

INDIAN OPINION

Founded by
MAHATMA GANDHI
- IN 1903 -

No. 36.—Vol. XXXIII

Friday, September 6th, 1935

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.
Price Fourpence.

NOTES AND NEWS

Mr. Hayles On Indian Problem In Natal

IN a very interesting article which is the seventh of the series, Mr. A. A. Hayles, editor of the *Madras Mail*, who recently visited the Union as one of the members of the Empire Press Conference, has been describing his impressions of his tour of Africa, writing about the Indian policy of the Natal Government. Mr. Hayles writes:—

It is not just that Natal, having used Indians to achieve prosperity, should treat them as helots now that fortune smiles upon her. Even today the sugar industry cannot manage without Indian workers. Natal owes to Indians, who have helped her so much, to give them a square deal. The presence of Indians in the province is almost entirely, if not wholly, the result of a policy she pursued seventy-five years ago. She could have had if she wished, insisted on the repatriation, at the cost of the sugar industry of all Indian labourers. She could have prevented, instead of which she encouraged, the immigration of the Indian traders who catered for the needs of the indentured emigrant. Had she done so, there would not today be 170,000 Indians in Natal, and there would be no Asiatic problem. No fewer than 85 per cent. of the Indians in South Africa today are South African Nationals, the second and third generation of descendants of the original indentured labourers. They have no other country, no other home. Yet Natal, and the Union Government treat them as foreigners, and deprive them of the elementary rights of citizenship, while compelling them to pay taxes, and punishing them severely for failure to do so.

Commenting on the above *The Leader* (Allahabad) writes:—

"We greatly appreciate Mr. Hayles's advocacy of the cause of the Indian community, but it is incorrect to say that Natal and the Union Government treat the Indian settlers as foreigners. They treat them worse than foreigners. Jews from Eastern Europe and other foreigners who have migrated to South Africa are treated on a basis of perfect equality with other white settlers. If the Indian

settlers are also treated as those foreigners are, they will have no cause for complaint."

Parsee New Year

The Parsee community will be celebrating their New Year on Saturday September 7. We take this opportunity of congratulating our Parsee readers and wish them peace, prosperity and happiness.

Pope On Italy's Rights

The Pope in his speech to the International Pilgrimage of Nurses, in which he referred to the Italo-Abyssinian question, declared that a war which would be nothing but a war of conquest would be unjust. On the other hand Italy says it is a war of defence and a necessary war for expansion of the Italian people and for the protection of her frontiers, and that such a war is justified. The Pope added: "If the need for expansion is a fact to be taken into consideration the right of defence has its limits and must be moderated in order not to be guilty."

It is most surprising that while the Church in South Africa is denouncing war without reservation and is offering prayers for peace the Pope should not be quite explicit in what he actually means to say. His remarks would imply that he is not quite against Italy waging war. What a calumny on Christianity!

Belgians' Bereavement

The most shocking motor accident tragedy was reported by Reuter in a message dated Aug 29 from Lucerne. It was the death of Queen Astrid the beautiful and beloved Queen of the Belgians through the crashing of the car in which she was travelling and her husband King Leopold III. was driving, into a tree on the side of the road and somersaulting into the lake Lucerne. The story is that the Queen wanted to look at a map to see the route they were going. The King himself glanced at the map, but, although his inattention to the steering wheel was only momentary, it was sufficient to let the wheels deviate, causing a violent swerve, after which the car struck two trees and plunged into the lake. The King had

just taken the wheel from his chauffeur and the Queen was seated on his right. Both were in high spirits. The chauffeur and a lady-in-waiting were seated behind. The King and other inmates of the car were not seriously hurt. Within 18 months this is the second tragedy befallen the Belgian Royal Family. The late King Albert also met his death by an accident while mountaineering. The sad news has evoked world wide sorrow and sympathy for the King, whose grief can have no bounds, and the bereaved Royal Family and the people of Belgium.

C.B. and I.S.A. Bulletin

We have received the first copy of "The Colonial Born and Indian Settlers Association Bulletin," which is stated to be the official organ of the Maritzburg Branch of the above Association. The present is the August number and is issued monthly gratis. In its introduction it describes how the Association came into existence and states that the Association stands for truth, fairplay and justice. "We are founded on Truth; we stand on Truth, and we will continue to exist on Truth" it declares. It further states that the Association stands for and protects the interests of the whole of the permanent population as well as Colonial Borns. While welcoming this Bulletin we congratulate the founders for having Truth as their watchword. Our leader Mahatma Gandhi who spent twenty years of his life in the service of South African Indians has been in an incessant search for Truth. Truth is God, and one who bases his foundation on Truth bases his foundation on God, Love and Righteousness. The path of Truth is a narrow and difficult one. One who stands for Truth has to walk on the edge of a sword. Truth has no room for hatred, or jealousy. Therefore with Truth as their watchword the Colonial Born and Indian Settlers Association must elevate themselves and elevate the community.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1935

British Rule In India

A STATEMENT made by Dr. E. R. Roux, in the course of a lecture delivered by him recently on "British Rule In India" under the auspices of the Durban Indian Youth Movement, that a minimum of 75 per cent. of India's revenue was exhausted in the maintenance of the British Army and Navy in India as well as the pensions that were annually drawn from the same source, prompted a reply from Bishop C. J. Ferguson Davie, from the Fort Hare Native College, who by quoting figures from the Whitaker's Almanac maintained that Dr. Roux's statement was incorrect and that it did a grave injustice to the Government of India and the British Government. Dr. Roux made an explanation to that that he had only repeated what was said by a member of the audience at a previous meeting. Bishop Ferguson Davie refers to the subject once again in his letter published elsewhere in this issue.

We have so much of our own troubles in this country that we have hardly time to discuss vital matters pertaining to Indian politics. We can well afford to let them alone to be dealt with by leaders in India who are well able to do so without the aid or interference of outsiders. Nor can we in South Africa claim to speak on questions relating to India with any authority, much less on the question of Indian finance which baffles the minds of even the best economists. We cannot, however, ignore the importance of Bishop Ferguson Davie's letter which has made it incumbent on us to deal with it editorially.

The question of army expenditure in India is not so very light as the Bishop tries to make one believe. If we attempt to argue on figures we think both the Bishop and we will be groping in the dark, for we have no accurate figures available here and presumptions and assumptions based on them will take us nowhere. We must, therefore, rely only on facts placed before us by men who have made a deep study of every aspect of Indian politics and who are able to speak on those matters with authority, much more than any of us in South Africa.

We will quote here some comparative figures about the wealth, revenue and expenditure of India which have been extracted from "Planned Economy for India" a book written by the experienced pen of Sir Vishwashwarayan and published only this year and, which are more telling than all the possible arguments the Bishop may choose to put forward. Here they are:—

In 1930-31 the military expense for India was Rs. 60 crores and in 1932-33 it was Rs. 51 crores. As against that the military expenditure of Great Britain was Rs. 118 crores, that of America was Rs. 169 crores, Japan Rs. 63, and that of Canada was only Rs. 3 crores.

