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The Workers' Herald

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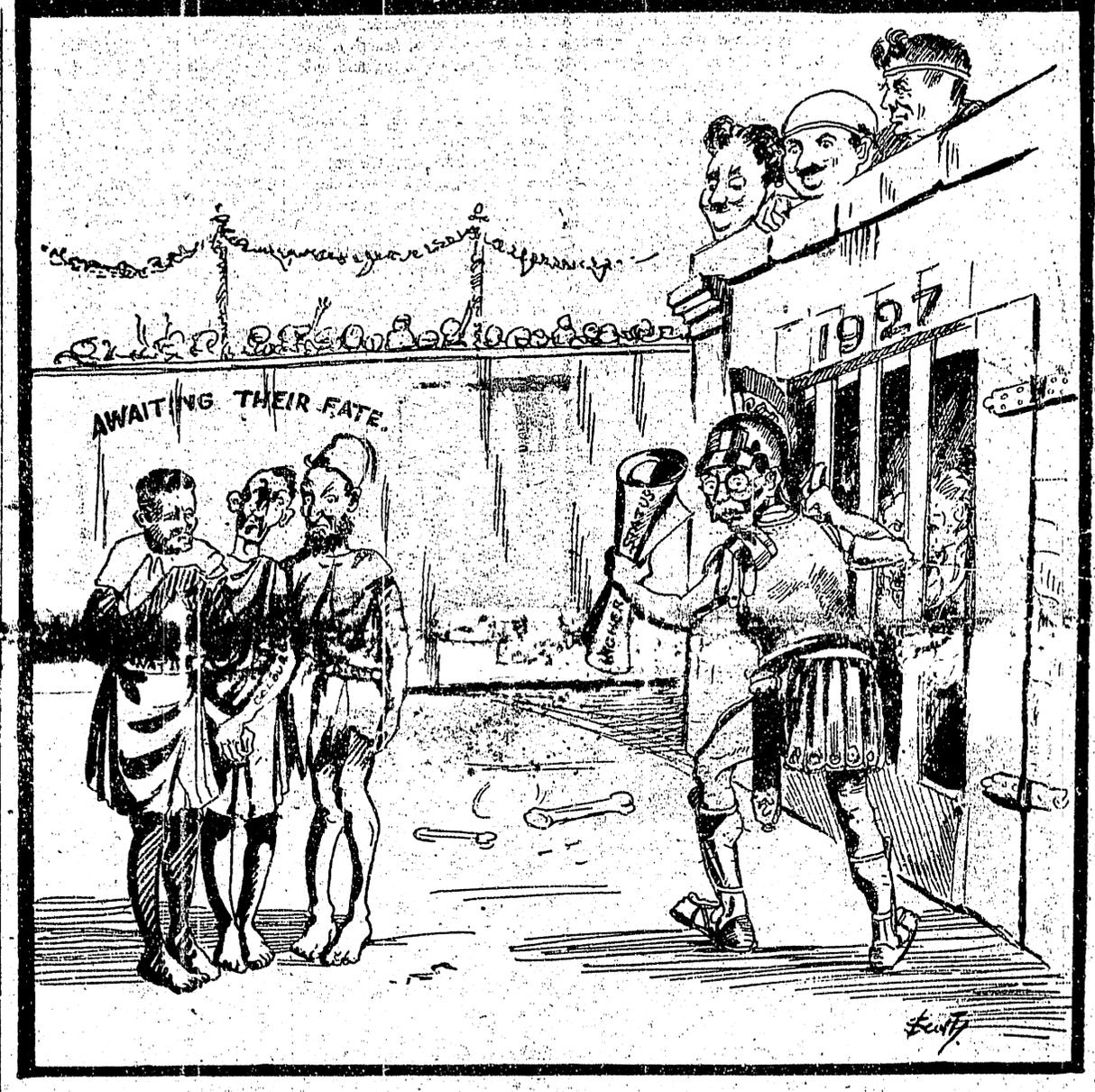
That Higher Status!

(By Musa.)

Hip! Hip! Hurrah! Our Prime Minister is back from London. White South Africa is rejoicing at the successful outcome, we are told, of the mission of its Premier. He has returned from London laden with the spoils of higher Status for South Africa. No more interference from Downing Street and its Imperial Government. White South Africa is master here now, so shouts with gladness Table Mountain's guns. At the head of a triumphant procession our Prime Minister rides from the Docks throughout the streets of Capetown now as a hero. Hoosannah to General Hertzog, our new Saviour, white South Africa raises its voices sky high! The most hated man until but 1924 is now the young favourite of white South Africa. Slim Jankie no longer our national politician, he is as dead as the dodo. Who knows whether he will rise again.

The Capetown festive air... We have now reached the... The stage manager is... All are anxious to hear... Here comes... He delivers the... You have been slaves all... What botha and smuts... to make you slaves of... the Empire. No longer... exist to-day... with England. We... our treaties. Let us... the past as a white... to the building up... Africa as a great coun... now attained our

It is good to hear this... Black South... what is our share in... South Africa? You... still we get to Partia... a few days time: I... had now known that... Segregation and Class... In white South... there is no room for... Coloured and Indian... God only knows, if... any time for you any... What is the South... Labour Party going to... The position seems to be... indeed. But there is still... for the non-European work... The I.C.U. must double its... during the current... More members must be... signing at a half million... The policy of the... must be militant as... for if we don't work now... will be the future of tens... millions of this sub-conti-



WITHIN A FEW DAYS THE UNION PARLIAMENT OPENS. IT WILL BE A "NATIVE" SESSION. THIS CARTOON DEPICTS THE ACTUAL POSITION.

ent, and that higher status we shall never attain for ourselves, wives, children and our posterity. Our motto for 1927 must be: We must agitate for higher status for the Black proletariat.

Rand Daily Mail's Exaggeration
 As usual, when dealing with Native matters, the "Rand Daily Mail" becomes hysterical and unusually exaggerative. In a recent issue this paper reported "A Big Row of Amalaita at the Zoo." "Amalaita Marching in Columns of Four," and so forth.

The very next day after this wild fire was published, Colonel Godley, Commissioner of Police, made a direct contradiction to a representative of the "Star." The "big row" was only a matter of one Native who had become a little dozey at the Zoo, as a consequence of which he was easily overpowered by two Zoo attendants and handed into custody. The ugly "crowbar" he was supposed to have brand-

ished freely was merely an iron rod, the thickness of a cane, which was taken away from him by a Zoo attendant.
 That is the gist of the "Big Amalaita Assault" which the "Rand Daily Mail" honoured with a double-column heading facing its leader page, and the public has to pay a hard-earned twopenny for such rubbish.

We mention these facts because the "Rand Daily Mail" publishes some of the most misleading and grossly incorrect reports from time to time about the behaviour of Natives on the Rand. We are glad, however, that our contemporary, "The Star," has so ably exposed the incorrectness of these reports, and that Colonel Godley himself has assured the public that the Natives, as a whole, have been exceptionally law-abiding during the Christmas and New Year holidays this year. That should put the cold douche on the "Rand Daily Mail's" fiery fairy tales.

ganization, not by aid of Communist fanatics, but by its able officers, loyally assisted by the rank and file. We now ask for the continuance of this loyalty and assistance. — Let all the workers give a decided reply to these foreign adventurers who now, through their greed and diabolical endeavour to reap the fruits planted by sons of the soil.
 (Issued by the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa, Headquarters, 16, Market Street, Johannesburg.)

ADVERTISE IN THE **Workers' Herald**

predicting that the I.C.U. application would never for a moment receive consideration. Needless to say, the letter, due to its pessimistic and unbalanced nature, was never entertained. To the chagrin and bewilderment of the Communist camp, the I.C.U. application to the International Federation of Trades Unions at Amsterdam has been favourably received, and the reply now lies at Headquarters of the I.C.U.—A REAL SLAP IN THE FACE TO COMMUNIST HYPOCRITES.

In conclusion, we plead provocation for the publication of this manifesto and the disclosures contained therein. It has been our policy, and will always remain so, not to blunder into the affairs of any other body, and all this nasty knocks the Communist Party will receive from us now and in the future will be of their own asking.

The I.C.U. has been built into a strong and business-like or-

I.C.U. Manifesto

(Continued from page 2)

already become too hot for them, and the Communist Mammons will soon get tired of defending them.—That is plain.

The I.C.U. intends to fight the Pass Laws in the same sane and constitutional manner as it did in Durban, and in the National Secretary's case. But we would like the rank and file to decide as to whether they wish their case to be presented in a haphazard and fanatical manner, calculated to earn for them the contempt of the best school of thought in this country or in a sane, lawful and business-like manner.

We hate the bad laws as well as the Communist Party hates them, but we refuse to betray the workers by leading them into an ambush well laid for them for years by the "boss" class. We know well that the Communist Party has endeavoured for their own selfish ends, to create discord in their ranks of the workers, but their devilish tactics are sadly disapproved of.

peace-loving community, will now see what kind of political criminal has endeavoured to enter their ranks. We are also convinced more than ever now that the annual Congress of the I.C.U., which will be held at the usual time during Easter, will fully uphold the National Council.

It is also... Headquarters... ist Party has... Branch Secretaries of the... and foisted their journal, "The Worker," with all its deliberate falsehoods and messages of death, upon our branches. But we are glad to state that in every case our Branch Secretaries and Provincial Secretaries have returned these circular letters to Headquarters and have relegated the Communist mass of lies and prevarications to the only place where such trash belongs.

The Communist Party carries under its wing a Colour Bar even more deadly and despicable than that contained in any Government measure. When the "Workers' Herald" was printed where the Communist organ ("The Worker") is produced, a leading official employed there once flung all the "copy" of the I.C.U. into the street and insulted both editors of the paper. When complaint was made to Mr. Sidney Bunting, the King of South African Communists, he had not the pluck to practice what he now preaches. Instead, he looked on quietly, and the National Secretary had to send the General Secretary and the Complaints and Research Secretary to go through Johannesburg to look for a new place to print the paper. Is that not a Colour Bar with vengeance?

When it became known that the I.C.U. had made application for affiliation to the International Federation of Trades Unions, Amsterdam, Mr. Sachs, one of the Communist leaders, wrote to the "Workers' Herald"

(Continued in previous column)

I.C.U. MANIFESTO

PASS LAWS TO BE CHALLENGED STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

MINIMUM WAGE FOR AFRICAN WORKERS DEMANDED

We reproduce hereunder the I.C.U. Manifesto, which was adopted by the National Council of that Organisation at its recent historical session held at Port Elizabeth:

The National Council of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa (I.C.U.), elected by popular vote at the Conference of the Organisation in April, 1926, in meeting assembled on the 16th December, 1926, at Port Elizabeth, in the Province of the Cape of Good Hope, being fully aware that the public of the Union has been deliberately poisoned by the capitalist press and by certain speeches made by some members of the Union Cabinet and others, for no other reason than to array public opinion and antagonism against this infant Trade Union Movement of the aboriginals of the land, desires to reiterate in brief its policy as embodied in the Constitution of the Organisation, while at the same time to establish unequivocally its fighting platform henceforth.

RACIAL TENDENCY.

According to our Constitution, "this Organisation does not foster antagonism towards other established bodies, political or otherwise, of African peoples, or of organised European labour." In this it is meant that the I.C.U. is not a racialistic organisation, but to the contrary it recognises that in human structure of society there are two classes, whose interests are opposed to each other, namely, the exploiters and the exploited. We realise that the racial question is only a temporal one in South Africa, and this applies to the world at large. In South Africa, the capitalist class have forged this racial question to the forefront of our national politics for no other reason than to keep the workers of this country (white and black) divided. The I.C.U. realises that to preach a racial war is suicidal to the best interests of the country as a whole, and therefore declares, without any apology whatsoever, that it stands for the industrial organisation of the African workers, who must be organised 100% strong, so that in due course these oppressed peoples of Africa should take their rightful place in the Labour Movement of the world for the complete overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a Socialistic Commonwealth of all nations and races.

A MINIMUM WAGE AND EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Having defined our ultimate objective in no uncertain language, we realise that under the present system of society every effort should be made to acquire for the African worker a living

wage—a wage that will enable the worker to live a civilised and Christian life. In approaching our immediate needs under this system, we are grateful to the Economic and Wage Commission for having accepted the evidence given by the representatives of this Organisation that the low wages paid to the non-European workers were inadequate to enable them to live a civilised standard of life. We declare once more in favour of a minimum wage for the non-European workers of South Africa. We therefore propose to fight for a minimum wage of not less than 5/- per day for all workers in the industries and commerce of this country. For agricultural labourers and those in domestic service, this Organisation pledges itself to fight for a minimum wage of 3/4 per day.

