne a nyatsa a tshega ka maikaelo a Amerika a go tsena ntwa gare.

Kaptene Salzmann yo o neng a ikanstswe mo kitsong ya dintwa gape e le mosimeng wa mephato ya Jeremane o ne a kwala mo dikwalong tsaa mafoko Vossiche Zeitung, 1917: Mophato wa Amerika e o fitlheng ntwa e tlobo e fedile.

Major Morah mosimeng o mnwe wa Jeremane a kwala a re: "Re se itshwenye thata ka kgathanhong ya Amerika."

Maitسانپانه wa Jeremane Zorn a kwala mo koranteng ya Jeremane a re: "Ha e le mo mading le marumong Amerika ga a ketla a re dira sepe." Ene maitسانپانه vo re gopolang gore o ne a due-lelwa matsapa auo ka madi a matona o-ne a kwala ka go re: "Re tla leta ka boiketlo gore re bone gore a Amerika o tla heta dinveletsi tsaa rona."

Mosimeng Hoitzendorff mosimeng mophato wa Jewatle o ne a kwalela Kaiser 1917 are: "Ke go naya lefoko la me jaaka mosimeng gore ga go na Mo-Amerika leha a le mongwe yo o ka tse-nang mo Europa."

A e ne e le mafoko a builweng ke basimed ba Jeremane.

Kwa bohelong re itsa ha mephato ya Amerika e ne a thle-gela ka makgolo a dikete mo hatshing ja Europa.

SYRIA

Go no go na le khuduego ya Mmusho le ya dintwa mo Syria

wa 900 o ne wa ineele o sa leka go lwa. Palo ya dishwarwa tsaa Abyssinia e ne ya gololwa.

Kepe tse 83 tsaa mmabaa di yeloditswe me tse dingwe tse ntsi di thubakilwe mo magaring a kgwedi tse tharo tse fitileng ke mephato ya Britonia ya dithubaki.

Mo godimo ga palo ya 83, tse 18 tsaa di garaswantswe tota kgo tsaa di ka se dire me palo e ngwe ya 54 le tsaa di koahaditswe.

TLHASELO YA MMABA YA LOAPI MO ALEXANDRIA

Alexandria o ne a lebagana tlhasele ya loapi e boitshegeng maloba. Fofana di fofofa kwa tlase di ne tsaa latihle dipitikwe e udubatsang mashwe le tse tsashubang mo metsaneng e tetezaneng ya Ma-Araba. Batho ba 150 ba bolawa ba 200 ba utlwisiwa bothoko me ba bantsi ba tlo-selwa ba sena magae.

Karolo ya Ma-Araba ya Alexandria je le kafa tlakoring ka go lewatele ja Mediterranean le borwa ga lehatshe ja Turkey. Kafa morago ga ntwa e kgolo ya 1914 Syria o ne a bewa mo tshirengsya Fora. Babusiba Fora ba ne ba laola me mephato ya Fora ya femela lehatshe.

Pirigano ya Fora kafa morago ga tlhasele e tona ya Jeremane e tlogetse kakabalo le tlhaseleka e kgolo. Karolo e ngwe ya morafe e ne ya sekamela kafa karolong ya Fora e e ganneng go ineele mo Jeremane ba bangwe mo pu-shong e ncha e e gone mo Fora.

Mo kgwedding tse fitileng go ne gwa munela kgotsa gwa tsena Majeremane ka bonontlholtlo kgotsa ka mokgwa ofe le ofe mo Syria. Pusho ya Jeremane mo Syria ke tipishiya setlhake se se nonofisitweng sa Cyprus sa Britonia le tshokologo kgotsa kóne-telo ya mojako o butlang tsela ya ko bothabla.

Mo malatseng a mophato wa Generale de Gaulle wa Fora o ganneng pusho ya Jeremane gannomo le mephato ya Britonia mo lehatshe le mo lewatleng e tlhagisitse mabogo go ya mo ko-nelelong e, e ka yona mojako wa bothabla o ka bulwang kgotsa wa tswalwa ka yona mo mola-cwaneng o mosesane o tswang bophirimpa o ya bothabla o go tweng molapo wa Suez.

Tihogo ya setswalo se ke Setlhake sa Cyprus, me mephato ya Britonia mo lehatsing le lewatleng e thusanya le ya Generale de Gaulle re dumela gore e tsene teng pele.