The wealth of British India is considered to be Rs. 12,000 crores, whereas America's wealth is Rs. 112,315 crores—nine times more than that of India. Be it remembered that India's population is three times that of America. Great Britain's wealth is Rs. 29,432 crores, two and a half times more than India's wealth. The wealth of the whole world is estimated to be Rs. 277,777 crores. America has forty per cent of the world's wealth, while her population is only seven per cent. India's population is seventeen per cent. while her wealth is only five per cent.

The average annual income per head in India was estimated to be Rs. 82 but owing to the present depression times it has fallen to Rs. 55. As against this the average annual income per head in Japan is estimated to be Rs. 271, in Germany Rs. 634, in England Rs. 1092, in Canada Rs. 1268, in France Rs. 636 and in America Rs. 2053.

The average income of an Englishman is thirteen times and that of an American twenty-five times that of an Indian.

During the last Great War India supplied 25 per cent. of the total Imperial force while all the Colonies put together supplied only twelve per cent.

Mr. George Lansbury states that the war cost Indian £207,520,000 which forms a great part of her present debt. She also gave a gift of £100,000,000 towards the war cost, and all these from a people whose earning capacity is the lowest.

The above figures speak for themselves.

Now if we were to take Bishop Ferguson Davie's argument seriously then the Indian National Congress which represents the people of India and with which are associated the names of Sir William Wedderburn, Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, G. K. Gokhale and scores of other distinguished friends and leaders of India, must be taken to be a fool and a knave for crying for the last fifty years against the very heavy army expenditure and the Civil Service in India which is the costliest in the world.

It is not Bishop Ferguson Davie alone who says that the Army in India is kept for external defence. Englishmen make

much of this "defence" as if they carried on the work of "defence" in India's interest. They ignore the fact that, while in free countries "defence" means defending their freedom, in India it means the maintenance of the subjection of India to Britain so that the British garrison and the Indian mercenary army actually protect the British estate of India. The Bishop scornfully draws our attention to the recent events in Lahore and justifies, as has been done by so many Englishmen, the presence of an expensive army to "prevent bloodshed in the country itself." But, surely, is that finger of scorn to be directed towards the people of India? Or very rightly towards British rule in India? If over a century and a half of British rule in India has still kept the communities in the country fighting among themselves it is indeed a sorry reflection on the fitness of that rule to continue any longer.

The Bishop then goes on to criticise the reference made by Dr. Roux to commercial exploitation of India by the British and in defence asks whether Indians would not claim the right to make a profit in South Africa in their shops and business firms without being accused of exploiting South Africa. The Bishop seems to have lost the point. It is not the British firms in India that are blamed for exploiting India. By his long experience in India the Bishop must at least have noticed the contrast between the liberality of the people of India towards outsiders who have settled in their country and the meanness of the Europeans of South Africa towards British Indians who have settled in this country. But what actually is meant by commercial exploitation is that India's national industries have been killed—history tells you how brutally they have been killed—so that Manchester and Lancashire may feed on the millions of India, and projects such as the filling of Back Bay in Bombay which was an utterly useless waste of millions of rupees which did nothing beyond benefiting British industries thus draining India to fill the British treasury.

Then again what nation is there in the world which allows the free import of foreign goods to the detriment of goods produced in its own country? But India in bondage of Britain is compelled to import British goods to the detriment of her own production. That surely does not prove that Britain rules India for the good of India! And to quote yet another instance let us take the present drain of gold from India. Why has Britain taken away from India, in the face of the strongest possible opposition of the people of India and the commercial institutions of India, gold by the billions and is still draining India of every ounce of it? Is that also for the good of India? It would rather appear to be for the good of Britain so that she has her treasury full in case of

any contingency like another war for instance.

The Bishop asks us not to judge the British in Civil and Military departments harshly for they have rightly earned the reward for services rendered to India frequently at very great strain.

We do not deny that the Bishop who has spent several years in India has worked for what he believed to be the good of India with the true spirit of service. But he is apt to make a mistake like all good souls do of judging others like themselves. India's bitter experience, however, does not allow her to do otherwise than to look harshly towards British rule in India. The most frequently and declared claim made by England in justification of her rule of India, is that she is there "for India's good." But there are other authorities with wider experience than Bishop Fer-

guson Davie whose statements are quite the contrary. This is what Sir William Joynson Hicks, Home Secretary in Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet said: "We did not conquer India for India's benefit. I know it is said at missionary meetings that we conquered India to raise the level of the Indians. That is cant. We conquered India as an outlet for the goods of Great Britain. We conquered her by the sword, and by the sword we should hold her. We hold India as the finest outlet for British goods as a whole, and for Lancashire goods in particular." And this is what that great and noble soul, the Rev. C. F. Andrews, who has spent his whole life in the service of India, and whose truthfulness and fair mindedness neither Englishmen nor Indians can challenge, has said: "Our whole British talk about being trustees of India" about

coming to India 'to save her,' about 'bearing the white man's burden,' about ruling India 'for her good,' and all the rest, is the biggest hypocrisy on God's earth." There can be no stronger indictment than this against British rule in India.

Fountain of Wisdom

*What will you know of happiness, when you have not walked in the vale of misery?
What will you know of freedom, when you have not cried aloud against bondage?
What will you know of love, when you have not longed to escape from the corruption of love?*

To realize the Ecstasy of Life, ride on the wave of enthusiasm; not falsely stimulated, but awakened through love and true perception. Truth is clear to the man of anxious search.—KRISHNAMURTI.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

COST OF BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY IN INDIA

To the Editor "INDIAN OPINION"

SIR,—I see that Dr. Roux in your issue of August 16th writes that he was misrepresented (as I had imagined) as having said himself that a "minimum of 75% of India's Revenue was exhausted in the maintenance of the British Army and Navy in India as well as the pensions that were annually drawn from the same source." As he writes in that issue, he "merely referred to the figures as having been mentioned by a member of the audience at the previous meeting in the Gandhi Library." I rather wish that when he mentioned it he had pointed out its inaccuracy, since even when such a sum is made to include pay and pensions to Indians as well as to British it does not come to half that proportion of the total Revenue of India. He quotes from a book by Joan Beauchamp about the cost of the Army. In my calculation I had not only taken into account the difference of the rate of pay of the Indian and British soldiers but had not referred your readers to the page of the Simon Commission Report on which the statement of that difference was given.

