

# INDIAN OPINION

Founded by  
MAHATMA GANDHI  
IN 1903

No. 48.—Vol. XXXIII

Friday, November 29th, 1935

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

## NOTES AND NEWS

### Indians And Trading Licensing Law

THE Rural Dealers Licensing Law Amendment Ordinance which was recently passed by the Natal Provincial Council and which was strongly opposed by the Indian community has now received the assent of the Officer in charge of the Government in Council and has been promulgated. The Congress made pressing representations to the Minister of the Interior that assent be refused but to no avail. The Ordinance gives the Local Administration and Health Boards the power to oppose the granting of any licence upon the ground that the value of property in the vicinity may depreciate or that such granting may interfere with the health or comfort of occupiers of property in a locality which is wholly or in greater part confined to residential occupation. It further authorises the endorsement of certain conditions or restrictions on a licence defining and limiting the nature of the business to be carried on under such licence. The Ordinance though of general application is sure to be administered against Indians as has been the case with the existing licensing laws. It is an irony of fate that while it has been found necessary to alter the existing licensing laws over and over again within the nine years of the coming into existence of the Capetown Agreement the time has not yet arrived to alter them in terms of that Agreement so as to give an unqualified right of appeal to the highest courts against the decisions of the licensing authorities? If nine years is not a long enough period to carry out the terms of the Agreement we would like to know how long a period is yet required.

### Council Rightly Taken To Task

Elsewhere in this issue we reproduce a report from the *Natal Advertiser* in which appears the strong criticism made against the Durban City Council for pulling down condemned houses of poor Indians without making the necessary provision for re-housing those rendered houseless. We are told that the sections in the report of the M. O. H. dealing with re-housing have been held over, but those dealing with clearance of slums have been adopted and carried out. We

are told further that by this policy of the City Council over 1,600 people are rendered houseless. Out of £50,000 provided by the Government under the housing scheme to be used for loans to poor people the City Council has generously (?) granted 22 loans amounting to £6,482 thus providing for not more than 250 to 300 people. And now the conditions under which such loans could be had are made so difficult that it has become impossible for poorer sections of the Indian community to get these loans. We are grateful to the Rev. C. J. Lander for taking the City Council to task. We can only hope that it will have a salutary effect in the quarters concerned.

### Dispute Between Ethiopia And Italy

The memorandum by the Italian Government on the situation in Ethiopia which was presented to the League of Nations is issued by the Minister Plenipotentiary for Italy in the Union of South Africa and consists of 63 pages of closely printed matter of foolscap size. It is divided in two parts: Italy and Ethiopia and Ethiopia and the League of Nations. The world to-day knows the *casus belli* of the present war between "ill-armed Abyssinia and well-armed Italy" and there is no need for us to further elaborate on the question. The report concludes by stating that Ethiopia by her barbarous customs and archaic laws "is unworthy to stand side by side with civilised nations." Italy therefore, according to the report, contends by her present action, "she is defending the prestige and good name of the League of Nations." The other is a brochure distributed from the same source entitled "Last Stronghold of Slavery," "What Abyssinia is" and contains 85 pages by Prof. G. C. Baravelli of Rome University, who tries to justify the present aggression of Italy.

### Plight Of The Repatriates

Mr. A. B. Naidoo, hon. secretary of the Natal Indian Farmers Association, has received a letter signed by S. Lachmi Sanker, c/o Babhan Thakur's Shop, Garden Reach, Matiaburz, (2-Parganas), for his kind consideration. The letter once again reveals the unhappy state of Indians who have been sent away from this

country to India under the assisted emigration scheme. The letter states that there are about 1,250 such people staying in the different parts, namely, Ghusuri, Akhra, Matiaburz. They have no income whatsoever and have to find their living by begging and they have to sleep in the open streets. They complain that even in this they are molested by the police. They went to ventilate their grievances to the office of the Protector of Emigrants at 1, Mission Bow but they found only a Babu there who was able to do nothing for them. Special mention is made in the letter to Deoki, Budhoo-  
nao, Ramcharan, Nanan, Surju, Kesary, Firanghee, Jhagroo who are with their families. They complain that unless something is done for them they would have to die of starvation.

It is a pity that there are no philanthropic institutions in India who can help these unfortunate people. We would draw the attention of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association in this connection which we think is the right body to take up the cause of these people. We fail to see what could be done for them in South Africa. The Indian community in South Africa will have done enough if after these heart-rending reports of their brethren in India they can prevent others from leaving these shores and thus put an end to the assisted emigration scheme. But have they been able to do even that? They have not. What then are they going to be able to do for those who are already in India? The only thing that should be done for them is to try to make them as happy as possible where they are.