Tsamao ya mephato ya bathusani e tswelests mo Syria. Go goroga ga mephato ya Jeremane ya dikiqle go begilwe me go begilwe gore ba le 140 ba bone ba tshwerwe le mosimeng wa bone ke mephato ya Britonia mo tlhahabon gona.

Palo e tonna ya basimeng le be-phato ya Fora e setse e le mo mephato ya Britonia me palo ya bangwe e setse e kgaditse mo tlhabanong. Go begilwe gore baahagi ba mouo ba tumele-tse mephato ya Britonia mo lehatsing je ba leng mo go jeone me ba tsena mo go bone. Ba letsetse tihano og thusa Britonia le Fora. Go tsaa mo Switzerland go begilwe gore mophato wa palo ya 4.000 ka dibetsa tsaa sesheng e tsene kafa tlakoring ya Britonia. Thubako e bona-ko ya mephato ya Britonia le Fora mo Syria e kokobetsa khud-ego e mo hatshing jeou ga e sale mashole a Britonia a shutha mo setlhakeng a tlo tlo.

Ha mokgwaswa wa maoto o sa tihole o utlwalo o kunya gape mo set-setseng a boole a itshe-etsa ka maoto a pele a tsholetseng lentswe.

Krwoak! Krwoak!

Me ke shona seu heba.

Thogya ya mmabaa e ka se tsose kgang me re utlwalo gore Mosoloni o tsheote maele a gagwe mo a bopho-kope ba thomang ka mogatla ha hatshe fa thoko ga seto to a latswe masatswana a sengwe le sengwe se se welang mo nalen tsaa gagwe hela jaka segwagwa se se kwakwaretsang mo mabogob.

THUTHAHATSA TSIDIHATSZA KA MOYA

Erile ka mothia mangwe ka lotlatlana monna a kgatlana le thokoseli. Ba nwa bojalwa mmabaa ka seshopa ba botsala jo bo tshwane tseng jwa simololwa. Le'satsi leengwe le lengwe le tsaa tsidihidi ba bobe-di jo bo ntsi bo tlo tlo mmabaa, monna a bee mengwana ya gagwe hela jaka segwagwa se se kwakwaretsang mo mabogob.

"O direlang jalo" go bota thokoseli. Monna a fetola ka go re o direlang jalo ka pheno tsaa rona mo Crete jaaka phenyo e, leha e le maemo a tlhokengang a ntwa ka Britonia ga a ese a tlhobogo pheletso ya ntwa. Mophato wa Britonia wa lewatle o santse o eme jaaka lerumo ja ntwa je le bogale, o o bopilweng ka palo e tonna ya kepe tse nonohileng tse nang le banna tota le basimeng ba kitso e bophara."

Crete o shupile ha mophato wa Britonia wa lewatle e se maga-tlapo me wa lwa ka bopelo kgale kgathanhong le mophato wa Je-remane.

Ditlhake tse pedi tsaa Italia mo watleng je Lehibus. Nocra le Dahlak di gapilwe ke sekelyana tsaa ntwa ka Britonia mo tshime-gong tsaa Ma-India.

Mo godimo ga borraskepe ba ka tlalang seatla ba ba neng ba tshegeditse kepe se, go no go na le basimeng ba le bararo le masho-lo a 12. Mo mophatonyang o. mophato wa palo ya 900 Matariana, Ma-Jeremane le Ma-Eritreans o ne wa ineele. Generale le mosimeng ba ne ba leka go sia ka mophato koro me ba tshwarwa. Mophato

wa tia ka Kommissinara wa Bantsho. Kabelo e e tsaa mo go Kgosi Ntete Mbata le batho ba gagwe (f2/2/6) me 5s mo go Kgosi Slikuku Sibisi.

Ka Kommissinara wa Bantsho, Kingwilliamstown, f2/12/3 e amogetswe. Madi a, a kokwantswe ka sebopogo se:— Letona Mgacanga le batho ba Macibi 13/-, Letona A. Skiti le batho ba Donnington f5/6/3, Letona Theo Bongco le batho ba Mount Coke f1/6/6, Letona Thomas Madlik le batho, Mnkwashu, f3/13/3, Letona John Yekani le batho, Gongata, f2/14/0, Letona Mpahlana le batho Upper Izeleni, f5/17/3, Letona Kwenkwe Zwondeka le batho, Mtyle, f5.