I agree with the figures which he quotes as regards the amount spent on Education and on Medicine and public health. I wish they were larger. But although I agree that 50 Crores of rupees was the total expenditure on the defence forces (including of course the Indian proportion of them which costs about 30%) I still demur to the idea that this represents over 40% of the total expenditure. It is just over 40% of the central expenditure but is under 24% of the total revenue. The cost of the Defence Forces in Britain is only about 12%, but the interest etc on War

Loans (i.e. the paying for National protection in the past) is nearly double as much, making about 35% altogether for present and past protection. India is paying for her present and past protection a smaller proportion of her total Revenue than England. The British Army in India has since July 1914 been diminished from 75,000 to 57,000, that is by 24%, and I am sure all statesmen wish it to be cut down as far as is compatible with safety. It must however be remembered that, as recent events in Lahore have shown, the Army in India is not only necessary for external defence but also at times to prevent blood-shed in the country itself.

Dr Roux refers to commercial exploitation of India by the British. Undoubtedly profits are made by the British in trade in India. The readers of INDIAN OPINION will I expect hold that Indians have a right to make a profit in South Africa in their shops and business firms without being accused of exploiting South Africa. May not British firms also make a profit in India without incurring a similar suspicion?

Dr. Roux finishes his letter by asserting that the Tribute which the imperial power draws from India "certainly amounts to many hundreds of millions of pounds per annum." Now the total exports from the whole of the British Empire into India, including government stores and treasures as well as private merchandise, comes to less than fifty million pounds per annum. There are no payments made by India to the government of Great Britain, except the small amount for the upkeep of the

Indian Office. India also pays to England interest on the loans which she has borrowed in England for development etc, the interest being lower than she would have had to pay had she raised the money out of England or apart from British security. There are also such pensions paid in England (very largely previously cut from the pay of the pensioners). Taking all these various details into account (price of goods sold to India, pensions, interest and so on) the total amount paid, every bit of which is for goods, money or work already received, comes to well under one hundred million pounds a year. How then can the "tribute" amount to many hundreds of millions of pounds per annum?

I would ask any Indian business man how it would be possible to make many hundreds of pounds of profit if his total sales came to less than one hundred pounds.

I am afraid, Sir, that I have taken up too much of your valuable space and I must thank you for inserting my letter. But it happens that I have known personally some of those who have been engaged in the Financial Department of the Government of India as well as Indians and British in most of the other Civil and military departments. And I know that they have done their best for India, frequently at very great strain. I therefore naturally do not wish Indians in this country to be led to judge them or the British Government harshly on inaccurate information.

Yours faithfully,

C. J. FERGUSON-DAVIE (Pesho).

[This letter is referred to in our leading columns—Ed. I.O.]

MR. GEORGE LANSBURY ON INDIA'S RIGHT TO FREEDOM

By

RAMANANDA CHATTERJEE
Editor, 'Modern Review'

(Continued from last week)

THE Sovereign of the British Empire being the Sovereign, not owing her or his position directly to the will of the people, it would not be proper to Ask why, if nothing but an Act of Parliament is binding, did she or he make any promise. But as regards lesser persons, it may be asked whether they knew that their words, not being Acts of Parliament, were valueless. If they knew, why, with what object, did they make promises, enter into any pact, etc.? If they did not know, why were ignorant men like them placed in such responsible position as those of Prime Minister, Secretary of State, Viceroy, etc., misleading Indians to draw from their unauthorized promises the wrong conclusion that Napoleon's phrase "perfidé Albion" is a correct characterization and that no Englishman can be trusted.

Besides more or less familiar extracts from royal proclamations and utterances of responsible officers of the Crown which gave rise to hopes of self-rule in the minds of Indians, Mr. Lansbury has reproduced in his book from various publications passages which are less widely known. Some of these are quoted below.

"There is no doubt that many of those who now hesitate to give any measure of real self-government to India are themselves in great measure responsible for the hopes that have been kindled in Indian hearts. India played a great part in world war and her consequent change in status was recognised on all hands. How great her help was—in addition to a gift to us of £100,000,000—is graphically described by the late Lord Birkenhead in his book: 'The winter campaign of 1914-15 would have witnessed the loss of the Channel ports but for the stubborn valour of the Indian Corps. . . . Without India, the war would have been immensely prolonged, if, indeed, without her help it could have been brought to a victorious conclusion. . . . India is an incalculable asset to the mother country.' (It is a ridiculous and insulting falsehood to say that Britain is the mother country of India.—Ramananda Chatterjee.) It is calculated that the war cost India—in all some £207,500,000, and this forms a great part of her present debt. The war, we were everywhere told, was fought for freedom and self-determination. Indians, too, claimed that they were entitled to participate in these, the birth-

right of every people. This was recognized by our Government. . . ."
Mr Lansbury says that the British Cabinet was not alone in recognizing (of course, only in words not in deeds) the claims of Indians.

"The Imperial War Cabinet, composed of members of various parts of the British Dominions, besides India, also freely acknowledged it. At the Imperial War Conference of 1917, a resolution was passed declaring that a readjustment of the relations of the component parts of the empire should form the subject of a special Imperial Conference to be summoned as soon as possible after the end of the war, and that this readjustment should be based upon a full recognition of Dominions as autonomous nations of an Imperial Commonwealth and of India as an important portion of the same, and should recognize the right of the Dominions and India to an adequate voice in foreign policy and in foreign relations, and should provide effective arrangements for continuous consultation in all important matters of common imperial concern, and for such necessary concerted action, founded on consultation, as the several Governments may determine."

Mr. Lansbury's comment on this resolution of the Imperial Conference is that

"If, therefore, it was agreed as far back as 1917 that India was entitled of right to have an adequate voice in the foreign policy and foreign relations of the whole of the British Commonwealth of Nations, is it not rather anomalous that she is today denied any voice even in her own foreign affairs?"

Any honest and straightforward man would certainly ask the question which Mr. Lansbury has put. But perhaps it has not struck him that in the resolution, worded somewhat diplomatically, a full recognition of the Dominions alone as *autonomous nations* of an Imperial Commonwealth has been asked for, it has not been said there that India also should be recognized as an autonomous nation. For India different language has been used—it is only to be recog-

nized as "an important portion of the same." Hence, the consultation of India may mean, as in practice it has meant, the consultation of the non-national Government of India.

Mr. Lansbury proceeds to state:

"Not long afterwards the Leader of the House of Commons, Mr. (now Sir) Austain Chamberlain, speaking with the approval of all parties, said in the House on August 6th, 1918, words that were rightly intended to reach India and were believed there to be the considered statement of His Majesty's Government, which would be implemented to the full: 'This year' apart from the Secretary of State, who sits in the Imperial War Cabinet as one of the British Minister dealing with imperial affairs, India sits there with her own right. (Not India, but the *British Government of India. R. C.*) A new recognition has been given to the equality of status of India (There is no such equality in practice, R. C.) and to her right of reciprocal treatment as between the Dominions and India of Great Britain and India and their respective citizens. In these matters, within the last few years, India has leapt suddenly into a place which is equal with other great portions of His Majesty's Dominions."