### A Message From Mecca

A telegraphic message from Mecca from Messrs. Mahomed Ismail Randeree, Ahmed Mahomed Kathrada, Hosain Ebrahim Vahed, Suleman Cassim Badat, Dawood Mahomed Maiter, Dawood Ebrahim Vorajee and Abdul Salie of Johannesburg, received by Mr. E. M. Paruk of Durban on Nov. 21, states: "We have arrived at Mecca safely. Everything here is normal. Hedjaz or the pilgrims are not affected by the Italo-Abyssinian dispute. The sea route is quite clear as usual. Intending pilgrims need therefore have no hesitation in proceeding to Mecca."

## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1935

### The Agent On "Coolie"

WE wish we could refrain from criticising the Agent of the Government of India and concentrate on the more important subjects affecting the the Indian community in South Africa. But we are compelled to criticise him as a public duty when the Agent instead of restricting himself to the vital question of implementing the Capetown Agreement and to seeing to the existence of good relations between his Government and that of the Union, for which purpose the Agency has been established, starts meddling with things that are of comparatively lesser importance and that do not come within his province. During his tour of the Northern Districts of Natal last week the Agent made some utterances to which exception must be taken. Not long ago the Agent told us that in the hospitals if the European objects to our presence we must respect his feelings. He now tells us that there is no stigma attached to the term "Coolie." Well we must say the present Agent has come to preach a doctrine to us which has never been preached in the whole history of Indians in South Africa and in this he seems to excell all his predecessors. If the Agent looks up the past history he will find that our whole struggle in this country has been against being termed and recognised as a nation of Coolies. Sir Syed Raza Ali hails from the aristocratic class in India and is perhaps accustomed to address his menial servants as "Coolies." But he should remember that South Africa is a more enlightened country in that respect and even the labouring class (we mean here the European labouring class) enjoys an enhanced status and will not tolerate being addressed in an offensive term. But the point is that as "Kafir" is an offensive term to address Natives, "Coolie" is an offensive term to address Indians. Moreover in South Africa, the popular feeling among Europeans has been that in India all are Coolies. Only there is a degree of bigness or smallness. For instance, when the late H.J.N. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., came to visit South Africa, he was generally known as a "Groot Coolie" meaning "a big Coolie." And in all the legislation in South Africa directed against Indians one could see that it is based on that inferior status. In this connection we would like to point out that the position of the descendants of the original immigrants that came to this country as indentured labourers is most humiliating in that the laws that applied to those labourers are still applied to them, though the system has long been abolished. Among those descendants are qualified men such as lawyers, doctors etc. It is painful to think that an Agent of the Government of India and a representative of a country with a great and ancient civilisation, like Sir Syed Raza Ali, who should

be expected to use all his influence in getting that stigma of inferiority removed lays down the doctrine that there is no stigma attached to the term "Coolie." He is able to say this, we imagine, because in the official position that he is privileged to hold he has access to places where his less fortunate brethren would not be allowed even to put their feet. He would sing a different song if he had to put up with all the humiliations that they have to undergo day in and day out. The term "Coolie" in the sense it is used and is understood in this country is not only insulting to the Indian community here but is insulting to the whole of India. Mahatma Gandhi had spent twenty precious years of his life to fight against that evil.

The next thing the Agent preached was that India has no meaning for Indians in South Africa excepting that their forefathers were born in that country. That they should become South Africans and he insisted that they should learn Afrikaans and that Afrikaans should be made compulsory in all schools. As for making it compulsory to teach Afrikaans to Indian children we would like to make it clear that while it is absolutely essential for Europeans to learn Afrikaans, for no employment can be found in Government service without knowing both the languages, it is not so important for the Indian to learn that language as he is not admitted in Government service but for the interpretation of his own languages. Moreover, we think that the question could safely be left in the hands of the Government of this country. If the Government lays it down that everyone must learn Afrikaans everyone will learn it. We need not unnecessarily exercise our brains on that matter. We do not agree with the Agent when he tells us that India has no meaning for us and that we should forget India. Many Colonial-born Indians are unfortunately inclined that way but we heartily deprecate it. We are reminded here of a recent speech delivered by Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of Education, before The Sons of England wherein he said that no one should forget one's Motherland though his services should be first and foremost for South Africa. We would say the same thing to our brethren, that their services should be first and foremost for South Africa but they must not forget that they are Sons of India. What would become of Indians in South Africa if they were to take the advice of the Agent and sink their identity as Indians altogether. Would they be treated on an equal footing with the Europeans? Indeed not. They have already been given a status with the Natives and Coloureds in the Transvaal, especially under the Land Tenure Act. Our only ground in asking for an equal status with the Europeans is that we belong to a country whose culture

and civilisation is more ancient than their's. Indeed if, as the Agent says, we should no longer be Indians but South Africans we would like to know why he is here at all as representing the Government of India? and why did he call upon Indians as Indians to contribute to the Quetta Earthquake Relief fund?