Trade Unionism has developed all round amongst civilised communities of the world, and everywhere it is in evidence that the leaders of Trade Unionism are determined to demand more leisure for the workers. We therefore submit that African workers are also entitled to this leisure and recreation. To deny it to them merely on account of their colour is a gross injustice, and it is therefore the duty of this Organisation to fight for an eight-hour day for the non-European workers of South Africa, including full pay for usual holidays and May Day as obtaining amongst European workers.

THE RIGHT OF TRADE UNIONISTS TO ORGANISE.

With the advent of the Nationalist-Labour Government in South Africa, the workers have witnessed a reign of terror, which obtained in the Middle Ages. We strongly denounce the ban which was placed upon the free movements of the National Secretary of this Organisation followed by his prosecution and that of other officials of the I.C.U. We insist on the right of Trade Union officials, whether white or black, to travel throughout the country unmolested. We submit that restrictions of officials of the Union will not in any way obliterate Trade Unionism among the Native workers, but will rather encourage the workers concerned to adopt a militant attitude against this reign of terror. The I.C.U. National Council, therefore takes this opportunity to condemn, in no uncertain voice, the Sedition Bill to be introduced in the next session of the Union Parliament by the Minister of Justice. It is suggested in the Sedition Bill that its object is to prevent Native agitators to stir up strife between white and black, but we submit

that most of our politicians who are in power to-day attained it by the mere fact that they persistently worked on the sentiments of backvelders against other sections of the community. It is within man's memory that those who are in power to-day, just but a few years ago, flooded the country with propaganda work which was detestable to a large section of the community; nevertheless they were not hindered by the Government of the day. In other words, the Government of the day did not venture to introduce Sedition Bills to counteract that insidious propaganda of backveld Nationalists. We therefore declare that the introduction of the Sedition Bill, which is mainly directed against this Organisation, is a cowardly act of the present Government and quite contrary to the spirit of modern democracy. It is therefore the determined resolution of this National Council to devise ways and means to defeat this reactionary Bill of the Government. Towards this end, we welcome the opposition against the Bill by the South African Trade Union Congress and the Labour Party, and we do hope that the former body will put all its weight to influence the latter to vote solidly against the Sedition Bill in Parliament, even if such action resulted in the break up of the reactionary Pact Government.

PREMIER'S NATIVE AND COLOURED BILLS.

We need not analyse here the four Bills of the Prime Minister, as this policy was fully discussed at the last Conference of the I.C.U., held in Johannesburg at the beginning of this year. We endorse wholeheartedly the following resolution which was adopted by that Conference, viz.: "This Conference of the I.C.U. is of opinion that the Segregation policy of General Hertzog is designed to perpetuate a caste of white labour aristocracy which should defend the present system of exploitation and keep the African worker in perpetual slavery; besides this, the terrible injustice of political disfranchisement sinks into insignificance. The African worker, considering himself part of the international proletariat, fighting for the workers' freedom, will not tolerate any measure intended to bring about any separation from other workers who are fighting for the same cause. Further, in order to defend the Native workers of Africa against this danger, this Conference pledges the I.C.U. and the African workers as a whole to fight against the segregation proposals and instructs the incoming National Council to prepare industrial action to combat this measure."

The Prime Minister's Bills are a retrograde step and speak ill for our South African statesmanship. As a practical contribution to this burning question, we propose for the extension of the franchise right for all non-European (males) to the other three Provinces of the Union on the existing Cape qualifications, and the enfranchisement of all European females in the Union, based on the Free State and Transvaal qualification obtaining to male voters, that is, over the age of 21 years. With the enfranchisement of European women there can be no question during the present generation that the non-European electors could swamp European electors in South Africa. Nearly every European woman at the age of 21 can read and write one of the official languages, while this cannot be said of the non-European community. Thus it can be argued with every confidence that European electors will be numerically in ascendance for a

generation or more, and consequently the Government of the country will be in their hands. Under these circumstances the National Council of the I.C.U. appeals to all those Europeans who have the welfare of the country at heart to oppose the segregation proposals of the Prime Minister, which tend to divide the people of South Africa into racial groups, and thereby retard the development of South African communities into a united, strong, and peaceful nation, based on brotherhood of mankind. To allow the Prime Minister's proposals to become law, we foresee a great danger in South Africa. We can only avert this catastrophe by according full political, economic, civic and social rights to all citizens who make up the South African nation, irrespective of colour, race or creed.

NON-EUROPEAN YOUTHS.

The National Council of the I.C.U. is not blind to the fact that if an illiterate community is granted full political, economic, civic and social rights by the State, such community will not appreciate these rights intelligently in the absence of education. We therefore recommend that the education of African children be transferred from Provincial Councils to the Union Government. In this connection we propose to fight on the following demands for young African workers:—

- (a) Free compulsory secular primary education.
- (b) Admission of African students to higher educational institutions, including Universities.
- (c) Free vocational training.
- (d) All legislation affecting young people to include young Natives and Coloureds.
- (e) A system of apprenticeship for all young non-Europeans employed in industry.
- (f) A minimum wage for young non-European workers, based on the principles of equal pay for equal work.

PASS LAWS, ETC.

The National Council of the I.C.U. fully realises that as long as Pass Laws exist in South Africa it is quite impossible to build up a strong Trade Union Movement amongst the African workers. It therefore resolves to organise a National Campaign henceforth with the object of instituting a constitutional fight against the Pass Laws. We recognise the seriousness of such agitation, and as it is desired to bring the question of Pass Laws into the highest courts of this country, and if necessary into the highest court of the British Empire, the National Council of the I.C.U. therefore imposes a national levy of not less than 5/- upon each and every member of this Organisation.

Perhaps never before has the I.C.U. launched such an ambitious programme—a programme which, if backed up by the rank and file of the Organisation, must result in the complete overthrow of these "dog licences," which characterise our race as modern slaves. It is not necessary in this manifesto to remind our members of the evils sustained by the whole race as a result of the operation of the Pass Laws. Owing to these Laws, about 200,000 Native miners are held as slaves on the mines of the Transvaal, and about half of that number in the coalfields of Natal. How impotent these men are to demand better wages and conditions of labour. On South African farms a similar position obtains. In other towns of the Union our womenfolk are also forced to carry those badges of slavery, so that they are unable to move freely in the land of their birth. Which race can tolerate the humiliation of its womenfolk? As it is, the Africans have permitted the humiliation of their womenfolk now for many decades. This humiliation must be stopped and a stop must be made in the twentieth century and not later.

We should not only content ourselves by attacking Pass

Laws, but African workers must be so organised that we should carry on the struggle against our freedom by challenging all bad bye-laws, regulations and acts of Parliament which interfere with the freedom of the subject. The English workers, about a hundred years ago, when they were confronted with similar obstacles as obtaining among the non-European workers to-day, spent large sums of money in law suits in order to accomplish the freedom of the worker. It is therefore expected that members of the I.C.U. will willingly contribute this national levy.

The Durban Branch members have convinced the National Council that our members as a whole can contribute towards a fund designated for battling for their freedom. THE HOUR FOR FREEDOM HAS STRUCK! Will the African workers throughout South Africa rally to the Great Call? Pay your National Levy Fund to fight Pass Laws at your Branch Office, and this must be done TO-DAY and not to-morrow or next month.

WORLD WORKERS INTERNATIONAL OR WHITE SUPREMACY?

Indian Delegate Champions Equality for all Workers

We are grateful to the British Labour Party for supplying us with a booklet containing the report of the first British Commonwealth Labour Conference, held at the House of Commons, London, from July 27th to August 1st, 1925. Delegates came from all parts of the British Empire, and South Africa was represented by Messrs. H. W. Sampson, M.L.A. for Jeppes-town, and W. Wanless.

PASS LAWS, ETC.

We intend to make use of the report by reproducing extracts from speeches made by our Indian friends who ably championed the cause of coloured labour in the British Empire. On the question of Indian labour in British Colonies, Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (India), made this significant declaration, which we hope the leaders of the South African Labour Party will note, please:— "We Asiatics, whom you call coloured people, are very proud of our colour and we shall not enter into international relations with you if you claim superiority for your race. We are willing to enter your movement on terms of equality, but if you claim superiority we are not willing to be international; we shall have a coloured people international, and if we cannot co-operate with you we shall fight you. Therefore, if you want the international spirit to grow amongst the working class all over the world, it is better for you to give up this prejudice, for, as long as you do not, you will not get to our working class. It is really to your benefit. The coloured population of the world is much larger than the white population. The Capitalist Governments of the whole world are keeping down the coloured people. You are going to break that capitalist system and take possession of these Governments, and, then, if the benefits are to be big, you cannot get them by using bayonets against other people. There will be a time when you will be the Governments. What will you do then? You cannot ask the people whom you have put down to join hands with you. Give up this idea of racial superiority if you have got it, so that

the coloured people of the world and you will be able to work hand in hand to co-operate in reaching the goal which is common to us all. In order that this problem should be discussed—and I want it to be discussed in Committee—I will just put down a resolution which you may pass or not pass as you like. I do not insist upon it being passed, but I thought if I put it down for discussion when I was in this resolution before the Conference, I know there is a feeling amongst some that we should not have many resolutions. "The resolution I move is:— That this Conference is of opinion that: (1) In any part of the British Commonwealth neither race nor colour should be a bar, whether directly or indirectly, to employment, whether skilled or unskilled, in any capacity; (2) Neither race nor colour should be a bar, whether directly or indirectly, to the franchise or to membership of a legislature or in the methods of representation, and that the franchise should be based upon equal qualification with the common electoral roll; (3) Neither race nor colour should be a bar, whether directly or indirectly, to the exercise of any legal right or privilege; (4) Neither race nor colour should be a bar to admission to membership of a Trade Union or to the exercise of any of its rights or privileges; (5) Wherever it prevails in the British Empire, and in whatever form, legal segregation should be abolished, and that Native reserve and rights should be fully protected; (6) Wherever it prevails in the British Empire, all forms of compulsory or servile labour, including indentured labour, should be abolished. "I suggest that this resolution should be sent to a Committee. I am sure the Committee will give it consideration, and some good will come out of it, if not in the form of the resolution I have proposed, in some other way. I thank this Conference for giving me so much time." (Cheers.)

Mr. A. R. Mapanya, the learned vernacular editor of "Umteteli wa Bantu," spent his Christmas holidays at Rustenburg, the scene of Chief Zibi's settlement.

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(Continued on page 13)

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NOTICE.

The Editor, "Workers' Herald"
Sir,—Please publish the fol-
lowing Notice for the infor-
mation of those concerned:—

NOTICE.

BE IT KNOWN that the Cape
Town Branch Office, formerly at
24 Loop Street, Cape Town, is
now removed to 22 Hanover
Street, Cape Town. All corre-
spondence should therefore be
directed to the new address.

By order of the Cape Town
Branch Executive,
Yours, etc.,
S. M. STANLEY SILWANA,
Secretary, I.C.U.

THE BOOK SHELF

Our column this month is taken from two different Social-ist writers: Mr. Bertrand Rus- sell in his book, "The Prospects of Industrial Civilization," and Mr. R. M. Fox in an article called "Towards a Philosophy of In- dustry," in the "Nineteenth Cen- tury," an important English monthly review. The interesting part of these two writers is that each arrives, by different routes, at the same conclusion; and that is, that all work and no play never pays either master or man, and that hours of apparent leisure may be even more fruit- ful to the community than the perfecting of some portion of a machine which will increase an output (and an income) by a penny or a shilling or a pound a day.

We will take the quotation from Mr. Russell's book first. From "The Prospects of In- dustrial Civilization," by Ber- trand Russell.

"Capital is not money, but means of production. Money can buy capital, and is normally so employed when it is invested, but capital consists, not of money, but of such things as ma- chinery, railways, ships, etc.