In view of the real state of things, it must be said that this equal place is all moonshine, as Mr. Lansbury's own comment shows:

"It must, however, be clearly understood that so far the British Government had not conceded to India the right to choose her own representatives to sit either in the War Cabinet or to attend Imperial Conferences; there was no responsible Indian authority to make such appointments, just as to day representatives sent to speak for India at the League of Nations Council and Assembly, the International Labour Office or Imperial Conferences, are appointed by a Government responsible not to the Indian people but to the Viceroy. They represent the British ruling class and under the new constitution will continue to do the same."

To be continued

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

Bombay, August 12. (By Air Mail).

Appointment Of New Viceroy

YET another Viceroy has been appointed to rule over India. Lord Linlithgow's appointment did not come as a surprise to anyone as it had long since been expected. He is a favourite of Mr. Baldwin and the Conservative party and the fact that he was left out of the British Cabinet had confirmed the surmise that he was to succeed Lord Willingdon. His connection with India has only been the chairmanship of the Royal Commission on Agriculture that toured India in 26-27. Later on he was appointed the President of the Joint Select Committee on Indian Reform and as such had done a good deal to represent the tory school of thought.

His appointment, like the appointment of every new Viceroy, has been hailed as the best that could have been possible by the British, the Anglo-Indian and the loyalist press. His great virtues of head and heart are being recounted much as they were recounted in the case of Willingdon, Irwin, Reading when they were appointed. To sing the praises of every new incumbent of office has become a stale habit of all such papers and means little. As far as this country is concerned, it has neither reason to be happy nor sorry, for every one knows that so far as Indian interests are concerned one Viceroy is as bad or as good as the other. The policy is dictated from Whitehall and the Viceroy has to carry it out in India. And then Linlithgow is much a true-blue conservative as Willingdon and can be depended upon to rule much as his predecessor in office has ruled with the help of ordinances, emergency laws and regulations.

Lord Linlithgow would be the first Viceroy under the new constitution which he, so to speak, will bring with him to India. But knowing as we do the unlimited powers vested by the new constitution in the hands of the Viceroy, we cannot expect him to be a constitutional Governor-General as Lord Willingdon had hoped to be when he first landed in India.

Khudai Khidmatgars

Most of the readers of the **INDIAN OPINION**, I am sure, will be acquainted with the name of Doctor Khan Sahib, who along with his brother Abdul Ghaffar Khan (the Frontier Gandhi) is the acknowledged leader of the North Western Frontier Province. At the last Assembly election, though he was not present in his province, he was elected

by a large majority and at the last session of the Assembly at Delhi made a historic speech describing the state of affairs in the Frontier and the repressive measures adopted by the Government to stamp out the Khudai Khidmatgar movement, which is popularly known as the Red Shirt movement. This organisation founded by these two brothers for the social, educational and political advancement of their provinces was later merged with the Congress. The name of the members of the party is Khudai Khidmatgars (or servants of God) and, as the name implies, their aim is to serve humanity. They had nothing to do with the Communists and they are miscalled Red Shirts as they used shirts of a colour akin to red. They worked loyally with the Congress during the last civil disobedience movement and the sacrifices of the Frontier men are a glorious chapter in the history of the Congress. Along with the Congress this organisation was also declared illegal but when the ban was lifted from the Congress the Khudai Khidmatgars remained an illegal body. Since then many attempts have been made to have this unjust ban removed but to no success.

Now Doctor Khan Sahib, who in the absence of his brother in jail, is the leader of the Frontier, has issued a statement asking Government either to remove the ban from Khudai Khidmatgars or to prove that they ever swerved from the path of truth and non-violence which they share in common with the Indian National Congress. In the statement Doctor Khan Sahib again traces the history of the organisation, how every member was sworn on Holy Quran to follow truth and non-violence, how they worked for the educational and social welfare of their province and how ultimately they joined hands with the Congress. The organization became a part and parcel of the Congress and "to treat it as separate from the Congress is to charge it with dishonesty and secret violence which even its worst opponents in the province do not allege." He wants the Government to lift this invidious ban "as fair play and not as favour."

But the Government have refused, in the past to lift it and it is doubtful that even now they will see the extreme folly of their action.

Indian Goods For Abyssinia

As should have been expected Indians have all along been sympathising with Abyssinia in her recent troubles with Italy. It seems Italy too like other

Imperialist powers of Europe is determined to carve out an empire for herself in the East. And India with the experience of one Imperialist domination cannot but sympathise with Abyssinia. The fact is that by now all the Eastern nations have come to realize that western nations stand by one another in their Imperialist ventures, therefore, as a defensive the Eastern—the Asiatic and the African—nations should learn to help one another against the common menace of the western imperialism. Abyssinia is receiving the moral, as well as the material support of the people of the East. The Abyssinian army, we hear, is being organized by a Turkish general. The neighbouring Muslim tribes have promised support and the Imam of Yemen has, while disallowing the same concession to Italy, allowed the emperor of Abyssinia to recruit soldiers in his territory. India in her present subject condition, can do little to help Abyssinia materially but the press has been consistently condemning Mussolini and supporting Ras Tafari. A member of the Central province Legislative Council gave notice of a resolution sympathising with the people of Abyssinia but the Governor has disallowed the motion.

It is also understood that certain merchants of Bombay are sending out large shipments of commodities, like grain, foodstuffs, shoes, etc to Abyssinia.

Indian Journalists Meet

For the first time the journalists of India will be meeting in conference at Calcutta on the 17 and 18 instant. Many problems affecting the Indian journalist will, come up for discussion like the repressive legislation affecting the press, creation of a united front of journalists, and the economic condition of newspaper workers. On this occasion messages have been received from all prominent leaders of India conveying their good wishes for the success of the conference. A message has also been received from certain labour members of the British Parliament headed by Mr. George Lansbury wishing success to the deliberations.

Soldiers Create Ugly Incident

Some days ago certain soldiers of the Kings Regiment stationed at Jubbulpore are alleged to have committed arson, murder and riot in a village called Benda. Several innocent persons are said to have suffered badly at the hands of the soldiers. Since then great public resentment has prevailed and the civil and military authorities

are busy making enquiries. An Adjournment motion was passed by the C.P. council now sitting at Nagpur censuring the Government's delay in bringing the soldiers to justice. Another adjournment motion, it is expected, will be moved by Congress M.L.A.'s at the autumn session at Simla.

Swadeshi Goods For Government Houses

The huge expenditure that is incurred by provincial governments on the upkeep of Governor's residences is well-known. Most of the things used for their furnishing and equipment are of foreign make, and thus the money goes out of India. It was therefore, an eminently sensible suggestion that Mr. Lakshmiapaty, the Congress member, made in the Madras Council the other day saying that swadeshi articles should be used in Government houses. The occasion was a demand of Rs 46,000 made by the Government for the renewal of furniture in the Government House. She main

tained that the money should not be granted as many nation-building schemes had been rejected by the Government on the excuse of lack of funds. If the money has to be spent, she said, why should we not keep it in our own country by supplying Indian made goods for the Government House. Her motion was, however, rejected as the nature of the present council is predominantly reactionary.