Go tsaa Underberg f7/17/6, e amogetswe mo go letona Kgosi Gomolong Phokomosi le balatedi ba Baroong ba Motetou.

Sarah Magugula le bangwe ba simolotseng moleto wa tee go thusa ntwa ba rometsi 5/- ka Kommissinara wa Bantsho, Louwsburg, Natal.

Kgosi Gomolong o rometsi f2/12/0 e le kabelo ya morafe wa Maqozeni, Kabelo e e tie ka Magistrata, Weenen.

Komissinara wa Bantsho, Griqua-town, o rometsi f1/15/9 e kokwantseng mo tshengsya. Letona Diemeng mo bainga ba Skefointein.

A mangwe gape a f22, 11s. 6d. e amegetswe ka Magistrata Umtata a kokwantswe ka mokgwa o:— Letona le baagi ba Qokolweni f1/9/6, Letona le baagi ba Canti f2, 4s. 0d., Letona le baagi ba Ncise f6, 17s. 0d., Letona le baagi ba Mtentu f2, 5s 0d. Letona le baagi ba Ngquqa f4, Basadi ba Bantsho ba Merapelo Methodist Church f1/1/0, Letona le baagi ba Rune 10s., Letona le baagi ba Qwege f1, 3s. 0d., Letona le batho ba Mbolompo f2, 15s. 0d.

Abatembu Leka mosho! Kana na aga lo fana ka mashi a lona a makuka!

Komissinara wa Bantsho, Stutterheim o bole a gore f28/11/4 e amogetswe ka Magistrata Umtata a kokwantswe jaana:— Engwali Natives f16, 8s. 9d. Bantsho ba Logio f1, 14s. 6d., Bantsho ba Wartberg f3, 3s. 6d., Bantsho ba Gladstone f3, 1s. 1d., Bantsho ba Isidene f1/3/6.

Neo tse tsaa Umtata le Stutterheim ga dia tla le maina. a bantsi mo go roha.

JUPITER

WANDERERS F.C.

DEFEATED ZULU DARKIES F. C.

On Sunday, June 8 the Jupiter Wanderers met Zulu Darkies in the first round fixtures. These two champions are playing under the J.A.F.A. at the Bantu Sports of Johannesburg.

At 3.45 p.m. the referee ushered in the two teams. The Zulu Darkies tried hard to keep the Jupiter Wanderers at bay, but all was in vain. Spectators could be heard shouting at the Wanderers—"Seven-days", "Baby Austin", "Buya Japan" and "Tube and Tyre". With the last shout a "C. T. C" the game ended with Jupiter Wanderers 2 goals and Zulu Darkies nil.

Don't worry—for a common cold, Relief in every store is sold; Sure cure for coughs, first-aid for flu,"

And soothing ease for sore throat, too. Don't worry, doubtful and perverse, Be sensible or you'll be worse—What friends advise be wise and heed, "Tis Wood's Great Peppermint Cure you need.

ORDER FOR RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS IN THE NATIVE DIVORCE COURT

Natal and Transvaal Provinces Case No. 98/12/1940 Before E. N. Braatvedt, Esq., President

FRANZ MAKUDU Plaintiff and MARIA MAKUDU (born Ngcobo) Defendant

Be it remembered that the abovenamed Defendant was summoned to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff in an action for restitution of conjugal rights, failing which for dissolution of the marriage subsisting between them;

And be it further remembered that on Monday, the 28th day of May, 1941, before the said Court came the said Plaintiff, and the said Defendant, although duly summoned and forewarned, comes not but makes default;

And thereupon, having heard the evidence adduced for the Plaintiff, The Court grants judgement for the Plaintiff for restitution of conjugal rights and orders Defendant to return to or receive the Plaintiff on or before the 31st day of July, 1941, failing which to show cause, if any, to this Court on the 11th day of August, 1941, sitting at Pretoria why the bonds of marriage now subsisting between the Defendant and the Plaintiff shall not be dissolved together with an order of forfeiture of the benefits arising from the marriage and an order awarding the custody of the child of the marriage to the Plaintiff.

Dated at Pretoria this 28th day of May, 1941.

By order of the Court.