"It has come to be thought that the important part of a man's life is the economic part, because this is the part concern- ed with production and utilities. It is true that, at present, the economic part needs our thought, because it is diseased; just as, when a man's leg is broken, it is temporarily the most important part of his body. But when it is healed and he can walk on it, he forgets about it. So it ought to be with the economic part of life; we ought to be able to use it without having to think of it all day long. The bodily needs of all could be sup- plied, as a matter of course, by means of a few hours of daily labour on the part of every man and woman in the community. But it should be the remaining hours that would be regarded as important—hours which could be devoted to enjoyment or art or study, to affection and wood- lands and sunshine in green fields.

The Russian Communists, who have attempted to compress into months the work of decades and into a few years the work of generations, have been unable to rely upon the slow operation of reason. But such rapid work is unstable; if the Russian Communists fall, very few of the converts they have made since they acquired power will retain their present faith. The same methods which made it will un- make it, under the influence of a new set of propagandists. If socialism is to achieve a solid success, it must appeal to reason, not to the silly credulity which makes fools everywhere fit material for the schemes of knaves, far too impatient. It is impati- ence that has inspired the doc- trine of the class war, of the dic- tatorship of the Communist Party, and generally of force as opposed to reason.

"Mr. Bertrand Russell himself was a temporary convert.

"Socialists as a rule have been 'No man can be happy unless he feels his life in some way im- portant; so long as his life re- mains a futile round of pleasures or pains leading to no end, real- izing no purpose that he can be- lieve to be of value, so long it is impossible to escape despair.

"There is only one kind of duty that the modern man can acknowledge without superstition, and that is a duty to the community.

"Socialism is, I believe, the only faith that can restore happi- ness to the world, which can cure it of the sickness left by the War, which can give men the sense that their lives are capable of something better than pleas- ure and can end the despair that drives men to frivolous cruelty.

"If there were no other argu- ment for Socialism the fact that it is a creative faith which the modern man can believe would alone be enough to make it the hope of the world.

"Therefore the important pro- gress now is not in industrial production, but in ideas.

"When I speak of 'reason' I mean merely the endeavour to find out the truth about any matter with which we are con- cerned, as opposed to the en- deavour to prove to ourselves that what we desire is true.

"Those who believe that rea- son has little influence in human affairs are blind to many patent historical facts. . . . The doc- trines that made the French Re- volution, and the doctrines that made the Russian Revolution, had originally no force on their side except that of reason. Men who genuinely believe in reason, and at the same time possess a vigorous intellect, have a power over opinion which is incalcul- able, because it is more lasting than any other power. It is to them and their influence that we must look if a better civilization is to emerge from the present chaos, not to a mixture of pas- sion and propaganda leading to a dreary round of violence and disenchantment. To save the world requires faith and cour- age; faith in reason, and courage to proclaim what reason shows to be true. It is not a hopeless task to save the world, but it will never be achieved by those who allow themselves to think it hopeless.

From "Towards a Philosophy of Industry," by R. M. Fox. "Nineteenth Century," August, 1926:—

"The workshop is a little world where points of irritation and conflict arise which are trans- formed into great sweeping movements in the larger world outside. . . . We need a body of informed opinion that will ap- proach industry in order to find what are the preventable draw- backs imposed on the workers and how those drawbacks may be removed. Political leaders of all parties are conscious of this need. Mr. Baldwin speaks of a new industrial spirit; Mr. Ram- say MacDonald says that indus- trial psychology is even more im- portant for peace and production than industrial economics; Vis- count Grey pleads that the workers shall be given a real

share in management.

"Industrial conditions canalise energy along certain channels or give an impetus to idealistic re- actions which are like puffs of steam from an engine. The dan- ger is that futile indulgence in empty emotional agitations, whose only purpose is to let off steam, becomes the rule. When this is so it diverts energy from worthy purposes.

"The great error of the work- shop utilitarians—who are not confined to the workshop—is that they elevate narrowness and crudity to the level of a philoso- phy and a working plan of life. Can we deny the utility of those arts which help to raise us above the beasts? To make workshop limitations the boundary of life is as sensible as it would be for a purblind man to restrict every- one to his radius of vision. Life is greater than the process of securing the means of life, and we must be at least as concerned with its finished splendour as with structure and structural problems. We cannot live always in an atmosphere of scaffolding and paint-pots or enjoy an eternal spring cleaning. When these things are done, we wish to do many other things which may not be so easily explained in terms of further utility. We wish all to have cultivated and happy lives. But the factory utilitarian may object: 'What is the use of that? Cultivation and happiness serve no end, produce no result!' Yet our daily work is useless if it does not help us to reach this end, and if the end itself is not justified, then all the utilitarian steps leading to it are futile."

From the writings of our industrial experts we would never guess that they are con- fronted with the gigantic task of adjusting industrial civilisation to the needs of man. They bend their energies to altering the shape of a lever so that it may be pressed over more smartly, to inventing a "progress card" that will show at a glance if the worker in any department has failed to function perfectly.

WERE YOU EVER SEIZED WITH A severe attack of cramp, colic, or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diar- rhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

READER.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

Were you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp, colic, or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diar- rhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

remarks with every hope. I never lost time; I communicated the news to Mrs. Lawrence at Blantyre. I don't know whether the news will reach her, as they have now established a Criminal Investigation Department, to open all letters addressed to the Natives, these days.

Oh, what oppression!

I am sending you a copy of "Zozna" that made me become mad and I wrote the Editor of this nasty capitalist paper such a strong letter as enclosed—My dear gentleman, it burns me indeed; I wish I were in jail too along with the poor young man, who was dragged from his own wall and falsely accusing him to spread the gospel. No one can avoid to go to jail for our betterness, as long as we have no jail to send a white man to.

I am sure and I foresee that if the I.C.U. holds on, the shack- les will very soon go to pieces.

I am trying to see if I can get a British bank note to send for the Levy to fight Pass Laws; I am not yet sleepy.

A merry Xmas and prosper- ous New Year for the season. Long live the I.C.U. and down with the Oppressors!

I remain,
Your countryman and
Comrade for Africa,
J. B. LAWRENCE.

REWARD

to any person who can prove that there exists any better medicine than Dr. Wilson's UMZIMBA PILLS. It is the best remedy for indigestion and Gall, Lost Appetite, the Heartburn. For keeping the body in trim and purifying the blood it has no equal. Send 1/6 Postal Order to Dr. Wilson's Health Company, P.O. Box 93, Johannesburg, and we send you a box of Pills post free.

IT IS DANGEROUS TO NEGLECT YOUR HEALTH.—If you are suffering from Scoury, Ulcers, Sores, Scrofula, Loss of Appetite, and all Blood and Body Diseases—

DOCTOR WILSON'S LIFE MIXTURE will give you NEW LIFE.
DOCTOR WILSON'S LIFE MIXTURE will give you STRENGTH.
DOCTOR WILSON'S LIFE MIXTURE will give you NEW BLOOD.
DOCTOR WILSON'S LIFE MIXTURE will arouse new vigour in all Manhood and Womanhood.
DOCTOR WILSON'S LIFE MIXTURE has no equal for Men, Women and Children.

DOCTOR WILSON'S LIFE MIXTURE can only be obtained from—

DOCTOR WILSON'S HEALTH COMPANY,
P.O. Box 93, JOHANNESBURG. Send 7/6 Postal Order for one bottle, or 3 bottles for 21/- post free. It is recommended to use Dr. Wilson's Umzimba Pills in conjunction with Dr. Wilson's Life Mixture, which costs 1/6 extra.

ISHEUMI LI PONTI (110) LIYA KUNIKWA NAKUBANINA.
Ong isheumli akhwa iywa eil betele kuna Pillizi Zomzimba ziza Gqira Uyo Doctor Wilson's Health Company, Johannesburg, South Africa. Umzimba Pills, 1/6 post free. It is recommended to use Dr. Wilson's Umzimba Pills in conjunction with Dr. Wilson's Life Mixture, which costs 1/6 extra. P.O. Box 93, Johannesburg, South Africa. Send 7/6 post free for one bottle, or 3 bottles for 21/- post free. It is recommended to use Dr. Wilson's Umzimba Pills in conjunction with Dr. Wilson's Life Mixture, which costs 1/6 extra.

I.C.U. in Southern Rhodesia & Nyasaland.

It is quite certain that during 1927 the I.C.U. Organization will extend its operations into other parts of Africa. We entertain such high hope from the fact that, towards the close of last year volumes of correspondence poured in at Headquarters of the I.C.U. from the North and Eastern parts of Africa. We reproduce below two enthu- siastic letters received, one from a prominent African worker in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, dated the 23rd December, 1926, and another from Mr. J. B. Lawrence, at Quilemane, Portu- guese East Africa, also dated the 24th December last. Mr. Lawrence is a brother to I. MacDonald Lawrence, a prison- er of British Imperialism in Nyasaland.

"I beg to apply for admission as a member of your Organiza- tion, 7/6 herewith enclosed; 2/6 entrance fees and 5/- yearly subscription to the monthly "Workers' Herald," your official organ.

I am a Nyasaland Native of Livingstonia Mission, Karonga district and of the Henga tribe. As to my qualification, I left school when in standard VI and served in Rhodesia Native Association in 1923 as Secretary of the Committee, till my change in 1924 to this place (from Salis- bury to Bulawayo).

I came to learn of your move- ment when you sent a Secretary of the East African Benefit Soci- ety in 1923. We talked of your movement in the Beer Hall, Na- tive Location, Salisbury. He strongly recommended all the aims and objects of your move- ment, and I have now come to the conclusion that it is of no use now keeping behind, espe- cially a young man like me who is so much interested in the de- velopment of the African Con- tinent. I have just returned from Nyasaland where I went on six months' leave. There, also, I tried to shake those sleeping people to assimilate their fellow countrymen in South Africa. I met all the leading men in Nyasaland. They were so much interested in your movement and took your name as a target or ensign which any ambitious man would wish to become, and they say "thank God to know he is every inch a Nyasalander." Moreover, I may add to say that the case of Mr. MacDonald Lawrence and his three years' imprisonment, plus deportation, has caused great ex- citement in Nyasaland—that a British subject could be im- prisoned merely because he is found in possession of, and im- porting copies of, some par- ticular kind of papers without committing any crime in the country.

If the I.C.U. protest as ap- peared in the last issue of the "Workers' Herald" and referred to in the House of Commons, would be in your favour, it will then prove to the people of Nyasaland and elsewhere that it was by the will of the great Providence that you should come to power for such a time as this. It would then before long put a stop to the bad manage- ment being exercised by the Nyasaland Government in cen- soring or capturing every letter addressed to the United States of America and elsewhere in Europe, besides putting the writer in trouble if he men- tioned anything of such bad treatment. Therefore, let God, Whom we have believed to have created all men equal, be with you and make you conquer the enemy of the Native workers, until the matches you have lit ablaze run like wild fire, from South Africa to Nyasaland and thence to East Africa."

"Dear Comrade,—
I am in receipt of your grateful and encouraging letter of the 6th inst. and noted the

(Continued in previous column)

The MacDonald Lawrence Sentence.

By mail week we have re- ceived a reply from the Secre- tary of the British Labour Party, London, with regard to the letter of protest sent by the National Council of the I.C.U. against three years' sentence on MacDonald Lawrence, plus his deportation from his Native land, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Col. L. S. Amery, M.P.). In addition to this letter from the British Lab- our Party, we have also received communications from our kith and kin in Nyasaland, who in- form us that the atrocious sen- tence passed on MacDonald Lawrence has aroused great in- dignation amongst the whole Native population of that British Protectorate, who now begin to wonder at British rule of op- pression instead of protection. We publish elsewhere in this issue one of these letters, which speaks for itself. Hereunder, we reproduce extracts from the House of Commons' Hansard:—

November 29, 1926.

NYASALAND (SENTENCE ON NATIVE).

Mr. Cecil Wilson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention has been called to the sentence of three years' hard labour im- posed on Ira MacDonald Law- rence, a Nyasaland Native, for importing into the country six copies of the "Negro World," published in Philadelphia, and two copies of the "Workers' Herald," published in Johannes- burg; to what country it is pro- posed to deport this Nyasaland Native; why, since the Ordinance, under which the Native was convicted was promulgated before the end of the War as a War-time Measure, it is now continued; and whether he pro- poses to take any action in the matter?

Mr. Amery: No, Sir. If this Native has been convicted under the Seditious Publications (Pro- hibition) Ordinance of 1918, he would, in the ordinary course, serve his sentence in Nyasaland, and the question of deportation would not arise. The Seditious Publications Ordinance was not passed as a War-time Measure, and the question of its continu- ance is primarily a matter for the consideration of the Govern- or of the Protectorate in the light of local conditions. I shall, no doubt, receive a report from the Governor on the case.