Cricke. Tour

A very important meeting of the Board of Control of Cricket in India was held yesterday at Bombay. It was resolved to appoint a selection committee consisting of Prince Duleepsinghji, Nawab of Pataudi and Dr. Kanga to choose the personnel of the Indian teams to meet the Australians and the British team when the Indians go on a tour next year.

In succession to Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, the Nawab of Bhopal was elected President.

Floods In Punjab

Owing to the continuous and heavy rains in the hills several rivers in the Punjab are flooded but no damage to life is reported. Several bridges have been washed away and traffic on the Kangra Valley Railway has been temporarily suspended.

Tulsidas Anniversary

The third centenary of Tulsidas, famous Hindi scholar, poet and saint was celebrated at Bombay during the mail week. At a meeting held speeches were made recalling the glorious life of the great savant of India who gave to the world the great epic Ramayana.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru To Be Released

The *United Press* understands that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be released in October next in view of the fact that the concession earned by him, according to jail regulations, will lessen his term of imprisonment by four months.

Things In General

Tanganyika Future—S.A.'s Spoil (?)

THE recent letter of Admiral S. de Horsey to the London Press, suggesting the return of Tanganyika to Germany is replied to by Colonel Lord Kitchner in a letter from Kenya published in *The Daily Telegraph*. He says that the suggestion causes concern to some of them there, who hope in the near future to be united to the South African Dominion. To give Tanganyika to Germany, he says, would be a poor return to General Smuts, who commanded, and to the South Africans and colonists who, with the Indians, provided the main fighting force there. "If Germany obtained a footing in Tanganyika, is she likely to be content to remain there? Tanganyika is part of South Africa and to South Africa she rightly belongs. Should South Africa, with the approval of Great Britain, apply to the League for the transfer of the Mandate, it could not well be refused."

New Mosque At Malay Location

At a large gathering of Muslims assembled to witness the laying of the corner stone of the Mosque now being rebuilt in Malay Location, Johannesburg, Mr. G. S. Razdin, the chairman of the Transvaal Malay Association, presided. The Naseria Hall was packed to overflowing, many standing outside. Among those present were Messrs. Moulvi Goolam Mohiyooddeen Haswaray, Fazandar, Ebrahim Jamal, I. E. Dadabhay, M. M. Patel, S. M. Nana, E. S. Dangor, M. E. Bhyat, Bahadur Khan, Bhyat & Co. of Bokaburg, A. D. Mall, Nassim Mowlabux Hajee Mohamed Badar, Imam Mohamed

Khalil, Hajee Moti and many other prominent Muslims. The ceremony began by recitation from the Holy Quran by Imam Ahmed Siraj, Imam Ismail, Mr. Suliman Mowlabux, S. M. Hajee Abdoola and Imam Mohamed Khalil. After the recitation, the chairman Mr. G. S. Razdin addressed the gathering at great length and said that he was glad to announce that the money for the materials for the foundation of the Mosque had been given by the Muslim ladies for which the community was grateful and he was also thankful to the Muslim gentlemen who had so generously contributed towards the funds. He was also thankful to masons, carpenters, bricklayers and other workers for the labour of love that they had given and are giving, free of any charge whatsoever. "May Allah reward them for that labour of love. The chairman, moreover, said that the time had come for all Muslims to unite and work together for the common good. They must forget the past and forgive. He was indeed happy to see such a large gathering. It was true that a great deal of the work had been done but much was yet to be done and for that purpose funds were needed. The chairman then called upon Moulvi Goolam Mohiyooddin Haswaraj to lay the corner stone. The Moulvi Sahab, assisted by Hajee Mohamed Bader, in laying the corner stone of the Mosque recited some verses from the Holy Quran and explained that the best place in the world is the Mosque and that it was one of the best acts to help in its construction. Mr. Ebrahim Jamal said that he was glad to see the progress the Masjid had made in its erection and hoped that in good time it would be completed. He was, said Mr. Jamal, ever ready to help all good causes. Mr. Fazandar after exhorting

others to help the funds donated £10 10s. Several other gentlemen also donated. Mr. S. M. Nana spoke at some length and said that co-operation was essential and appealed to all to help and unite. Among other speakers were Messrs. M. M. Patel, Imam Mohamed Khalil, Nassim Mowlabux, Hajee Moti and A. A. Mirza. The meeting then terminated with prayers after taking light refreshments.

Islamic Boycott of Italy?

The Islamic Association of Berlin has cabled to the Islamic Congress at Jerusalem calling for a boycott of Italian goods. It has also sent a telegram of goodwill and wishes for peace to the Emperor of Ethiopia.

"Blackdragons" Society Taking Measures

Leaders of the "Blackdragon" Society, which was largely responsible for Japanese declaration of war against Russia in 1904 and her withdrawal from the League of Nations, have decided to cable to Signor Mussolini, denouncing Italy's attitude to Ethiopia and urging him to withdraw troops and abandon the policy of aggression. They also called on Premier and the Foreign Minister and requested them to take "adequate measures" to settle the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

Huge Concessions To British Corporation

The sole rights to oil, minerals and other natural resources over half the empire for a period of 75 years reported to have been given by Ethiopia to the African Exploitation Development Corporation has created a great deal of sensation and is expected to have a far reaching effect on the present Italo-Abyssinia dispute.

AREA DECLARED A SLUM

HEALTH COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

SIXTEEN acres of land in the Mayville district, and on which stand some 34 properties have been classified as slum land by the City Council Public Health Committee, and the necessary recommendation will now go before the Council. The properties, it is understood, are mainly Indian dwellings and shops.

The Public Health Committee on at least five occasions has heard evidence from the landowners affected, who are under obligation to show cause why their premises, if a nuisance exists there, should not be declared unfit for human habitation. It is also understood that should the Council agree to the Public Health Committee's decision the recommendation will be sent to the Minister of Public Health for his approval. Any landowner who feels dissatisfied with the Council's declaration has the

right to apply to the Minister of Health on the matter. Should the Minister decide in favour of the Council, the latter will then have to arrive at a price to be paid for the land.

There are two methods to settle this—first, by mutual agreement between owner and Council; and secondly, by calling in arbitrators, whom the Minister has already appointed.

It is learned that under the powers of expropriation the City Council is not permitted to pay more than 30 per cent. of the municipal valuation for dwellings, and where trading concerns are involved the Council are permitted to pay for goodwill only for premises on which no nuisance exists.

It was suggested in certain quarters that the committee did have in mind the acquisition of this land by agreement, and as a result of this several property

owners have already put in with their claim the cost price of that land. It would appear that these figures are far in excess of the municipal valuation.