J. L. PRETORIUS Registrar Delegates

Lovedale Centenary Celebrations

ARRANGEMENTS AND PROGRAMME

Below we give the programme for the Lovedale centenary celebrations. As will be seen, many notable men in the public life of South Africa are expected to be present and to take part in the proceedings.

The days of celebration are to be Saturday 19th, Sunday 20th and Monday 21st July. Admission to accommodation in the Institution and to all gatherings will be by ticket.

Applications for admission and accommodation need not be sent by members of the Lovedale and Fort Hare staffs, members of Lovedale and Fort Hare Governing Councils and members of the Mission Council of the Church of Scotland;

Applications from all others, both European and African, should be sent to reach the Principal, Lovedale, not later than 15th June. Applications after this extended date cannot be considered.

SATURDAY, 13th July, 1941

Morning Session

10.0 Devotions: Rev. A. McRobert, Moderator, Presbyterian Church of South Africa.

We come: The Chairman Dr. Wilkie.

Significance of the Celebrations: Rev. R. H. Shepherd

Address: Moderator, Bantu Presbyterian Church.

11—11.25 Address: Archbishop of Cape Town (or representative).

Johannesburg Bantu Football Association

The following is the senior leagues Log of the Johannesburg Bantu Football Association as appearing in the books on the 8th June, 1941:—

SATURDAY LEAGUE:

	P. W. D. L.	F.	A.	points
Y. African Morning Stars	7	7	—	23 9 14
Young Bush Bucks	9	6	2	1 27 10 14
Young Rainbows	7	6	—	1 25 12 12
Callies A.	8	3	4	1 21 12 10
Young Hungry Lions	6	4	—	2 12 9 8
Y. Eastern Leopards	8	2	2	4 13 14 6
Y. Mighty Greens	6	2	1	3 9 19 5
Y. Naughty Boys	7	1	1	5 7 16 3
Y. Winter Roses	7	1	1	5 11 17 3
Diep Kloof Reformatory	5	1	1	3 9 16 3
City Reds A.	7	—	—	7 11 28 0
Pimville Champions A.	1	—	—	1 1 7 0

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION:

	P. W. D. L.	F.	A.	points
Naughty Boys	9	8	1	— 32 8 17
Bush Bucks	9	6	2	1 32 18 14
Eastern Leopards	8	6	1	1 21 10 13
Winter Roses	9	6	1	2 26 9 13
All Nations	9	6	—	3 19 13 12
Rebellions	9	5	1	3 25 13 11
Free State Callies	8	5	—	3 17 11 10
Wemmer Blue Birds	9	5	—	4 19 18 10
Orlando Bothers	9	3	2	4 11 17 8
Pimville Champions	9	3	1	5 17 22 7
Hungry Lions	9	2	—	7 24 27 4
Callies	9	1	1	7 12 28 3
City Blacks	9	1	—	8 14 42 2
Rhodesian Rovers	9	—	—	9 10 43 0

J. MOFOKENG DIVISION:

	P. W. D. L.	F.	A.	points
Premier Swallows	8	6	1	1 20 9 13
Waschbank Roses	8	6	—	2 17 8 12
Stone Breakers	7	5	1	1 11 7 11
Victorians	7	5	—	2 11 3 10
Ladysmith Try Agains	8	5	—	2 15 11 10
Zebras	7	5	—	2 15 10 10
Pietersburg Hotspurs	8	3	2	3 16 8 8
Winter Swallows	7	2	3	2 25 15 7
Black Birds	7	2	1	4 9 14 5
Cannons	7	2	—	5 11 21 4
Eastern Bombers	8	1	1	6 8 26 3
Pimville Royals	8	1	—	7 13 30 2
Transvaal Tigers	8	1	—	7 3 4 2

D. PENRY ROBERTS DIVISION:

	P. W. D. L.	F.	A.	points
Natal Wanderers	8	5	1	2 8 6 11
South African Police	7	5	—	2 15 6 10
C.E.D. Patriots	7	4	2	1 20 7 10
Tudor Athletics	7	4	2	1 10 7 10
Orlando Bush Rangers	7	5	—	2 12 9 10
Standard Rainbows	7	4	1	2 15 16 9
City Reds	7	3	2	2 12 9 8
Butcher Birds	8	3	2	3 16 10 8
Waschbank Lions	7	1	—	6 6 22 2
Sol. St. Royals	8	1	—	7 6 14 2
Pietersburg District	7	—	—	7 2 16 0