Mr. Wilson: When will the Report be received?

Mr. Amery: I shall be glad to communicate with the hon. Member.

Mr. Wilson: Are these papers prohibited in the district where

nature of this procedure, and it is hoped that he will draw the attention of the Hon. Beyers, Minister of Mines, to this matter before long. We have it on authority also that directly a Native shows signs of chest com- plaint, which in most cases is undoubtedly the setting in of phthisis, he is immediately repatriated. This move looks very much like evading the responsi- bility of paying compensation by the Chamber of Mines to its faithful and well-tried black ser- vants. In most cases phthisis only attacks underground work- ers of long-standing and contin- uous service.

The injustice is even made more glaring in cases where the Native prefers to stay on the Rand and seek some other form of employment. The Native Affairs Department then com- pletes the iniquity, and marks the doomed man's pass in such a manner that no employer will have him. We hope, however, that the I.C.U. will put all these shameful things to the test dur- ing the present year. Mean- while we appeal to the Director of Native Labour to exercise his authority as representative of Native labourers to the Govern- ment. It is his duty to expose such things.

Mine Phthisis

The methods adopted by the mines with regard to cases of mine phthisis among Natives is open to strong criticism. From information received it appears that Natives are periodically weighed, and when found to lose weight they are sent to the W.N.L.A. Hospital for examina- tion. In many cases it is found that the Native is just begin- ning, or has gone well on the road to, phthisis. He is then marked as a T.B. patient and repatriated without any compensa- tion. Unless both lungs are affected, we understand, no com- pensation is given.

As phthisis, like consumption, is a spreading disease, and as the average mine Native has no means of combating the ravages of this dreaded malady at his home, the fate of most repatri- ated Natives is sealed directly they leave the W.N.L.A. Hospi- tal with nothing but a single ticket to the sure grave that awaits them at their homes. Is anything more pathetic?

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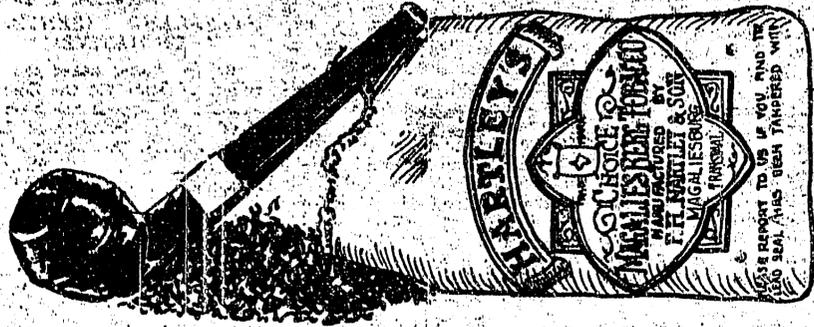
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Here's Joy!



HARTLEY'S
LEAD SEAL
TOBACCO

Makhoa Mererong ea Baahi

HILANG COMMUNIST PARTY E JELE MASOKO.

... ka nakonyana ba hloka lokolo le likereke. Ba kenya litchere, le baboleli li kerereke, ha ba se ba phetile hoo, ba qala joale honna ba romella Mose hore ba thusoe ka baruti le litchere, ho bane baahi, ba se ba sokolohile. Ka mora moo ha batlaha mavenkele, mo ba lumeli ba ka rekang liaparo tsa Sontaga ha ba tsoanetse ho ea Kereke. Bahumeli ba ba bangata, ba Lavavenkele ba atisa mavenkele a bona, me le bona ba batla likereke tsa makhoa ho thusa mosebetsing. Ha ho se ho le

joalo, a nyala, makhoa ao, baetsa motse joale. Ke moo he ho hlokehlang lekhohla la linyeha tsa ba hlokihlang ho lefa melato ea Levenkele, ke ha ho tla be ho latoe Mastrata, leena a hloka batlatsi, ke ha hofa latoa mapolesa. Bo-katiba-kokoro bana, joalo ka ha e le mokhoa bona e-re ha balatlele motho, ebe ha ntsa ba luletse ho mathisa lehlahlang koreng la pere, ke moo hohleng ha hlahla ho se utloane he lebatho. Ka makhoa o joalo ntoatso ba teng. Polaelo tsa e ba teng, marena a nyatsa tsebetso ea Lekhoa. Hobane a ne a kholohile feela hore a lumela hore

batho ba utsoitseng le ba nang lemelato-levenkeleng ba khannoe ke mapolesa ho balsa khotla. Ngongoreho ea ba teng; ke moo ho ile ha ba teng Masole. Ha hlahla mofereferere, ntoatso ea ba teng, baahi ba suteletsoa morao ke masole a-na, ho re ba tle ba etsetse marena a bona tula ea ho hahla. Lefatse lena lanna la hapeha joalo he. Pali e-na e re ruta hore e fela lekhohla le e-na le mano a ho jella motho lijo tsa hae a ntsa a mosebelle. Ho bane o kene lefatsetse lena ka khotso, joale hase a le kahare, e se e le eena moeletsi ho tsa batho le marena a runa.

Re bone ka nakonyana e fofang lekhohla mafatseng a bona e ba bonkella e ba lekhoa le hlahla joalo ka moeletsi lere ho marena, ba romelle batho Limaeneng ba tla furana chelete e ngata, empa a ntsa a re "shoiti!" ho se joalo. E kaba makhohleng a baahi feela, le sunye hloho e be moeletsi qetellong u fumane ho re ha ho sale lekhohla le le teng, e se e le mofereferere. Ke ka sekhotso le makhohleng re seng re sena matse, lefatse, meraka, esita le o-na marena a runa a se a ntsa a khantsets oit ka hore mafatseng a-ba leng ho tsa a tla ba ka tlas'a muso oa kopano. Ke hore boena ba bona bo ea tselisoa. Ka jeno ha ba se ba re lalekantse mehopho re se re bitsoa "Ba arohanteng le ba tla bona" (detrubalised). O re lahlehisa, ka hore fapanya le Baetelli ba Makhohla a-run. Tabu e-na re sa tsoa e bona haufinyama ka pitso ea Lekhotla la Sechaba la I.C.U. mane Port Elizabeth, ha hofa be ho fapanya ka puo, e be ke moo ba bang ba lahisoang mosebetsi ea bona holim'a ha bane ba itsoarahantse le mosebetsi ea Lekhotla la ba basoci, lebitsoang Communist Party. Banna bao ho utloahala hore e-ne hile e le litho tsa Lekhotla leo, me ba bile ba khethuoe hore e be ba Komiti ea Lekhotla leo. Ho utloahala hore e-ka Mongoli ea hlahlang mongoli oa Sechaba, Monghali Clements, Kadalie, o na a kopa tumello ea ho ba sio mosebetsing oa hae ka noko e ka bang khoeli tse tharo. Joale ha ba se ba batla lebaka le moatsang hore a kope holiday eo ha fumanoa hore moeka o rongoe ke li-Communist Party mose Conferenseng ea bona motseng oa Berlin. Ke ha mothaka oa I.C.U. o e hana taba eo. Ha ba se ba ntsa ba e goqa, ba eletsana hore ho se ka ha hloho hae ba Moetelli-pele oa I.C.U. ea bang setho sa Communist Party, hobane e ka hoja batho bao ba se ba ikakhetse haholo har'a Lekhotla la I.C.U. Ke moo banna bana, General Secretary, Financial Secretary le Mongoli oa setsa sa Western Colony oa Kapa, ba hanang taba eo, ba bile ba re ho molemo hore ba tlohele I.C.U. ho e-na le Communist Party. Ke ha ho tla etdoq geto ea hore bohle ba e leng ba Lekhotla leo ba ntsuoe.

e hlileng e leng lona la basebeta, ke Communist Party. Ho bonatshala hore ene o se e le taba e reriloang pele mane lehaheng la bona Rjasik Street, Johannesburg. Ba hlalositse report ea bona leselinyong la bona lebitsoang "The Workers" me report eo e hile e hlahisa litaba ka moea o ratang ho fapanya sechaba le baetelli-pele ba Lekhotla la I.C.U. Hape bane ba mpa ba rata hore ba habo moholo mane Russia ba bale tse ba li etsang mona South Africa. Kajeno ba chele linti ka lebaka la Lekhotla lena. Tsabang baneng ba batho. Lentsoe la mosotho lere; "mara-helele-motho a tsoa kotsi" hlokomelang Baahi, Tsoqutsep li re arohantse le bahaba runa.

Tsa Freyi Stata

Mohatisi,

Ke kopa ho bea melanyana e-na. Koranteng eahao. Oho bahlangana ba hese na re ntsa joang? Na tselo hare e bone na? kapa Na ke rona fela mona thaka tsame re-ntaeng re le lefifing le letso na? Hleka ke rona feela mona South Afrika ba a tsebang hore kopano kapa Company kapa Union ke eng? Hleka ruri ke ntho e ka etsahalang hore eona etsoanetse feela hore e be ea Boromoshana? Kapa boikbantso, boikhothomoso bo senang le tsebonzana ea letho ea kamoo motho a tsoanetseng ho phela ka teng mona. lefatsetse na? hobane ruri re tsoanetse ho leka ka matla ho ikopanya, me re bontsane re bone ka makhoa oo re tsoanetseng ho itokolla ka teng matsohong a ba livhaba. Bana ba lonya ba babe ho tloha khaele hoisa ka jeno.

Ka nete kere haele ha re ne re ka kopanang hammoho khotleng lena le sena leipontse mosebetsing ea lona e mengata ea lona ruri kere ho no hore tsielo ho thuso e-pontseng le tokoloho na. Khopolong ea ka kere ho jane batho bane ba kaha khopolo e-na ba lumela ho joia ka £1 e le 3/- ka khoeli hobane ruri ke bona chelete e-na ea 2/- eea liela

LEBAKA LE PHEKO EA LEFU LA MALA.

Hoja ho fetu tekano, ho petoha ha makhoa oa mele on motho, Litholoana tse sa butsoang hantle, le metsi a sa hloekang, ke lintho tse ling tse bakang bohloko ba mala. Moriana oa Chamberlain Colic le Diarrhoea, O alafa liphio tsena e leng tsona tse bakang mafu ao. E rekisoa ke Likemisi le Maventeke ohle.

hobane ha re hla-doa ke litaba ba taumaisi ba yara mosebetsi, o moholo oa ho shebana le litaba le ho batla koleke so hae fumaneh. O bone joale ba phallela hona mane 2/- eo esajong motho a ntsa mohlangoane ha a joia e ba e me joale. O re na joale makhohla a tla e-ketsoa neng chelets, mo joale u hloko kerella ea hore u loletse hare kaho tse hapiang ka monkhoeane.

Hape ke makala hare ha re ne re sitoa ho eilisoa hore e-sita le motho a ile ho kopa khomo ho morena o tsoanetse hore a hlahle ka makhohla a hae kaofela. Joale rona rere ha re sa hlae ka makhohla a rona ohle, retla e fumana joang na? Bana beso, ba ratehang haholo rona ba ba-cha re tsoanetse ho kopa khotleng la ma Afrika re kene ka hohle ka magoto a mabelli leka matsoho, re loaneng re thusaneng ntseng e-na hammoho. Re beng bakhotosa ka ofela. I.C.U. ke senatlu, ke moathusi, ke eona e ntsa sechaba sena sa Afrika, mona bo thabeng bo boholo me Bana beso le se ke la hloho le ipelaetsa. Oho le hohleng hore ha hothoe I.C.U. ho boleloa rona sechaba ruri. Thuto e-no khale Champion are rura eona a sale piane Mangaung me na ke khotsoe ka mehla, feela ruri ke, soabela hobane le eona koranta e-na ea rona oho liea ka mokhoa o makatsang.

Keletso engoe ke e-na, hojane batho ba e letsoa kahore ba lefe chelete e-na ea likhoeli ka selimo, kapa ho lefuoe chelete e ka letlanang liemo tseo tse boleloang teketeng eo, e be hofelle.

(Hare lumellane le eona moo, hobane ha o se o lefise o tla lebala hore o sa ntsane o tsoere tekete eo. Hape o ka e lahla hobane o tla e boloka hole.—Ed., "W.H.")