[Note: It has come to our notice that some interested property owners have approached the City Council in co-operation with Congress leaders to come to a mutual understanding, while no steps have been taken to protest against the unjust working of the Slums Act. It is not in the common interests of the community for interested parties to try to achieve their own ends and to sit quiet disregarding the fate of the rest of the community. We hope the necessary representations on behalf of the community will be made by the leaders in regard to the Slums Act for it will have very far reaching effects if we lie low at the very outset—Ed. I.O.]



Mr. ALI BEY the well-known Turkish wrestler (Left), his Manager Mr. E. H. ISMAIL (Right) and Mrs. ALI BEY.

Turkish Wrestler And His Wife Touring South Africa

MR. ALI BEY has recently come from the United States and is touring the Union and displaying his wrestling feats which are watched with keen interest by all sections. He is more than a professional wrestler. Both Mr. Bey and Mrs. Bey have a charming personality. Mr. Ali Bey was born in Turkey but had spent his lifetime in the United States while Mrs. Bey was born in the United States. Mr. Bey who has been wrestling for about 25 years has met in South Africa up to now Masked Marvel, Harry Mamos, George Boganski and Louis Pergantes and has won all his bouts with the exception of one drawn. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bey have come in close touch with Indian life and while Kamal Pasha is doing reform work in Turkey Mrs. Bey has shown a little of that spirit in South Africa among the many Indian families she has visited and where the orthodox purda system is still being observed. Last Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Bey visited Mahatma Gandhi's Phoenix Settlement where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Manilal Gandhi. After touring the Union Mr. and Mrs. Bey will pay a visit to their ancestral home in Turkey and then return to the United States. Mr. Bey has enjoyed his stay in South Africa and expresses his profound appreciation of the local sporting crowds.

South African News In Brief

Marriage of Young Mr. V. S. C. Pather

THE marriage of Mr. C. Jagathesan Pather, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. V. S. C. Pather with Pushpavathi Ammal, youngest daughter of the late Mr. M. N. Moodliar of Umzinto took place on Sunday September 1, at the bridegroom's residence at "Sarojini Villa," 26 Beatrice Street, Durban. A special Pandal was erected for the invited guests who were numerous and representing all sections of the community. Nuptial ceremony was performed by Mr. Naynah Raj the well-known Hindu Priest, and the bride and bridegroom were the recipients of numerous valuable gifts and messages of good wishes. We heartily congratulate the married couple and wish them every happiness in their future life.

Shri Gopallal Temple (Verulam)

At a meeting held in the Shri Gopallal Temple Hall on Sunday, September 1, the following new office-bearers for the Temple were elected: Babu Talwantsingh, Life President; R. Talwantsingh, President; Jutha Jeewa, Vice-President; D. Sewsunker, Secretary; L. Rajcoomar, Asst. Secretary; Pahlad Raghooonun, Treasurer; Committee members: Chornital Raghavje, S. Sham, S. M. Singh, S. R. Maharaj, M. Mabilali, J. R. Talwantsingh Ramdayal, Rambhujjan, Ajodhapershad, N. Jugrath and Dhanjee Ramjee.

Mahomedans Pray For Peace

The Durban Mahomedan community last Friday off red special prayers for the peace of the world. In the two mosques in West and Grey Streets the usual prayers at one o'clock were followed by special prayers lasting 10 to 15 minutes. While they were offered for general international peace, they referred specially to the Italo-Abyssinian dispute. About 500 worshippers attended at the Grey Street Mosque, where they were led by the High Priest, Iman Abdul Samad. At the West Street mosque, where the priest, Ebrahim Haffjee officiated, some 200 Mahomedans were present.

Popular Ladysmith Magistrate

A farewell banquet was given by Mr. R. Singh, a prominent resident of Ladysmith in honour of Major G. L. R. Harries, the local Magistrate who left on Sept 1 to take up the appointment of Chief Magistrate at Kimberley. The Mayor and other prominent Europeans and Indians were present. Major Harries was presented with an illuminated address. The Mayor of Ladysmith (Mr. P. B. Carter) presided when Major and Mrs. Harries were the guests of the Indian community of the town and were made the recipients of a handsome West-

Homeward Bound

Captain Lewis Byron, M.P.C., deputy chairman of the Natal Provincial Council, is visiting his father, Mr John By-

Prayer For Peace Special Call By Bishops

THE Archbishop of Capetown has issued the following prayer for peace on behalf of the Bishops;

The Bishops of the Church of the Province of South Africa, noting that Abyssinia has offered arbitration on all the issues involved in her dispute with Italy and has undertaken beforehand to accept any decisions of the League Council or the arbitrators and considering the clauses of the Covenant of the League of Nations as set out below and believing that the great security for peace in the world lies in a strong support being given to the principles thus set forth and realising the great and growing danger of war and the incalculable consequences which will follow to the collective system if war breaks out, call on all Christian people to pray earnestly for the peaceful settlement of the present dispute and assure His Majesty's Government in South Africa of the warm support of public opinion of any measures which they may consider wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations.

By Article X. of the Covenant it is the duty of every member of the League to respect and preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of Abyssinia.

By Article XI. every war or threat of war is a matter of concern to the whole League.

By Articles XII. to XV. all members of the League are bound to seek peaceful settlement for their disputes.

By Article XVI., as explained in Annex F. attached to the Treaty of Locarno, it is the duty of the members of the League to sever economic and financial relations with and to apply whatever military, naval and air measures their military situation and their geographical positions allow against a State resorting to war in breach of its Covenants under Articles XII., XIII and XV.

ron, at Beckenham, Kent. Mr. Byron was formerly well-known in South African shipping circles and is now in his 90th year.

Commissioners Of Oaths

The following have been appointed Commissioners of Oaths. Mr. Abou Suliman for the District of Pretoria. Mr. Moses Dawood Coovadia for the District of Bethal. Mr. Nathoo V. Morar for the District of Dundee.

Muslim Youth League

The newly formed Muslim Youth League of Durban had sent an invitation to Sir Mahomed Iqbal at Lahore to visit South Africa on a lecture tour. The League has now received a reply from Sir Mahomed regretting his inability to accede to their request.