UMTETELI DIVISION:

	P. W. D. L.	F.	A.	points
Bakubungs	8	7	1	— 30 6 15
Ex. Yd. Vultures	8	6	2	— 27 5 14
Fire Fighters	8	4	3	1 11 5 11
All Nations A.	8	3	2	3 15 9 8
C.D.O. Natalians	8	3	2	2 16 10 8
Tshakas Warriors	8	2	3	3 8 19 7
Stone Breakers A.	8	2	3	3 11 11 7
Violets	8	3	1	4 9 11 7
B.S.D. Fire Fighters	8	2	1	5 6 13 5
Zulu Royals	8	1	3	4 10 18 5
Mountain Canaries	8	1	2	5 8 16 4
Rosettenville Champions	8	1	1	6 4 32 3

UNION COLLEGE DIVISION:

	P. W. D. L.	F.	A.	points
Natal Express	8	6	1	1 22 7 13
Pirates	8	6	1	1 25 10 13
Natal Bravious	8	5	2	1 17 5 12
G.P.O. Flamingoes	7	6	—	1 17 7 12
Moonlight Stars	8	5	—	3 14 11 10
C.D.O. Natalians A.	8	4	1	3 15 18 9
Wemmer Blue Birds A.	7	3	1	3 13 12 7
Young Tigers	8	2	1	5 12 23 5
All Gold	7	2	—	5 10 14 4
Rebellions A.	6	1	1	4 10 19 3
Rose Swooping Eagles	7	—	2	5 3 23 2
Village Happy Lads	8	—	—	8 9 18 0

KATZ LOURIE DIVISION:

	P. W. D. L.	F.	A.	points
Hunt Leuchars	8	8	—	22 6 16
Grip Tites	8	6	1	1 19 9 13
Western Zebras	8	5	2	1 20 12 12
Zeerust Butterflies	8	5	1	2 22 15 11
Eleven Bright Stars	8	4	3	1 13 10 11
Waterval Try Agains	8	5	—	3 18 13 10
Northern R. Forties	8	2	1	5 6 11 5
Early Roses	8	1	3	4 9 16 5
Black Burn Rovers	7	1	2	4 9 11 4
Mayfair Lads	7	1	1	5 12 25 3
Eastern Leopards A.	5	—	—	5 2 10 0
Eleven Black Swallows	7	—	—	7 6 20 0

HUNT LEUCHARS DIVISION:

	P. W. D. L.	F.	A.	points
Selby Rangers	7	7	—	— 26 4 14
Ex. Yd. Vultures A.	8	4	3	1 19 14 11
Transvaal Middelburg	8	4	2	2 15 16 10

(Continued in last Column)

Sibasa Sport

(BY S. M. D.)

Competition sports were played earlier this year between the following schools: Tshakhuma, Beuster Mission Schools and Mphaphuli Memorial School. The three played for the Koekoemer Cup, and the S.B.A. Cup. Beuster won the Koekoemer Cup 76 points Mphaphuli Memorial School 72 points and Tshakhuma 68 points.

A short speech was made by Mr. E. M. Mudau. In his speech he expressed pleasure to see that Venda is now taking giant strides to follow what other nations of the world have been doing in educational matters (Applause). "We see chief Makumbane and his followers who have come to spend the day to see what the children are doing. Here we see a corporal sent by the Additional Native Commissioner Mr. Mundell offering 2/6 for sweets for children (Applause). The sleepy giant is really taking places and woe to him who stands on the way," concluded Mr. Mudau.

Mr. Matthew Nemakhabani was called upon to distribute the cups. Beuster received the Koekoemer Cup, Mphaphuli Memorial School should have had the S.B.A. Cup, but this Cup was not handed as in 1939, it is the possession of Beuster.

We fail to understand why this second Cup is never taken to the sports ground, but is treasured at home. The spirit of competition is wanting indeed. Does Beuster not see that it is hurting the feeling of other schools? Will Tshakhuma and Mphaphuli Memorial Schools be satisfied with this hide and seek game?

The National Anthem was sung in closing the day's sport.

North-Eastern Districts Native Rugby Football Board

The Sixth Annual Tournament of the South African Bantu Rugby Tournament will be played in queenstown in the European Recreation Ground as from the 28th June to the 5th July, 1941.