MPONENG KE HO ITHORISA

Moriana ea Chamberlain's Colic le Diarrhoea ha i kakase ho ho kalo, hore e iponahatse ho batho. Tseliso ea Likemisi e lekane, hobane ke Meriana e tsebatshang haholo Mahaheng kaofela a tseba theko ea eona. Ke Meriana e sebelisitsoeng ka Lilimo tse Mashome a mane. Lebitso la o-na letsebahala hang feela. E Rekisoa ke Likemisi le Maventeke ka o fela.

FUNDANI NISEBENZA.

Sifundisa ngesu lokubhalelana kusukela kwalusiqalayo isi Ngisi kuye phezu. Tumela isitembu sendibilishi ucele iphepha lencuzelo: The S.A. Correspondence College, P.O. Box 390, Pietermaritzburg.

LACTOGEN makes babies HEALTHY



MOST MOTHERS would naturally prefer to feed their babies themselves as long as possible, but to do this it is necessary for the mothers to look after their own health. If mothers take "LACTOGEN" themselves they are able to feed their children much longer than would be otherwise possible.

"LACTOGEN" is also the best and most reliable food for babies when they are not breast-fed. It is so like mothers' milk that it can be used for alternate feeds with the breast. A good idea is to give babies a few feeds from the breast each day and also a few feeds of "LACTOGEN."

"LACTOGEN" is called "the natural milk food" because it is just breast milk, and, therefore, it is used by all the leading Child Welfare Societies throughout South Africa. This is proof that it is better for babies than anything else.

"LACTOGEN" is easily made ready for either the mother or baby. It only needs hot water added to it. It will make your baby healthy and strong. It builds bone and muscle as well as firm flesh. It is sold in tins containing 1 lb., 1 lb., and 3 lbs. Every chemist and most grocers keep it.

START YOUR BABY ON "LACTOGEN" TO-DAY AND HE WILL BE HEALTHY.



DOCTORS AND NURSES ALWAYS RECOMMEND "LACTOGEN" IT IS BEST FOR BABIES.

Ke ona fela...
Thokomelang...
Mongoli omong o ne...
Eona fela...
L

Uyaka Omusha Ka...
Lomnyaka omusha...
Sifundisa abalandeli...
Lomnyaka omdala...
L

Siwuphisile ngemiso...
Umoja omusha...
Umanzana oka...
Bati: Induna yase...
L

77 MIXTURE

MERIANA O LOBENG GO FEISA. MORIANA KAPELA EA MALL.

Ke ona fela o kgonang go alafa malotse a mali le go a kumola ka meli go o ntsaha mo moshong, naloctse a a yosetse lithaba sefatlhegong, sa motho le mo mmeleng oa motho sekaku kapa seboti, gopipitolea kapa go se loka ga mala a motho, go se raleho, go tshaba mo motho a la litshang ke go sebotse, lithabi mo mmeleng, bururugo ba maoto, go ope ga thogo le sefathego le molikoaane thogong le matshoenyego a mang a mangata oa koo fela ga ona bakgong ke go se thlooke go nati, gomme koo fela a khonon fela ke moriana oa 77 oo ele ona o tsebyung ka gore ke moafai a mogoto oa mali. Moo meriana le mesunkoane e sithoeng ke go alafa teng, moriana oa Freed 77 ona o thubile matlioko ao eneng setse ele kgale a paleletse mo bathong, a a kumotse ka meli oa felisa.

Thokomelang goro go oa le moriana oa moruta o le mong fela ka lefatsho lotle, ke oo motho a ka o rekang kenianga ea LOUIS FREED thokomelang leina mo pampiring e e kgomarchitsoeng mo lebotloang lefeng le lefeng la moriana ona oa 77 go motho a le rekang. Ka ntle go leina LOUIS FREED motho o tla bona ka address ea "Corner MARSHALL and VON WEILLIGH STREETS, JOHANNESBURG." Ge motifo bonye tseo e bua oa a ka lumelang le go tseba gore ke ona moriana oa nnete o o ka mo thusang. Mabotlolo a moriana ona a fetana ka bogolo, go teng la 4/6 le a le la 12/6 motho a sa lefelle, poso ge moriana o poseloa go ene.

EO Se BOLELOANG KE BATHO KA MERIANA EA LOUIS FREED.

Mongoli omong o ngolla Louis Freed are:—Ke ide ka iula meriana ele mota ka go ikulafa lithaba sefatlhegong, empa moriana eeo ka woka e le ea sitoa ke le go senyegela go litha ete li le letsi ka go roka mota ma eeo, eeo ke eletsvoke motsoalle omong oake goro go lece meriana oa 77, kajelo ka iphuzana kele ea voriang ga matlata magoto moriana ona so 77, gobane o ka ntsa bothoko go ona ea meli oa nchifetsa bophelo boka. Kennete moriana oa ke tla nne ke o ro ise ka go safeleng. Ngs oa goro.

JIM BALOL

MONCOLI OMONG O NGOLLA LOUIS FREED ARE:—

Ka thapelo nthomele botlolo engoe gape ea moriana oa 77, ge ele ma moriana o ne o setse o nkalafai, empa ke o batlola motsoalle oaka ea kgathatsang ke lithabi mo maoteng, ke rata gore le ene, a phekoloe ka moriana ona: 77. Nthomele le bukana ea gape ea meriana. Ke xomela 4/6 ka poso ke ene.

On goro,
JOHN MBUDUZANA

Germiston Location.

MONGOLI OMONG O NGOLA ARE:—

Koa rapela nthomele "half dozen" ea libotlolo tsa moriana oa 77, batho mona ba utluisa gagolo moriana ona oa 77, esta le nna ke a utluisa gobane o felisetse sekaku seo se seng se, nkgathatsang gagolo, mo uolaleng oaka. Chelote en libotlolo tseo ke eeo.

Nna oa goro,
ELYAN MEUR.

Newclare.

LOUIS FREED,

Corner Marshall Street & Von Weilligh Street, Johannesburg

Izindaba Zakwa Zulu

Uyaka Omusha Ka 1927

Lomnyaka omusha osungene nati siwubingelela ngentokozo nje ngamadoda ngoba sesipumule ku nyaka ka 1926 wezidumo ezini ngi kabi nezesabekayo.

Sifisela abalandeli be I.C.U. ukupumelela kukokonekeng engabe kusezindheleni zabo ukuqonde ukubakuba izinyawo zabo. Sikulekela umholi omkulu we I.C.U. uMr. Clements Kadalie ukuba apile aqine namandhla. Sikulekela abapete kanye umsebenzi ukuba nabo baqine bapile impilo enhle nemandi.

MPONENG KE HO ITHORISA

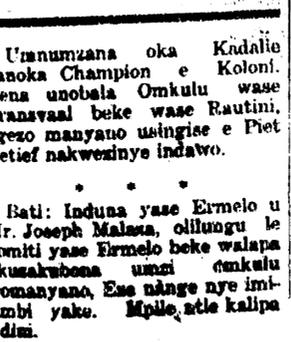
Meriana ea Chamberlain's Colic le Diarrhoea ha i kakase ho ho kalo, hore e iponahatse ho batho. Tebisio ea Likemali e lekane, hobane ke Meriana e tsebanahang naholo Mahang kaofela a tseba theko ea ona. Ke Meriana e sebelisitsong ka Lilimo tse Mashome a mane. Lebitso la o-na letsebahala hang feela. E Rekisio ke Likemali le Mavenekele ka o fela.

FUNDANI NISEBENZA.

Sifundisa ngesu lokubhalelana kusukela kwabasigalayo isi Ngidi kuye phezulu. Tumela isitemba sendibhili ucele iphepha lencazelo: The S.A. Correspondence College, P.O. Box 390, Pietermaritzburg.

ALTHY

START YOUR BABY ON "LACTOGEN" TO-DAY AND HE WILL BE HEALTHY.



UKUZIMISELA OKUSHA.

Uma umuntu esike efika endaweni enhle nekangisayo uye azenze isituta angabonakalisi ukuti yini angase ayenze.

Lomnyaka ka 1927 siwungena ngalowo noyaka. Siwungena ngomoya, omuhle nomusha nowokuzinikela sibe yiboko. okoti kufanele siwutokozele ngako.

Siwungena sazi ukuti uza nezinto ezinkulu ezinzima kakulu Siwungena ngokwazi ukuti tina singabantu abafana nenja enge nambeki. Asetembe kuqondana kwetu ngoba ziyazi asinaluto.

Kodwa setembe ukutola loko okufanele sikulelelwe isikati. Uma sesifikile isikati umuntu ontsondu akakwazi amuko oyovimba pambili o singakafiki futi anuko ayenza indhilela noma sekutiwani.

IPEPA LASE ROMA.

Bekade singaqondi ukuti kanti lonke loku ukukuluma okukulu nywa ilile ipepa ku bhalwa umuntu omnyama wakiti nje ofana nati wakwa Gumede. Sizwa ukuti ayena Mhleli womuntu okona. Usenenhlanganiso yake ayenza njalo eTekwini ati ayenzela abakubo ukuze ipikisane ne I.C.U. nayo kutiwa C.T.C. Eleta liti asikaboni lito olucumayo olwenziwa kwa GUMEDE ngoba sazi ukuti into zakwa Gumede zihamba nomona ongango Zulu eyohlasele eMaqongqo. Omunye uGumede esimazi sodwa kwati-lapo kuvela izigelekeqana zitunisa tina wesimaka monona.

Omunye futi olugundhlovu wazi tuka ngenhlamba kwati kusa wayecitkelwa isikundhla. Asisaqondiluto olungavela kwa Gumede. Nakuweke Mr. Willie Gumede sesobona ngako. Sobohla manyosi.

MR. W. J. GUMEDE.

Lomfana obhala ipepa lama-Roma namhla sizwa ukuti usenenhlangano yake okutiwa uC.T.C. ehlangana esontweni lase Roma egiliveni eTekwini okutiwa ezopikisane ne I.C.U.

Siyabona ukuti lonfana unogazi kwelase Roma noba singazi ukuti u Gazi lwake nase Afrika lukona yini.

Asazi noma uti makubekwe imali njena eBanke ukuti yena unamalini ebhange. Imali madoda isetyenzwa ngezindhilela eziningi kakulu impela ngoba kusobala ukuti naye uGumede opela uzifunela isinkwa eRoma.

INTLOKO EBUHLUNGU.

Intloko obuhlungu ibangwa sisisu esibi. Tata i Tablets zika Chamberlain ukute intloko ipela. Kufuneka zona anye ukuze upile. Eli yeza lit rigiswa zikemi nevenkile zoni a.

JOYINA ZULU.

Amalungu eI.C.U. ajoyina eTekwini namhlanje angaphezulu kuka 13,000. Loko kubonakalisa kamhlope ukuti abantu bakwa-Zulu sebevule kile amehlo nokuti abantu ababeki Amazulu izimfene banamanga.

Yensarini umfela ndawonye Zulu kamlandela.

UDIBI LWASE AFRIKA.

Umbiko ka Mr. Champion wokufika kwake eTekwini usupumile. upume ngegama lokuti uDibi Lwase Afrika. Abantu bakiti kwi Zulu mabangapuetiwa ilombiko wake onesitombe sika Mr. Kadalie kanye. nezika Mr. Champion ngokwaka. Impilo ka Mr. Champion efika eTekwini ilukuni kakulu impela. Abantu bakiti abangaziyo uku hlupela kiyake nabanye esebebona umsebenzi omkulu kangaka awenza ngam esiti ungu nobhala wam. Uqale wayiteta lonto e Bhai mhla waze gxeka u Rulumente ne Bili zake ezi patelele ko Ntsundu Kwati ndakuyi tyelwa lonto ngumhlobo wam u Busuku bapum emqolombeni nasemiweweni kwa hlanganiswa, zati izikulu zakwa Palo zamcela umhlobo lowo abohalele kwi "Dispatch" amkanyele u Nyombolo lowo axele ukuba mna audazani naye impela impela. Yenziwa ke lonto waqoshela u Busuku wabhalela no Mongameli we Mantyi e Mtata. Kekaloku ke lomfo ongu Nyombolo usa tyutywa, kuba nase Tekwini kwa Zulu kufutshane nje wati eteta ngento zo. Mbuso wati "ungu Nobhala ka Ngangomhlaba, Inkosi enkulu yakwa Xosa." Ndiyayi bona ke lento izaku ndenzakalisa, ngoko nditi ndiyamkanyela u Nyombolo nkanaguye u Nobhala wam akazange aye ngyue, uteta into engekoyo xa ati ngyue."