Andhra Maha Sabha of South Africa

The Fourth Anniversary Celebration and Annual general meeting of the above Sabha was held in the Hindu Tamil Institute on Sunday August 18. The President Mr. V. M. Naidoo presided and was supported by the Joint Hon. Secretaries Messrs. A. J. Naidoo and D. V. Naidoo and other Officials. Havan and Prayers were performed by Mr. V. C. Nyanah Raj. Songs and hymns in Telugu were rendered by the children of the Stella Hill and District Andhra Patasala. The audience particularly appreciated the classical songs and selections sung by the Misses. G. Latchamamma David, A. Latchamamma, M. A. Latchamamma and B. Parvathi all of Stella Hill. Telugu folklore songs were sung by the children of the Corporation Andhra Patasala. The President in his welcome address appealed to all members of the Andhra Community to make every effort to educate their children in their mother-tongue in conjunction with the English language. He also stressed upon the importance of every Telugu becoming a member of the Sabha. Speeches were also made by Messrs. A. P. Naidoo (Patron), A. B. Naidoo, R. R. Balram Naidoo, C. R. Naidoo, Nyanah Raj (Vice-President), Mr. L. R. Frank representing the Padmaranjani Andhra Sabha of Roseburgh, and Mr. B. Veerasamy Naidoo of Stanger Andhra Sabha. After the usual elections the meeting concluded with prayers.

Dr. Godfrey Getting Better

Dr. W. Godfrey who was injured is progressing most favourably. He is moving about comfortably and will be returning to Johannesburg at the weekend. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Godfrey and their son, Dr. E. Godfrey, who has temporarily cancelled his return to Edinburgh.

The Sporting World

Are You A Sportsman?

AS A PLAYER.

Think:

1. Do you play the Game for the Game's sake?
 2. Do you play for your team, and not for yourself?
 3. Do you carry out your captain's orders without question or criticism?
 4. Do you accept the umpire's decision absolutely?
 5. Do you win without swank and lose without grouching?
 6. Would you rather lose than do anything which you are not sure is fair?
- Then you are on the way to become a sportsman.

AS A SPECTATOR.

1. Do you refuse to cheer good play by your opponents?
 2. Do you boo the umpire when he gives a decision you don't like?
 3. Do you want to see your side win if it does not deserve to?
 4. Do you quarrel with spectators for backing the other side?
- Then you are no sportsman. Try to become one.

—Rev. DE COUROY LAFFAN

Japan's Olympic Team

The Japanese Amateur Athletic Association has announced that it will send 373 athletes to the Berlin Olympic games in 1936. Except for the United States no land has ever sent such a large team overseas to an Olympic festival. Japan is sending a group three times as large as that which travelled to California in 1932, and the two expeditions to Garmisch-Partenkirchen and Berlin will cost about 1,240,000 yen, or £200 per man. This sum is triple that expended for the trips to Lake Placid and Los Angeles. The greater portion (800,000 yen) will be provided by the Government, and it is hoped that the remaining sum can be raised through street collecting and private donations. The team is composed of 31 officials, 260 athletes, 22 technicians, and 10 assistants of various kinds. The principal group of athletes will be swimmers, as one could well suppose on examining the results of the Los Angeles games. This team will consist of 59 athletes, including 16 women, the water polo team, and divers. There will be 50 men and seven women track and field athletes. Japan will be represented in almost every event, and in most of them will enter the maximum number of competitors.

By "Rambler"

Cricket.

South Africa Beats England After 40 Years

For over 40 years South African Cricketing teams have attempted to beat England on her own soil, and now, at the eighth attempt, they have done it. In 1894 the first team of cricketers crossed the sea for this big adventure and failed. The Boer War somewhat delayed the next attempt, which however took place in 1910, with a like result. Subsequent tours occurred in 1904, 1907 and 1912, and then, after a long gap caused by the Great War, in 1924 and in 1929. Now, in 1935, at the eighth time of asking, the coveted honour has been won.

o o o

The following telegram was sent to the Captain of the South African Cricket team in England by his Excellency the Governor-General: "Bravo! Springboks. All South Africa warmly congratulates you on your victory and the splendid spirit in which the matches have been played throughout the tour.—Clarendon."

o o o

The following cable was dispatched from the Durban District Indian Cricket Union to the captain of the South African Cricket Team, c/o Sir Julian Cahn, Nottingham: "Heartly congratulations fine achievement."

ngboks Invited To Tour India

Lord Tennyson, who is taking a cricket team, including four professionals, to tour India during 1936-37, has invited Cameron, Vincent, Crisp and Dalton to accompany his side. The visit will last four months, from November to February. They are considering the invitation.

Durban Higher-Grade Indian School Cricket Club

The following are elected officials of the above Club for the Season 1935 and 1936. Patrons: Mrs. H. L. Paul and Messrs. C. Miankhan and V. M. Maistry. Vice-Patrons: Messrs. M. B. Lazarus and H. Soobrayan. Hon. Life Vice Presidents: Messrs. B. Subban, R. L. Manpath, V. Reddy, V. N. Thumbadoo, M. B. Iyaloo, and J. S. Roopnarain. Vice-Presidents: Messrs. V. V. Pillay, S. Appusamy, T. M. Naicker, A. Sockdeo, J. M. Pillay, R. Narainsamy, A. K. Pillay, The Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, Messrs. R. R. Alfred, K. A. Chin, C. Sewduth, W. L. Krishnasamy, V. C. Samuel, N. P. Williams. Etty M. Pillay, R. K. Naidoo, G. M. Nair, N. Sullephan,

D. Subban, R. G. Reddy, Seaman Doorsamy, E. Thomas, E. M. Tyeb. N. R. Naidoo, Dr. M. G. Naidoo, Messrs. T. P. Pillay, A. Pillay, Bob Naidoo, R. D. Naidoo, Jack K. Naidoo, R. Naicker. Captain: Mr. M. B. Iyaloo. Vice-Captain: Mr. R. A. Naidoo. Hon. Secretary: Mr. B. R. Thumbadoo, 487 Brickfield Road., Sydenham. Delegates to D. D. I. C. Union: Messrs. J. S. Roopnarain and K. Thumbadoo. Committee: Messrs. C. M. Pillay, M. B. Iyaloo, P. Moosa, V. Reddy, G. M. Nair, R. A. Naidoo, J. S. Roopnarain, and B. R. Thumbadoo. Selection Committee: Messrs. C. M. Pillay, M. B. Iyaloo, R. A. Naidoo, P. Moosa, and the Secretary. Colours: Maroon and Black.—Vertical Stripes. Annual Subscriptions: £1, 1. Od. (One Guinea) each member, exclusive of Registration Fee.

Sea View Indian Cricket Club

The 14th annual general meeting of the Sea View Indian Cricket Club was held on Sunday at Mr. A. G. Moodley's residence, Palm Grove, Sea View. The following officers were elected for the ensuing season:—Patron: P. D. Naicker; president: B. S. Naidoo; hon. life presidents: Messrs. B. K. Naidoo, P. R. Naicker, L. S. Naicker, P. D. Naicker, V. Reddy, B. A. James, C. Vandear and R. M. P. Pillay; vice presidents: Messrs. S. C. George, B. M. Pillay, M. A. Pillay, James Reddy, A. B. Naidoo, Kitty Samuels, A. Harry, R. K. Naidoo, M. R. Naidoo, J. B. Daniels and L. C. Naidoo. Captain: P. R. Naicker; vice-captain: B. V. Naidoo; hon. secretary and treasurer: P. Appleton; assistant secretary: A. G. Moodley; manager, P. D. Naicker.