Though over eighty per cent of the Indians are born and bred in South Africa and know no other home, where is the South African Nationality given to them? South African Indians are being sent away, the Agent calmly watching. Persons whose guilt has been condoned are not allowed to bring their wives and children to this country. We cannot imagine anything more unjust and inhuman. All those who are blessed with families and are able to lead a happy family life, if they have any human feeling, they must feel for these people. Unless we are good Indians we cannot be good South Africans. We expect our leaders from India to come to this country to remind us of our great heritage and to tell the Europeans of South Africa that if we are degenerated it is because we have been kept in such degrading conditions by them. We never hear a Chinese, Japanese, German or any other Consul preaching to his people the doctrine that one who is supposed to be the ambassador of India is preaching to his people.

Lastly the Agent boosted up the Congress as being the only powerful body and advised the people to support it. We think this was entirely meaningless unless it meant flattery. A powerful body must be a popular body requiring no advertisement. There must be something radically wrong with the Congress if it requires constantly to be boosted up. The common experience is that a powerful organisation is disfavoured by a Government and Government officials. For instance, the Indian National Congress is a great and powerful organisation but with the Government it is entirely unpopular, so much so, that it was banned as being an unlawful organisation. The National Liberal Federation, on the other hand, which is co-operating with the Government and to a certain degree flatters the Government, is certainly not a powerful organisation of the people though it may be spoken highly of in Government circles. The constant boosting up of the Congress therefore will not enhance its prestige in the eyes of the public. The public are the best judges of the selfless services of that body.

In conclusion we regret to note that while these comparatively trivial matters have been given so much importance by the Agent during his recent tour and while a song has been made of the "great" help given by the authorities in regard to Indian education—though nothing more than what was our due and not even that has been

given—the Agent has not uttered a word on the sufferings Indians are having to undergo owing to maladministration of the Blums Act by the Durban Corporation, the tightening up of the Rural Licensing Ordinance, the constant refusal of trade licences to

Indians in the Transvaal and scores of other disabilities imposed on Indians. The franchise talk seems to us to be too high at this moment when our very existence is at stake. We will have much to thank the Government if a change of

heart is demonstrated for the present only to the extent of putting a stop to further restrictive legislation against Indians and of administering the existing laws more liberally and sympathetically and without racial bias.

## THE AGENT AT DUNDEE

### HIS UTTERANCES ON INDIAN QUESTION

#### TERM "COOLIE" HAS NO STIGMA

ON Thursday November 21, the Agent, Sir Syed Raza Ali, went from Johannesburg on a tour of the Northern Districts of Natal. He was accompanied by his assistant secretary, Mr. C. S. Ricketts. On their arrival at Glencoe, a warm welcome was given them by Messrs. Moosa Ayob, V. G. Naidoo, N. V. Morar and other prominent members of the Indian community of Dundee and Glencoe.

The Agent was the guest of Mr. Naidoo for the morning. After breakfast he visited the Dundee Indian School and the glass factory at Talana.

In an address given during his visit to the Indian school the Agent said he was delighted with the progress made by the Indians since his 1925 visit to South Africa. Thanks to General Hertzog the South African Government had undertaken to include the Indians as an integral part of the Union, and it was now their duty to improve their conditions. The children were learning the authorised syllabus, making progress in English, but South Africa was a bilingual country, and if they wanted to face the future successfully it was their duty to learn Afrikaans. "Go home," Sir Raza said to the children, "and tell your parents I laid stress on the necessity for Indians to learn Afrikaans. You are more South Africans than Indians" he said addressing the children. "You are Indians only in that your grandfather or grandmothers were born in India, and you do not interest yourself in India. Therefore you must learn to be good South Africans; I do call upon you and press you to take full advantage of your opportunities. Let it be South Africa first and South Africa last, for your lot is cast in South Africa."

To mark the visit of the Agent each of the 195 scholars was presented with a packet of sweets by Mr. V. G. Naidoo, the president of the local Indian Association.