The official opening of the Tournament on the Grounds at 2 p.m., and the reception in honour of the visitors at the C.M. Mallett Hall, on Saturday 28th June, 1941, will be conducted by His Worship, The Mayor Councillor T. H. Glover.

There will be functions daily to keep the visitors happy and the Farewell will be given on the 5th July



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Address

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UNION COLLEGE

WHO'S WHO IN THE NEWS THIS WEEK

Mrs. M. Alfred Mtombeni, of E.N. Township, left on Sunday night for Nqutu, Zululand.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Xaba, of New Clare, have arranged a sumptuous party at Mr. and Mrs. Maphike's place, No. 1841, Orlando for this Sunday.

Mr. E. Mlambo, of New Castle, Natal, is on the Rand on a short holiday.

Mr. W. B. Ngakane, of Orlando, was at Vereeniging last week on a visit to his brother.

Mr. Manyosi's musical company wishes to correct an error in a report in the last issue of "The Bantu World" that this company is taking part in a function which Miss E. Qwabe will give tomorrow at Orlando.

A grand show will be given by the Stofberg Touring Choir at the Vereeniging D.R. Church hall next Friday, June 27. An attractive programme has been arranged featuring N. Mota, the soloist, with Carter, the "Wizard" in "Sentimental Sandwich."

Mr. W. W. Johnson Chirwa, of Springs Location, was a visitor at E.N. Township last Saturday accompanied by Mr. T. Manda.

Mr. A. Xhakana, of E.N. Township, was a visitor at Witbank last Friday week to attend the funeral of his sister Miss Elsie Xhakana who passed away last Wednesday week.

Rev. I. M. Maarohanye, of the A.M.E. church at E.N. Township, paid a flying visit to Orlando last weekend.

Chief Masiagwala, of Maungani, Sibasa district, was a visitor of Mr. James R. K. Nemakope, of Sophiatown, last Thursday week.

Many of her friends will be pleased to learn that Mrs. Maggie Dladla, of Alexandra Township, has been appointed Matron of the Mtutuzele Hostel at Orlando through the recommendation of Mrs. W. B. Ngakane. President of the Mothers Welfare Association.

What promises to be a grand variety concert in aid of the Governor-General's War Fund will be given to-night (Saturday) at the Inchcape Hall De Luxe by the residents of Wolhuter Native Men's Hostel. An attractive programme has been arranged, and a big crowd is expected.

Mr. G. M. Abelson Maud, of the Brakpan Mines Dressing Station, was a visitor at Vereeniging last week-end as guest of Mr. Green Kaoza, his uncle.

Messrs Peter M. Moja, P. Mpashane and S. Mofole, of the Edwajeni Industrial School, are the latest arrivals on the Rand this week-end from Durban.

Mr. P. B. Bolkanyo, of the Tramway Institute Tea Room, accompanied by Mr. L. R. Pilane, of The Bantu World, were guests of Mr. T. B. Bolkanyo, of Germiston, last week-end.

PRETORIA PEOPLE AND EVENTS

Mr. Hicks Nyongwana is now a Bus Driver of the Great North Company plying between Atteridgeville and Pretoria.

Mr. Victor V. Mbobo, B.A., Headmaster of Hofmeyr High School, is leaving today on an extensive vacation to be spent at Grahamstown and to represent the Transvaal at the Queenstown Rugby Turney and finally join his family at Matatiele, C.P.

Mr. H. H. Lekhethoa, B.A., is also leaving for Durban thence to Ladysmith and back home.

Mr. J. S. Hardy, as from July 1 will be the Superintendent of Location here as Mr. A. C. Lowe retires. Efforts are being made by the residents voluntarily to entertain and congratulate him on this meritorious promotion. Mr. Hardy, popularly known as "Ra-Thapelo," has received many letters and telegrams of congratulations from all over the Union.

The annual inter-School athletic Sports took place last Friday, June 13 at the Coronation Grounds Bantule Location. The following schools took part:— Hofmeyr High, Walton Jamieson, De Jongh, Methodist, A.M.E. and St. Teresa. The events were keenly contested throughout the day. The principals and their staffs namely Messrs V. Mbobo, B.A.; E. Masuane; Jas. Martin; P. E. Ramasodi and A. G. Nqolase are to be complimented for turning their scholars in good order. The results will be published next week.

Mrs. Virginia Mokhuoane-Lekgetho is now a nurse at the Pretoria General Hospital.