New Indian Cricket Club Formed

At a meeting of the Durban Municipal Employees held recently it was decided that a Cricket club should be formed to be affiliated to the Durban Indian Cricket Union. There was a fairly good attendance of sportsmen. Mr. J. Chengiah, the convenor of the meeting, briefly outlined to those present the advantages that could be gained by taking part in sports. There were many other speakers including T. Morgan, L. Chengiah, and C. Elliah. The following office-bearers were unanimously elected:—Patron Mr. V. L. Shearer; hon. president: Mr. Sookdeo; hon. vice-presidents: Messrs. S. H. Duocasse, A. D. Nourse, Dr. M. G. Naidoo, Dr. G. M. Naicker, D. M. Hoosen, S. B. Maharaj, M. D. Pillay, G. P. Nair, S. L. Singh, A. Chengiah, Chairman: Mr. V. Chengiah; Secretary: Mr. T. Morgan; Assistant-Secretary Mr. M. Morgan; Joint Treasurers: Messrs. C. Elliah and C. Royeppen; Managers Messrs. L. Chengiah and M. Chinathumbee; Delegates to the N.I.C.U. Messrs. V. Chengiah and T. Morgan; Captain: Mr. J. Chengiah.

Tennis

Natal Indian Lawn Tennis Association

At the ninth Annual General Meeting of the Natal Indian Lawn Tennis Association, held recently the following office bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—Patrons, Sir S. Raza Ali, Messrs Alfred David and M. M. Govender; Hon. Life Vice-presidents, Messrs. S. Rajpaul, M. K. Naidoo and P. B. Singh; President: Mr. M. Ramchuran; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. S. Prawlal, G. V. Naidoo, O. C. Naidoo, K. S. Pillay, A. E. Shaikh, M. Canden, N. P. Dixon, Dr. G. M. Naicker, Dr. M. R. Peters, P. K. Govender, R. O. Jithoo; Hon. Secretary: Mr. V. Thumbis, Hon. Treasurer: Mr. R. Regnath; Hon. Record Clerk: Mr. H. Jithoo; Hon. Auditor: Mr. I. A. Haffejee; Nominee Mr. Francis Ephraim; Representatives to S.I.L.T.A. Messrs. M. Ramchuran, P. B. Singh, I. A. Haffejee. Nominee, Mr. I. A. Haffejee. Correspondences to be addressed to the Secretary, 119, Queen Street, Durban.

Boxing:

Baer-Louis Fight

The promoter, Jacobs, has announced that Max Baer and Joe Louis will definitely meet at the Yankee Stadium, New York, on September 24.

Mr. Churchill And The India Act

The long and bitter controversy over the Indian Constitution Bill having ended, Mr. Winston Churchill, in a letter to his constituents, says: "Now the measure has received the Royal assent a new situation has arisen. It is the duty of every Englishman to accept political defeat cordially. Other tasks now lie before us. Dangers larger and nearer than Indian dangers gather upon our path. We have to labour for a sane and stable Parliament at the forthcoming general election. We have to provide for the defence and safety of the country and the Empire which depends upon it. We have to play our part with other nations in maintaining the peace of the world."

Kearsney Christian Orchestra

For the Benefit of the Christian families the young men of Kearsney have formed the Kearsney Christian Orchestra. The club although has only been recently formed yet every step they took was a step to success. For the benefit of the public the society wishes to state that no songs except religious hymns and pure Telugu songs most of which have been composed by the minister (Rev. T. M. Rangiah) will be sung. The band is under the sole direction of Rev. T. M. Rangiah B.A. (India), and the musical players in the various positions are:—Harmonist: Z. Samuel; Thubalist: C. Lincoln Abraham; Violinists: C. R. Zion, S. John, T. Ruben, V. Boaz, P. Jeeva; Banjoists: Y. Devadasu, C. D. Eza, R. Paul; Tip-cat: C. Daniel (old-man); Singers: Rev. T. M. Rangiah, Mahima, Neethianandham, B. Phillio, L. Subbiah, B. Abraham, Chilka Abraham, Mr. John Bull or O. D. Eshiah, Dhoby Zaackeriah, P. C. Pillay. The orchestra is prepared to be in attendance at any Christian functions belonging to the Baptist Denomination. The entertainment will be conducted throughout the night, providing the arrangements made are to the satisfaction of the Society.

Weddings

A pretty wedding was solemnised at the residence of Mr. Hajee Amod 120 Sparks Road, Overport, on Sunday the 25th August 1935. The contracting parties were Mr. Ebrahim, younger brother of Mr. Omar Khatree of Estcourt, and Miss Fatima Bibi eldest daughter of Mr. Hajee Amod of Overport. Over 500 guests responded to the invitation sent by Mr. Omar Khatree. The Nikah ceremony was performed at 11-30 a.m. by the Imam of Overport. At 1-0 p.m. a sumptuous luncheon was given to the guests. The couple were recipients of many beautiful presents and messages of good wishes.

o o o

The marriage of Mr. P. Dorasamy the popular Durban sportsman to Miss Panjamall, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Tommy of Kloof, took place on

Sunday, September 1, at the bridegroom's residence, 53 Carlisle Street, Durban. Over 800 persons were present including over 50 Europeans, who had been invited to a special wedding reception and dinner. The S. A. Railways and Harbours Indian Orchestra was in attendance. The Pandal was very tastefully decorated. The bride and bridegroom were the recipients of many valuable gifts and messages of good wishes.

A Review.

The Children's News

The special number of "The Children's News of India" which has been published in June is a well got-up and interesting Number containing articles by contributors from America, England, Egypt, Germany, France, Poland and India. One of the aims of this useful magazine is to create a better understanding between the young men and young women of the different races and countries of the world. It has also sponsored the young Folks' Brotherhood, a league with a view to promoting pen friendships between youths of the world. Several local enthusiasts have forwarded their names for enlistment. The magazine is published at 1280 Kanji Divan's Lane, Ahmedabad.

M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall

Fourteenth Anniversary

The celebration of the fourteenth anniversary of the M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall, and the fourteenth annual general meeting will take place tomorrow, September 7, 1935 at 7-30 p.m. in the Parsee Rustomjee Hall, 140 Queen Street, Durban. A cordial invitation is extended to all. His Worship the Mayor and Mayoress and also Sir Syed Raza Ali have kindly consented to be present. Ladies are specially invited to attend in large numbers.

B. M. PATEL,

Hon. Secretary.

M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall Committee.

First Grade **BREAD** 3/6 per dozen.

F.O.R. Pretoria. Guaranteed to keep.

Railage by perishable goods train will cost you approximately 1/- for a bag containing 2½ dozen for every 50 miles.

A.B.C. Machine Bakery,

Telephone 824.

Box 760.

PRETORIA.