(Besisti nqa nati okokuba u Nyombolo lo angatitina ukuba aye ngu nobhala ka Nkosi, kuba akayazi into ayenzayo. Ngu pemb'eshiya kwizinto zohlanga neza Mbuso.—Mhleli.)

UKUTENGA UMHLABA.

Abantu ngabetsga umhlaba wabo bayeke ukukatazana na-Mablium. Siyadabuka ngoba ababani ngi abantu abanomhlaba neze kuleli izwa. Kodwa noko sekuyaqala ukuntwela ezansi. Asizike noko ukuti yozala nkomoni.

IZIFA MONA.

Iningi labantu alazi ukuti kukona abantu abangena entweni ngamlenze munye kant bangelala ukutola amagama amakulu kanti bona bayizifamona kupela. Lababantu bayavama ukubonakala lapa sekuse zindabeni ngokuveza njalo amazwi okugxeka nokusola ingubo yaba holi abapambili.

eTekwini sesikubonile loku pakati kwe I.C.U. Singabala abantu abaningi abati lapa sebhulekile ukufumana ababekufuna kwase kuvela kubona amazwi okutunisa oluqondwe abaholi namhlangano.

Amazwi ka J. T. Gumede mabikuzekupindwe kabili. Amazwi okutunisa bese sibuyela emzwini ka Mrs. Lenono amdaka. Nokoke ukukuluma komfazi asikushayi mkuba ngoba okomfazi.

Asinakho ukuba abaholi sonke emhlabeni. Asinakho ukuba ababali sonke. Singenako nokuba ngo Chairmen sonke. Nemali lena okutiwa iyadhliwa nayo uqobo iwayo ayinako ukudhliwa yiti sonke. Umuntu malindele isikati sake ngoba linengenako ukwenza njalo woti kanti uyuzonela.

Lamazwi siwabhekisa kinina Gumede, Lenono Faro & Co.

Impi Yase Swazini Iyavuka

HAMBRA I.C.U.

Njengoko bekhi papashiwe kweli pelleyo ipepa, ukuba u Mr. Thomas Mbeki, ongu no Bhala Omkulu we I.C.U. e Transvaal okokuba akajikelezanga elika Sikuku ni ilizwe ku pela, wade wayokuti ngoko e Swazini pakati. Apo waba nentlanganiso ezinkulu. Inkosi ne nduna nabantu bangena ngati bayatyalwa. Ite impi yase Middelburg e Witbank isambawela kwabonakala ukuba unyanzelekile ukubaw ayokuti shokwa Ngwane. U umfundisi obekekileyo u Rew. Mpanza no Mr. A. B. Baqwa balikapa "Bhubesi Lase Nyakatu" balisa pakati kwa Ngwane. La manene ma bini ngawase Piet Retief, umaneli yena ngumgini sihlalo we I.C.U. kona. Oka Mbeki akalibali ubulele bama Swazi. Kute kuba kwa Ngwane akwazi ukutya kwesilungu: kudliwa utyalwa no nyama, naye wazifikisela. Kute kuba indlu

U Nyombolo U Nyopile

Nokumbula balesi okokuba u Mn. I. B. Nyombolo kwezi vekid ziduleyo wenze inteto erabaxa e Tekwini enyelisa i I.C.U., kwaye esiti yena ngu nobhala ka Nkosi U Ngangomhlaba Sigcau Ngoku u Nkosi Ngangomhlaba ubhalela ku "Mteteli wa Bantu" Esiti: "Mhleli Omhle.—Kaundiccededendifakele lemigcana epepeni elo lako lile. Ndikatazwa ngu mfo ongu Nyombolo opikele ukutetangam esiti ungu nobhala wam. Uqale wayiteta lonto e Bhai mhla waze gxeka u Rulumente ne Bili zake ezi patelele ko Ntsundu Kwati ndakuyi tyelwa lonto ngumhlobo wam u Busuku bapum emqolombeni nasemiweweni kwa hlanganiswa, zati izikulu zakwa Palo zamcela umhlobo lowo abohalele kwi "Dispatch" amkanyele u Nyombolo lowo axele ukuba mna audazani naye impela impela. Yenziwa ke lonto waqoshela u Busuku wabhalela no Mongameli we Mantyi e Mtata. Kekaloku ke lomfo ongu Nyombolo usa tyutywa, kuba nase Tekwini kwa Zulu kufutshane nje wati eteta ngento zo. Mbuso wati "ungu Nobhala ka Ngangomhlaba, Inkosi enkulu yakwa Xosa." Ndiyayi bona ke lento izaku ndenzakalisa, ngoko nditi ndiyamkanyela u Nyombolo nkanaguye u Nobhala wam akazange aye ngyue, uteta into engekoyo xa ati ngyue."

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Inteto Yama Pakati

Nantsi nteto kuwe mkokeli omkulu we I.C.U. Mn. Clements Kadalie. Lomsebenzi sifuna upapasheke kuwo wonke umntu, ayive nteto yama Pakati, ase Mampodweni. Sifuna uku joina pona nje ngokuba le ofisi yako ise Tekwini nje sizakusuka ngapaya em-Mpondweni size apa na? Njengokuba apa e Natala lelinye ilizwe sifuna kweyati indawo ubekona lomsebenzi wale I.C.U., njengo kuba e Lusikisiki, Flagstaff, Bizana ne Tabankulu zindawo ze ofisi zetu. Ufuneka ke uqube lomsebenzi kuzo zonke ezondawo, kuba ayi needi nto ukuba ifunyanwe ngabesebenzi bodwa ingoko pakati kwe sisu somhlabeni zikatazwa ngu mitebenzi miswa njalo ngabelani, kuba yala agwetywa kakulu. Sifuna hanjwa ngoteto wamasiko ase newadini, kugwetywa ngoteto opezulu nje woku rweba imali ayekwe amasiko ehleli ona enewadini, amatyala entombi zetu ezimitiswayo, nama tyala amatyala noku dlwengula, nawamasimi xa usikelwa ukuba ulime ukupe imali nenxowa, upinde ukupe imali ukuba wake indlu yako, kanti pezu koko usaza kukupa irafu.

WANTED!

At once, Native Tailors, Coat and Trousers Makers. Constant job for good workers.—Write to MATLOW, Tailor, 241, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal.

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Published by the I.C.U. at their offices, 18 Market Street, Johannesburg, and printed by the Caston Press, Ltd., 88 Fox Street, Johannesburg.

Intlaba Mlasi Yomanyano

Lwabasebenzi (I.C.U.)

Iquraru elongameleyo lo manyano lwabasebenzi (I.C.U.) alanyalwa ngokomteto yi ngqungqutela ye manyano ngo April 1926, belhlangene e Bhayi ngomhla ka Dingana kwemiyo, lile bakwawalela indlela uzazi jikelele olahlekiwe ngayo ngamapapa - ndaba ongzowa nkulu nazi nteto ezenziwa ngaba nzib' mxaga bo mbuso ezisingi- mabo kuku gxeke noku nyelisa olu manyano olulona luyo ntsika ku mlisele nomtunjana we lizwe, sizimisele ulwaneka ngosekubala eyona njongo neyona ndlela ezimisele ukulwa ngayo imiteto esicinezweyo.

ICAPAZA LO BUZWE.

Ngokwesiseko solumanyano lwetu, Aluzimisele mpela uku dala iucuku kwezinye imanyano zabantu belilizwe lase Afrika, kwa nakwi manyano zabasebenzi abamhlope, ngoku qwalasela into yokuba zintlantlu mbini exikoyo, nga bacinezeli nabacinezweyo. Akusentsuku zatyalwa ku pele ukuxwitana ngobuzwe kweli lizwe, nakulo lonke elimiweyo. Abasicinezweyo bayitata ngenyawe ezine ntsente into yo buzwe, kangangokuba nabesebenzi abamhlope sebesijongele pan-nti. Ukuqawula izigcawu masitshayebele ngeliti eluman- yano aluhleli nakanci. nane kwinto yokumanya bonke abasebenzi mbandazelweni. Ukuze ukuqwela liseke u- mbuso oyakuti wonke ubani adle incindi no busi.

OWONA MVUZ' UPANTSI NE YURE EZISIBHOZO.

Njengoko umzi sesiwu pakele injongo zetu singa-singa capazela kwinto yokuba lifikile ixesha lokuba sime nge nyawo ukulwela imivuzo. kuze nati kambe kesi be sizwe esipucukileyo. Ne komishoni yo mbuso eyasekelwa ukapicota indlela ye mivuzo yazi vana lentu sakuyaneke pambi ko mbuso. Saza singaku- puma de unsebenzi omnyama ahlawulwe umvuzo onge nga pantsi kwe sheleni ezintlanu ukuzwe esemapasini azuze ishe- leni ezintatu ezine peni ezine. Yinile mayinga tintelwa inqubela yetu ngenxa ye bala.

ILUNGELO LO MANYANO UKUMANYANA ABASEBENZI.

Oko wa sekwayo umbuso ka Tsalitoro nama diagusha izinto zaba mnyumnyezi. Nenkokeli zetu za fakwa nase zi ntolongweni. Yiyo lonto sixatisele kwinto yo kuba masake ingxikela yo manyano ukuze scyise. Iqumru lo manyano elongame- leyo liziva linyanzelekile ukuyi- cisa yonke imiteto engadawo esicinezwe abantwana bokuzalwa. Kuko nemitwana engcolileyo ceyiqingqiwe ezakupi nyeswa kwipalamente ezayo. Yinto yo bubhedengu ne zswela bulung-

isa, ukuba umbuso utate inyatelo elibi ngale ndlela. Ewe yinile, madoda, impi ka Tsalitoro izimisele ukusicudisa.

IMITETO YE NKUL'MBUSO YABAMNYAMA NABE BALA.

Umzi wo qonda ukuba kuko imiteto emine u Tsalitoro azimi- sele ukuyipumeza kwi palamente ezayo. Yake betuni ya xoxwa kakulu kwinqungqutela yo nyaka opelileyo. Saza sapumeza jzigqibo ezibukali zokuyicisa kanobomi. Yaza i Komfa yafika na kumgangato wokuba lento kufuneka i Qumru 'elo ngameleyo liyilwe nge ndlela zonke. Kuse bala ukuba nene-nene lemi teto iyakusibhubhisa mpela tina sizwe esimnyama. Isisimanga into yokutyolwa ngobu tyakala kanti uninzi lwama gxagxa asesebumyameni nawe.

ABANTWANA ABANTSUNDU

Iqumru lo manyano lwabasebenzi elongameleyo liyi picote kanobom into yo kucinezwe nokuvinjwa imfundo kwabantwana abamnyama. Ngako oko lizimisele ukuba lwela lama lungelo:—

- (a) Imfundo ye sisa ezikolweni.
- (b) Ukuba ama Afrika angatintelwa kwizi kolo ezikulu.
- (c) Nemfundiso ye sisa yo pumlo.
- (d) Abantwana abamnyama bafumane nabo lomalungelo afunyanwa ngabamhlope.
- (e) Imfundiso yokucwela ku bo bonke abantwana.
- (f) Abantwana abasebenzayo ukuba bahlawulwe imivuzo eyiyiyo.

AMAPASI.

Iqumru lesizwe elongameleyo lo manyano lwabasebenzi, lona ligqobholike kwi nto yokuba solange sisatwala amapasi asisoze sibe ngabantu abahlonitshwe zezinye izizwe, kunjalo nje ngale pasi ndini banokuwutintela nomsebenzi wetu. Madoda, kululani ibhatyi yizani siwu tshabalalise mpela lomteto wa mapasi. Ngako oko sancedeni nge sheleni ezintlanu indoda inye ukuze siwu xevule emteweni. Amapasi asenze izinja kwizwe lokuzalwa kwetu. Ngenxa ye pasi amawaka-waka abazalwane betu bangama koboka emigodini. Uninzi lufa njenge mpukane. Olumanyano lwabasebenzi seluyo yiile ipasi e Natala. Ukuba ke inokwenzeka lonto e Natala kwala nina ukuba siwulne ngako konke esinako. XX Abangaka ngeni emanyanweni maba ngene, siwutshabalalise konke lomteto, sixelise impi yase Tekweni eseyiwulwile wona yawu yisa. Malungu yiyani konobhala benu bamsebe ni banike ezisheleni zintlanu aifu nekayo. Masime ngenyawo madoda aiwulwe lomteto.