The Non-European Nurses and the African women of Pretoria including Mesdames Albertina Mbolekwa, Rebecca Mashishi, E. Modikoane, D. Ramskin and many others will hold a concert today (Saturday) for the comfort of soldiers in the North.

Mr. J. S. Hardy, Superintendent of Location, held a big meeting last Sunday before the Atteridgeville Municipal Location Office. Many men and other residents attended.

TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

All the inspectors and supervisors in Native Schools of the Transvaal met at the Hofmeyr Bantu High School at Atteridgeville under the chairmanship of Dr. Eisselen. The students gave some musical selections, and Mr. Mbobo gave a short address. Tea was served by Mesdames L. Mashapeye, D. Ramskin, Misses Agnes Matjekoane, Clara Maboea and others. It does appear that prospects will in the future be rosy in the administration of Native Education of the Transvaal. We are grateful to Mr. T. P. Mathabathe and others for the smooth relations between the Education Department and the teachers.

The Moshoeshoe Celebration Committee of Pretoria is to be under an entirely new Committee probably only people of Basutos will form the Committee under the wise leadership of the Rev. Chief Solomon David (Tau) Lion of Tshiklape.

Mr. Sam Legodi is the Chief Bus Conductor of the Great North Atteridgeville bus service and is doing his very best for the comfort of passengers.

Mrs. H. E. Tatane and her baby boy Wilfrid Winston have returned safely home from Johannesburg.

Mr. J. Choeu, Secretary of the Joint Council of Europeans and Africans is working day and night to improve the economic standard of the African workers and to encourage intelligent people to join the Council.

WANTED
Certified Nursery School Teacher wanted by the Anglican Church Mission, for St. Elizabeth's School Newclare. Salary £4 per month. Duties commence August, 1941. Apply before June 18th, to:

The Principal,
The Sophiatown Nursery School,
78 Ray Street,
Sophiatown,
Johannesburg.

6073-28

THE BANTU WORLD

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AGENTS REQUIRED

THE BANTU ROCK OF PROTECTION EST. AND GEN. AGENTS, (Incorporating African Traders Reps, Burial Co.) 24/25 Barkly's Arcade, Cor. Market & Diagonal Streets, Johannesburg, carries on business on these lines: Debt Collecting, Loans and Rents, Mortgage Bonds arranged, Buying and selling property, Burial etc. Full or part time agents required. Enquiries solicited.

x13/9.

FOR SALE

Wagons. Eleven secondhand Wagons, all sizes for sale. Just arrived. Suitable for Ox or Donkey Draught. Scotch Carts. Donkey Carts, Yokes Skeys, Bucksails and two and four Wheeled Spiders. Mealle Shellers, Single and Double Furrow Plows, Mealle Mills, Hand and Power all secondhand and Cheap. KIRKELLS, Maritzburg.

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WANTED

Certified Nursery School Teacher wanted by the Anglican Church Mission, Lady Selborne, Pretoria. Salary £4 per month. Duties commence September 1941. Apply before June 18th, to

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The Sophiatown Nursery School,
78 Ray Street,
Sophiatown,

Johannesburg.

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FOR URGENT SALE

The Mutual Guardian Representative of 28, Barkly Arcade, Corner Market & Diagonal Streets, Johannesburg, has properties for sale, in Sophiatown, Alexandra Township, Denniston Township, Evaton, Klipfontein, New-Ermelo and Wallmannsthal. Prices vary deposit £10 and the balance payable at the rate of £1/10/0 per month.

This firm purchases properties for cash at the above places.

6090-21

WANTED

A qualified Native nurse required immediately. Salary £4 per month with £1 uniform allowance. Free board and lodging. Knowledge of Seswana a recommendation. Submit testimonials to:

The Superintendent,
George Stegmann Hospital
Saulspoort,
Dist. Rustenburg.

x21

WANTED

Applications are hereby invited for the following teachers' posts:—

1. Marishane Tribal School, Midburg District, Secondary post and to receive salary according to Schedule A. Applicants who do not hold the Matriculation or higher certificate need not apply. Duty to commence on 7th October next.

2. Marishane Tribal School, primary assistant. Knowledge of agriculture essential, preferably a qualified teacher who has specialised in agriculture but persons holding agricultural certificates only may also apply. To assume duty as and from 21st July next.

3. Two Lutheran and two Dutch Reformed principals in Sekukuniland as well as one Lutheran assistant, all of which are vacant as and from 21st July next. Only qualified teachers need apply. Apply with copies of recent testimonials mentioning special qualifications to Superintendent, P. O. Box 91, Lydenburg, Transvaal.

6085-28

ISAZISO

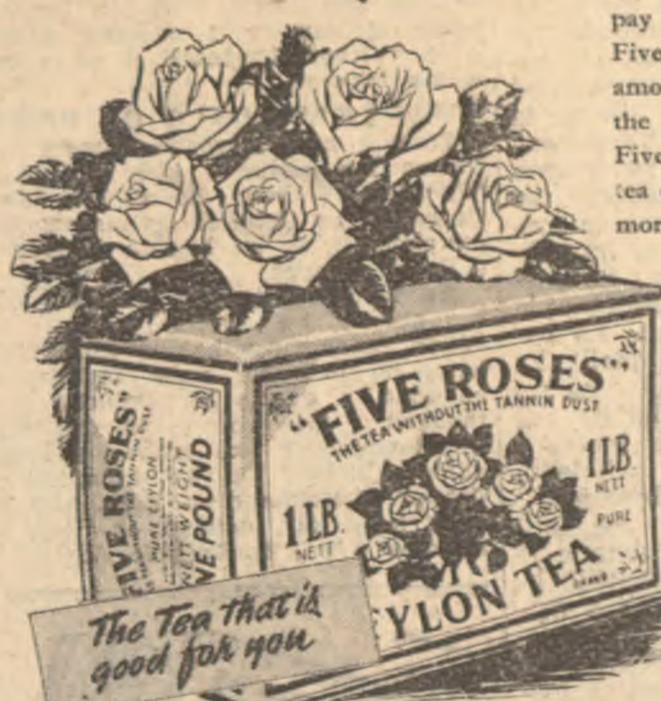
GARDNER MVUYANA AFRICAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH of S. A. (Ibandila lika Mvuyana) Est. Sept. 3, 1917

Kwaziswa ngomhangano wonyaka (Annual Conference) yalelibandla elingaseahlala ukuti uyohiangana esil godini saso Utrecht esfundeni la-kupete koma uMongamelu uRev. L. M. Hlatshwayo no Dikoni S. Msibi. (a) Umhangano wezitunywa (delegates) uyengena ngowesewill July 1st—kuti uwamabanda ungene ngolwesewatu July 2nd 1941.

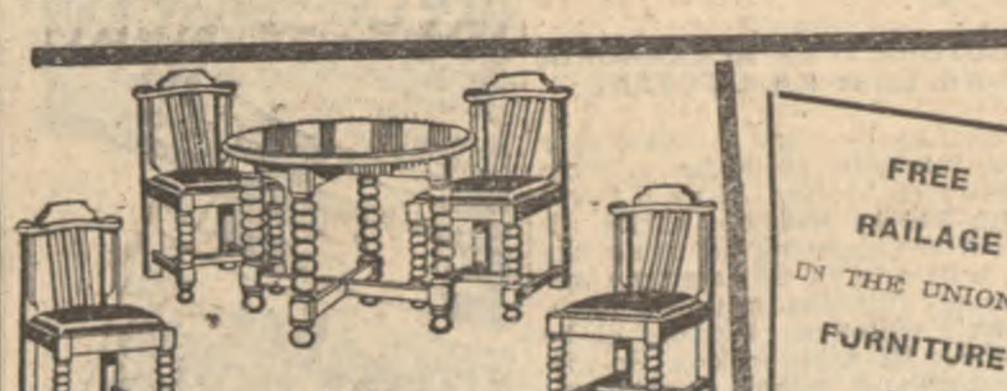
(b) Kucelwa zonke izigaba zipellele ngolesewatu iChurch Council Finance Committee kanye nama kosi kazi omwandazo namavolontiya, zise nemibiko yazo.

(c) Bonke abezayo emhlanganwezi babbaleku kuqala ukute bahangabewze nibhaleku ku Mr. Simon Msibi, P. O. Tydgenot, Utrecht, Natal.

Yitina abenu eNkosini, Rev. L. M. Hlatshwayo, President G. K. Sibaya Senior Deacon, Rev. E. S. Magwaza Gen. Secretary. 6081-12



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