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 Marcus Garvey's Picture. (17 x 20).
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Are We Downhearted? No!
 The National Secretary of the I.C.U., Mr. Clements Kadalle, left on the 7th inst. for Bethlehem and Harrismith to address meetings of the I.C.U. Mr. Sam Dunn, the newly elected General Secretary, meets Mr. Kadalle en route, and these two officials will return to Head Office after expounding the decided policy of the Union. This step has been found imperative in view of recent Communist encroachment on the work of the I.C.U.
 Comrade Dunn is a most hard-working Comrade, and the workers should congratulate themselves in getting the services of such an efficient official. **ON WITH THE MARCH! AND NEVER MIND SLACKERS, WHO ARE MISLED BY COMMUNIST HUMBUGS.**

STYLE, FIT AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

A. Gabier
 (Late Tailor to J. H. Langford,

Abagxotiweyo Kwi I.C.U.

Balesi, njengokuba senivile mhlambuli ukuba gaxotwe onobhala abotata kwi Qumru elikulu elalase Bhai ngomhla we 16 ne 17 ka Desemba. Kekaloku ke kuyimfanelo yetu ukuba ayicaze imbangi yoku gxotwa kwa- bo.

Kute ngenyanga ka Novemba unobhala- jikelele, Mn. J. A. La Guma, wacela i holide ye nyan- ga ezintatu. Kute kusenjalo kwavakala okokuba yena u La Guma lowo uzakaba sisitunywa pesheya e Berlin so Ntlok'ayivutwa (Communists). Ngesosi- zatu ke i Ofisi Enkulu e Rautini yafaka indawo kwi pepa ieng- xoxo (agenda) eti makunga biko nobhala we I.C.U. ozakuba lilun- gu lo Ntlok'ayivutwa. Kekaloku ke kufikiwe e Bhai kwa xoxwa lendawo ye holide ka La Guma kuqala woyiswa u La Guma nge voti.

Lipindile i Qumru langena kwindawo yesibini eti makunga biko nobhala we I.C.U. kwint- langaniso zo Ntlok'ayivutwa, yaze ke yapuma pambili lendawo nge voti ecibozo ku voti ezine, kwabonakala ke ngoku onobhala abane u La Guma, Khaile, Go- mas noka Mbeki mabaketo pa- kati kwe I.C.U. no Ntlok'ayivut- wa. Endaweni yokuba bato- bele umteto we Qumru elikulu, basuke bapuma bobane, baze ke bazigxota ngokwabo ngalondlela. Ekubeni bepumile i Qumru lawu- quba umsebenzi lawugqiba.
 Kusile ngomhla we 18 ne 19 kwabako intlanganiso ezinkulu e New Brighton nase Korsten

apo impi le igxotiweyo izame ukwenza ingxushunguochu ay- apumelela kodwa. Sifike e Rautini sabona ingxelo ibubano- ki emapupeni angazi ke nokuba ifakwe ngubani na. I Ofisi En- kulu ye I.C.U. iyilungise kwa oko lonto yakupa eyona ngxelo ene nyaniso. Kwi hoto enkulu ye I.C.U. e Rautini kwabako int- langaniso enkulu ngomhla we 26 ku Desemba nalapo lamadoda- ana kunye nabelungu babo be Communist Party, o Bunting ne Sachs bazame ukupazamisa, hai bo, batsho pantsi.

Niyabona ke mzi wakowetu i Ntlok'ayivutwa sibacase ngenxa yokuba baahumayela isitruki pakati kwabantu, kwaye befuna uku laula umhlangano wabat- sundu ngenjongo yokubayelisele eliweni, ukuze ke xa nilapo ban- ishiye kweika Satana isihogo. Namhlanje anisena mhlaba um- lung weza njengo mhlobo kanti ngalolonke ixesha uzimisele uku- ni hiuta lizwe lenu anishiye ne Bhaible yake. Lumkani ke. Xhasani i Qumru le I.C.U. niba- cite ababulali pakati kwenu.

Sinovuyo olukulu ukuti oka Mbeki usibonile isiposo ake waze wabhala incwadi ecela ux- olo esiti akazange abe lilungu lo Ntlok'ayivutwa, kwaye ke en- gayi qondanga kakuhle ingxoxo pezu kwalomcimbi e Bhai. Hai betu, uxolewe kwa oko wang- eniswa emsebenzini wake kwa- kona. Kwabanjalo ke madoda ukugxotwa ko Ntlok'ayivutwa pakati kwetu.

Inteto

Akayike impela into bakuti emhlabeni enga nika umuntu isitunzi pambi kwabantu kanye nezizwe njengoba umuntu abono- zipande eziyi zinto eziqhamile azenzela zona nagxiye ngazo okumeni kwake. Kuyinte emnandi impela ukuba umuntu ababeni abizwa ngaye emhla- beni pakati kwesizwe. Mihle imisebenzi etiyenzeka pakati kwesizwe ibe nezibonakaliso ifezeke. Mayelana noku quba kwe I.C.U. e Tekwini, ngentshu- mayelo yaye pakati kwe sizwe ngiti imisebenzi yale Nhlangan- iso nginga yifanisa kanye nomlimela obukade uhlwanyelwe sengati imbhwu seyite mfo-o-o. Inxa umuntu ekangela kungati bekufanalo ukuba kumile kahle impela lokukudhla.

Kukona manje imizamo emi- kulu kabi ezanywa yi I.C.U. kona paktati impela e Tekwini maye- lana nezindhlela zamabhezini amakulu. Abaningi bakamisa imilomo inxa bezwa umuntu ebatyena ubukulu bomzila na- mihla nje kona lapa e Natali esupete abomvu amatiki we I.C.U. Beku fanalo ikule impela i I.C.U. inxa kuya njengeba uzwa abantu beguluma ngomlomo futi nekubona umeya osukona pakati kwendhlwemnyama, Sengati kwe teka inganekwana esesi-bhalweni esiyingewelo, imisebenzi ka Mesi nebatyena bakwa Ismaili

venyanga ku mnikazi wendhlu. Futi lapo kuyaku qutshwa kom- izindaba zonke rezisebenzi ezin- gama lungu. Zinkulu lezindaba madoda bekungayintocindle im- pela lonke uhlanga elumnyama pakati kwesizwe zakiti luyi hlohloleme indaba enjenu. Vukanima Afrika koni linzise izizwe nizibumbe nibo munye nikulume swilinye kumbhe ninga hlonipeka pakati kwesizwe, nibe ne Situnzi. Sihlangene siya- kuma sahlukene siyawa.

Bareng

Bareng: Bare motseng on 2 Location boroko leha gontse bosale bogolo le bocoa yago tsamaea "lipico." Ao! Afrika a No. 2 Location kaitse bo bolu bo apesa "makatana" ha motha a thocose otlare keretelecece ro- melan "basali" lipicong kaitse motheo oa lefatse le one otalinc- yegile. Re tshubeng go gon kalinko.
 Bake: Bomora le Baralia moncho mo No. 2 Location co- gang. Kaitse ha lossa coze loa ema ka linao lo tla aga le lupile "Tomo" (bridle) yaaka pitse lo hetolo yaaka nana ke ba lihaba. Loa reng ka "majomo" a lehatahe ya Afrika (mafuma- gatsana) flowers of the land of Africa (young ladies) gaba na nako ea go nna mo matlungu abu- tsali haese go coga esale gale

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I.C.U. Annual C

The Seventh
 of the Industrial and
 Social Workers' Union
 will open in the Afri-
 cers' Club, 11, Leopold
 Durban, on Friday, 1
 1927.

A session of the
 Council will precede
 on the 13th and 14th
 In view of the ex-
 Native legislation in
 the country, all be-
 requested to send
 strong debaters and
 can read the political
 All delegates have
 their own bedding.

NATIONAL SECRETARY TOUR.

On Wednesday,
 March Mr. Clements
 National Secretary of
 left Headquarters on
 the Cape branches.
 where he went, he in-
 trusians among the
 No. Although mat-
 Cape are not what
 to - no doubt due to
 taxation levies of the
 ment - yet the rank
 as seen as ever, and
 ers of the Sedition Bi-
 bad laws can expe-
 protests from all p
 Union.

From the Cape th
 Secretary proceeded
 burg to open an
 there, and en route
 at various stations
 of the Union and
 leaders from Basuto
 motto in 1927 must
 lion members in cou-
 year. Workers, de
 Agitate! Agitate!
 non-European worke
 a trade unionist!

WAGES AT BLOEM

As a result of repr
 made by the I.C.U. o
 the non-European w
 Bloemfontein in the
 ing industry in the

FUNDA APA I.C.U.

Baninsi abantu abacinga ukuti ba gqibile xa barole 2/- imali yoku ngena kwi I.C.U. Akunjalo he nusalwane. Imali ye I.C.U. zi 2/- yokungena kunye ne sikisipeni ngazo zonk' iveki. Abafazi yi 1/- yokungena ne tiki ngazo zonk' iveki. Umteto uti unatu ongasemva retikiti lake izikalazo zake azina kupulapulwa ngu Nobhala.

Kwakona abanye bayadikisa uku ngena de babe senkatarveni, baqale ke ngoku ukubalekela kwi I.C.U. Masi baxebele ke ukuba lonto ayisekuba needa luto, kuba u Nobhala akazamkeli izikulo zorantu oti engena nje kanti urakufaka izikalo kw'ingelo xesha. Indoda e'umkileyo ilumkel' igazi ngoku ingekehli. **BAAS OP KE!**

Bati: U. A. J. Cook Unobhala Omkulu womanyano lwabasebenzi e Englani woti ukupola kwesipitipiti eso sabo eze nganeno ukuzaku vusele la abasebenzi beli. Yiza ntloko ayivutwa ndini. Abamntsicelayo kanti kukona edliza intaba.

UMTSHATO OMHLE.

Sibe nomtshato omhle kakulu apa e Rautini ngo mhla we sihlano ku January, 1927. Wawu ngumtshato omkulu kakulu upe-twe ngu Tshangisa, u H. D. Tyamzashie yena, e tshatisa um-ninawe wake into ka Folisa. u Milton wase Korsten, ne ntombi ka Dhladhla, u Nellie, wakwa Zulu, e Mzumba,

Ngolwesi Hlanu u Mr. no Mrs. Folisa bebe lundwendwe ka Mr. no Mrs. Clements Kadalie.

Impi le ikwele nge Cawa ekuseni ukusinga e Tekweni apo asebenza kona u Mgoma lowo. Vimba ngapambili Dhlamini.

INTLUNGU ESISWINI.

Akuko mfuneko ukuba ubulawe zintlungu esiswini. Iyeza lika Chamberlain lentlungu esiswini nelesisu sezazi alizange lingapilisi. Lifune namhlanje, kuba ixesha alisolubako xa sewupetwe sisisu apa. Litengiswa zikemisi nevelile zonke.

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Impungu yakwabe e'Gibite kwasuka iziyalu, kodwa kasange abonamandhla u'Fare okuwue-ima inxa usuwokelwe. Sengati ke nanamhla kusavuke yona indabendala. Iziyalu ezisukile lapa seloke yamisa igantsha layo lapa e'Tekwini i I.C.U. ziningi kabi akakuko lapo inga petwe kona emlonyeni indaba ye I.C.U. Ezinhlanganisweni zaye nga Isitunzi Sesizwe.

pandhle e Cartwright's Flats nase Hall ye I.C.U. intshumayolo yabakulumi bayo iyavuta ingumli. Omhlope indhlisa imhlati kuti ontsundu imhlongezelise izinyombhexi. Abajoyinako betata abomvu balingisa izintaka zithontela esibuyeni. Namuhla amalungu e I.C.U. asebaletwa ezinkulungwaneni eziningi. Wena muntu enga pandhle kawu beni lute. Umfoka Champion (Secretary) usezama ukuba i I.C.U. lapa e Tekwini itonge eyayo indawe eyakuba lifa labantsundu be I.C.U. Umuzi wezi-sebenzi zabantsundu lapo bayaku hlala kona ngoku kululeka nangeka jabula kuuga telwa mall

go e go beretela ba lekane ba bone. Babance ba lala nangen baitse matlo aba tsali gance hela ka veke. Thaloganyo ha reng moselong seo ma-afri poloko ea gago emo mabogong a gago. Yaanong oa reng o lirang mo Afrika ka go lira phetago mo maemo ao mo go one a botshelo (economic condition).

Bareng: Bare lo liloe ke neta-shameko me bontse lo bilioa ke nako haestamela ka mosho bare qoketla othola obana. Nako ea go tshameka nece yagago ya tsho keng mo-Afrika (what is your watchword?) Bareng bareng ba evangeli bare are aneng banna le nasali bare qololegileng mofataheng yabo tsa leloa ya rona.

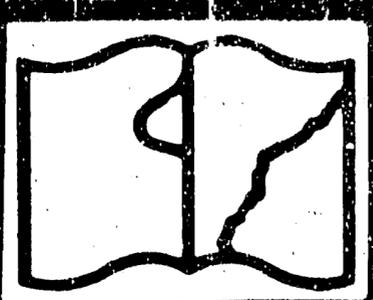
[Go ka ba molomo gaku ou koala secuana hela, gompiono, o senya ka go tsenya "chami" mo polelong ya gago.—Ed. W.H.]

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area, the Wage Board issued a proclamation in the Government Gazette no persons affected or affected by investigations of that an opportunity afforded them in terms of Five (1) of the Act, representations, either in writing, on any matter referred to by the inquiry.

The proclamation warns employers, on substantial penalty, dismissal or victimisation of an employee for giving information on matters referred to in the Act. An employee will also be liable for damages as can be seen from the action of the employer.

This is good news for all members, and it should be the duty of every member to join the I.C.U. so that they may reap the benefit of the award when granted.



Intaba Mkosi Yomanyano Lwabasebenzi (I.C.U.)

Iqumru elongameleyo lo manyano lwabasebenzi (I.C.U.) elanyulwe ngokomteto...

isa, ukuba umbuso utate inyatele eibi ngale ndlela...

IMITETO YE NKUL'UMBUSO YABAMNYAMA NABE BALA

Umzi wo qonda ukuba kuko imiteto emine u Tsaltoro azimisele ukuyipumeza kwi palamente ezayo...

ABANTWANA ABANTSUNDU Iqumru lo manyano lwabasebenzi elongameleyo liyi picote kanobom into yo kucingelwa...

- (a) Imfundo ye sisa ezikolweni. (b) Ukuba ama Afrika angatintela kwiziko kole ezikulu. (c) Nemfundo ye sisa yo pumlo. (d) Abantwana abamnyama batamane nabo lomafundo...

AMAPASI. Iqumru lesizwe elongameleyo lo manyano lwabasebenzi, lona ligqobhoke kwi nto yokuba solange sisatwala amapasi...

ICAPAZA LO BUZWE

Ngokwestesiko solumanyano lweto, Aluhimisele mpela uku dala iucuku lwenzinye imanyano zabantu belizwe lase Afrika...

OWONA MVUZ UPANTS NE YURE EZISIBHOZO

Njengokho umzi sesivu pakele injongo zetu singa-singa capazela kwinto yokuba lifikele ixeha lokuba aine nge nyawo ukulwela imivuzo...

ILUNGU LO MANYANO UJUMANYANA ABASEBENZI

Oko wa sekwayo umbuso ka Tsaltoro nima disigula izinto zaba mnyamazi. Nenkokali zetu za fakwa nase zi ntlongweni...

UMTSHATO OMHLE

Sibe nomtshato omhle kakulu apa e Rautini ngo mhla we sibhano ku January, 1927. Wawu ngumtshato omkulu kakulu upeyanga ngu Tahangisa, u H. D. Tyamzane yena, e tahatise umhla wako into ka Polisa, u Milton wase Korsten, ne ntombi ka Dhladhla, u Nellie, wakwa Zulu, e Mzimba...

FUNDA APA I.C.U.

Banini bantu abacinga ukuti ba qibhile ka barole? Imali yoku ngazi kwi I.C.U. Akunjele ke mzalwane. Imali ye I.C.U. zi 3/- yokungena kunye ne sikidipeni ngazo zonke iweeki. Abafazi yi 1/- yokungena ne siki ngazo zonke iweeki. Umfundo uti umntu oqaseneva netitiki lake lalikalazo nake axina kuphalapula ngu Nohhala...

INTLUNGU ESISWINI

Ngolwesi Hlanu u Mr. no Mrs. Polisa bebe lundwendwe ka Mr. no Mrs. Clemente Kadalia. Impi le ilwelo nge Cawa ekuseni ukusiga e Tekwini apo asebenza kona u Mgoma lowo. Vimbis ngapambili Dhlamini.



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Abagxotiweyo Kwi I.C.U.

Balesi, njengokuba sentilwe mhlambu ukuba kugxotwe onobhala abantata kwi Qumru elikulu elalise Bhai ngomhla we 10 ne 17 ka Desemba...

Kute ngenyanga ka Novemba unobhala-jikelele, Mri. J. A. La Guma, wacela i holide ye nyan-ga ezintatu. Kute kusenjalo kwavakata okokuba yena u La Guma lowo uzakuba sifunyuva pesheya e Berlin so Ntlok'ayivutwa (Communist).

Lipindlele i Qumru langena kwindawo yeasibini et makungu biko nobhala we I.C.U. kwintlanganiso zo Ntlok'ayivutwa, yaze ke yapuma pambili lendawo nge voti eibozo ku voti ezine, kwabonakala ke ngoku onobhala abane u La Guma, Khalie, Gomas noka Mbeki mabakete pakati kwe I.C.U. no Ntlok'ayivutwa.

Kusile ngomhla we 18 ne 19 kwabako intlanganiso ezinkulu e New Brighton nase Korsten

apo impi le igxotiweyo iyaze ukwenza ingxushungu zexu ayapumelela. Kodwa, Sibhile e Rautini sabona ingxelo ibubuxoki amapeni angazi ke nokuba ifakwe ngubani na. I Ofisi Enkulu ye I.C.U. iyilungise kwa oko lonto yakupa eyona ngolele ene nyaniso. Kwi holo enkulu ye I.C.U. e Rautini kwabako intlanganiso enkulu ngomhla we 26 ku Desemba nalapo lomadoda kunye nabelungu babo be Communist Party, o Banting no Saba bazame ukupazamisa, hai bo, bantata pantsi.

Niyabona ke nizi wakoweto o Ntlok'ayivutwa sibasease ngenxa yokuba bashunyayela iitraxiki pakati kwabantu, kwaye befuno uku laula umhlangano wabantu ngenjongo yokubayiselisa alweni, ukuzi ke xa nilapo banishiyi kwesika Satana isitho. Namhlanje anisema mhlaba umlung weza njengo mhlobo kanti ngalolonke ixeha uzimisele ukhuli hula ilwelo leni anisheye ne Bhalie yake. Lamkani ke. Xhasani i Qumru u I.C.U. niba-cite abantata pakati kwenu.

Sinovyuyo olukulu ukuti oka Mbeki usibonile isiposo sake waba wabala inewadi eela molo leli akazange abe lihlongu lo Ntlok'ayivutwa. Kwaye ke ayi-gayi gondanga kakuhle ingxozo pezu kwalomcimbi e Bhai. Hai bezi, uxolewe kwa oko wange-niwa emsebenzini wade kwakona. Kwabanjalo ke maddoda ukugxotwa ko Ntlok'ayivutwa pakati kwetu.

Inteto

Akayike impela into bahati emhlabeni enge nika umuntu isitumzi pambi kwabantu kanye nezizwe njengoba umuntu abono zimpende ezizi zintu ezigqibelele azenzela zona ngaxinye ngazo okumntu kwake. Kuyintle emnandi impela ukuba umuntu abonente abizwa ngaye emhlabeni pakati kwesizwe. Mhle abantwani ayizweka pekati kwesizwe ibe lase emhlabeni. Kuziwe. Mayelana nokhi qulu kwe I.C.U. e Tekwini, ngentshonyayo yaye pakati ke size ngiti imisebenzi yale Nhlanganiso nginga yifanisa kanye nomhlaba obukade dhlanyelwe sengati imbheva sayite info-o-o Inxa umuntu ekangala kungati bekafanelo ukuba kumile kahle impela lokukhulula.

Kukona manje imizamo emikulu kabi ezinywa yi I.C.U. kona pakati impela e Tekwini mayelana nezindlela zamabizini amakulu. Abaningi bakamisa imilomo inxa bezwa umntu ebatyana ubukulu bomzila namuhla nje kona lapa e Natali esupele abomvu amatlwi we I.C.U. Beku fanelo kule impela I.C.U. inxa kuya njengeba uza abantu begulula ngomlomo futi nekubona iminyaka osukona pakati kwendhlokwanyama, Sengati kwe teke ingankwama esi-bhalweni esiyingwele, imisebenzi ka Mesi ngabantwana bakwa Israeli e Gipte. Musukwana iwokelayo Impunga yakwabe e Gipte kwasuka iziyulu, kodwa kasange abanamandla u Fare okuvutwe inxa uswokelwe. Sengati ke nanamhla kusavuke yona indabandla. Isiyulu ezisukile lapa seloko yamisa igadisa ka o lapa e Tekwini i I.C.U. ziningi kabi akakulo lapa inga petwe kona emonyeni indaba ye I.C.U. Ezimhlanganisweni saye nga Isitumzi Sesizwe.

pendile e Cartwright's Flats nase Hall ye I.C.U. intshonyayo yabakulumi bayo iyavuta ingumilo. Omhlobo indhlokwanyama ngokutshintsho indabandla ezimhlanganisweni. Abanonyoko be-tishe abomvu balingana izintaka zikhonela esibuyeni Namhla amalungu e I.C.U. asebelwa ezimlungwaneni eziningi. Wena muntu enza pandhla kawu beni lute. Umfoka Champion (Secretary) usezama ukuba i I.C.U. lapa e Tekwini itonge eyayo indawo evak ba lifa labantsundu ba I.C.U. Umuzi wezi-sebenzi abantsundu lapa bayaku hiala kona ngokul kululeka nangeku Jabala kunga telwa mali

Are We Downhearted? No!

The National Secretary of the I.C.U. Mr. Clemente Kadalia, left on the 11th inst. for Bethlehem and Harrisburgh to address meetings of the I.C.U. Mr. Sam Dunn, the newly elected General Secretary, meets Mr. Kadalia en route, and these two officials will return to Head Office after expounding the decided policy of the Union. This step has been found imperative in view of recent Communist encroachment on the work of the I.C.U.

Yehyanga ku manikazi wendhlu.

Futi lapa kuyaku qutshwa kona izindaba zonke zisebenzini ezin-gama lungu. Zinkulu ezindaba maddoda bekungu ziyintlele impela lonke uhlanga elumanyana pakati kwesizwe. zafiti huyi hiphlozela indaba enjena. Yikuzama Afrika lona lingise izizwe nizibambe nabo mnyane ninkulom ezizwe lamhlobo nina hiphlozela pakati kwesizwe, nibe na situmzi. Sengabe siyazama sahlukene siyawa.

Bareng

Bareng Bare moteng ea 2 Location boroko leha gontse bbase bogolo le becoo yago tsamisa "Bipico" Aol Afrika ka No. 2 Location kaize bo hoba bo apesa "makatsana" ba mtho ba thlooce odlare kerelecece romplan "basali" lipeteng kaize mtho ea lefathe le one otokingeyile. Re tsahabng go ga kalinko. Baka: Bomora le Baralia mtho mo No. 2 Location co-ang. Kaize ba losa cope lea ena ka linao lo tla ga le karpile "Tomo" (bride) yakta pise lo hetolwa yakta nama ke ba lihaha. Lo reng ka "malomo" a'lehatahe ya Africa (malumagatsana) flowers of the land of Africa (young ladies) gaba na nako ea go nna mo matshu aba tsali gase go coga esale gale go e go berekela ba tsame ba tsame Babonno ba lala ngeyisi baitee matlo aba tsali gaoce hoba ka veke. Thaloangwa ha reng mosekoleng seo ma-afri pokoho ea gogo emo mabogong a gago. Yaanong oa reng o lirang mo Afrika ka go lira phetogo mo mosemo so mo go one a botshelo (economic condition).

Bareng: Bare lo filio ke me-tshameko mo-bonke lo bilio ka nabo hsestamela ka mtho bare qoketela otshola oshana. Nako ea go tahameke nene yagayo ya tsho reng mo-Afrika. (what is your watchword?) Bareng bare ba evangeli bare are aneng hanna le nasali bare qokolezeng motshaheng yabo tsa...

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