#### Civic Luncheon

A civic luncheon was given at Dundee in honour of Sir Syed Raza Ali. The Mayor, Mr. H. Hosking said it was wise of Sir Syed Raza Ali to visit the Northern Districts of Natal to see

the improvement that had taken since his last visit in 1925. The Agent said that much had been replaced on the credit side since then in the relations between the Europeans and Indians in the Union, but the debit side still showed a large number of things which could be rectified. South Africa was one of the four or five really democratic countries of the world, and the basic principle of democracy was that every citizen should have a vote in the government of the country. Indians had a civilisation which went back to eternity, he said, and yet they had no vote in this country. "I am the first to admit that the majority of them came to this country as coolies, but to be a coolie is no more nor less than your working man is to you, and, after all, Mr Ramsay Macdonald was a working man. Great progress has been made in the last 10 years, but why no extension of the franchise, even if it is only the municipal franchise, say, with a property or educational qualification? I leave it to your sense of justice."

#### Dinner At Royal Hotel

A dinner was given in honour of the Agent at the Royal Hotel the same night by Mr Nathoo V. Morar.

During the after dinner speeches Mr. H. S. K. Simpson, M.P.C., pointed out, with reference to remarks made by the Agent at the luncheon, on the withdrawal of the Municipal franchise from Indians that the franchise was dependent on the Parliamentary enfranchisement of voters. If Parliament granted the vote to Indians, Mr. Simpson stated, no municipality in this province would withhold it from them.

Sir Raza in reply said Dundee was one of the few places where the lot of his countrymen was as pleasant as it could be under the circumstances which existed. Nothing could have been more eloquent of this good feeling than the fact that among the cars carrying people to welcome him at Glencoe Junction that morning had been two splendid cars lent by Europeans.

The Agent said he did not take a very serious view of the legal difficulties to the restoration of the franchise to Indians. In 1896 when the Europeans in

Natal were beginning to be faced with possible competition from the Indians legislation was so worded that the charge of racial discrimination could not be brought against them, the wording being to the effect that people coming from a land which had no self-government should not be entitled to the vote. India had no self-government at that time, but India was obtaining self-government now, and it would be an easy matter for the European to restore the franchise. "My experience of life is," he ended, "that most of the troubles of life are due to the deadliest enemies of mankind, ignorance and prejudice. If there was more occasion for the exchange of views between us we would treat each other better. Fortunately, there is now a disposition to understand one another more fully."

#### Reception

A reception was given to the Agent after the dinner in the Dundee Theatre. The Mayor, Mr. Hosking, and the Agent were entertained by Miss Jamalodeen.

#### At Newcastle

On Saturday November 23 the Agent arrived at Newcastle. He was entertained to morning tea in the Parish Hall by the members of the Indian Women's Welfare Association. Mrs R. J. Jones welcomed the Agent. He had an interview with Mr. P. Ryley, M.P.C., with reference to the Indian school and Indian hospital matters. He visited the Indian school where he met the headmaster and staff and inspected the children. A civic luncheon was given in honour of the Agent by the Newcastle Corporation and a banquet was given in his honour the same night by Messrs. E. S. and I. S. Vawada at the Commercial Hotel.

In reply to the toast of his health, which had been proposed by the chairman, Mr. I. S. Vawada, Sir Syed Raza Ali referred to the Indian problem, which he felt could not be successfully studied by itself but could only be fitted into place after an intensive study of all the other problems besetting South Africa.

He had become a convert to the idea that complete confidence must be placed in the South African Indian Congress as it was necessary that any good work to be done should be done by a powerful body such as that. He issued a reminder that the Indian problem faced not only the Indians but also the people of South Africa. Referring to the grievances of Indians the Agent said, "undoubtedly Indian disabilities in South Africa are

great, they are galling. Since we are all friends here in this gathering—not distrusting each other—I may say what Europeans and the South African Government have done during the past 10 years or so. If anything has been done of which no European should be ashamed then it is right that the attention of Indians should be drawn to it."

In 1924 the Class Areas Bill, which by many had been termed a 'Black Measure,' would have meant that many Indians would have had to sell out at great loss. A delegation was sent out from India and a formula was found in April, 1925, which was agreeable to the South African Government. In 1926 came the Capetown Agreement

Let the terms of that Agreement be what they may, it is certain that very considerable progress has been made in the social improvement of the Indian in this country," he said.

Although the prejudice against the Indian in European circles had been gigantic he thought they ought to regard the past as a closed chapter. There was a very great improvement in the social relations between the two communities. He related an incident which occurred during his visit to Newcastle that day. "It was a minor incident," said he, "and it tickled my sense of humour; but it is one which illustrates the misunderstandings which take place when you have

what may be termed an 'upper dog' and an "under dog" The Newcastle Town Council did me the very great honour of inviting me to lunch this afternoon. When I arrived I found that I was the only Indian at the table. Cries of 'Shame.' I must confess I did not like it; but still, it is a very minor matter, and I ask my Indian friends not to let a small matter like this ruffle their feelings. It certainly is the first time such a thing has happened in my experience, but, after all, if one has not a sense of humour then life would not be worth living." (Loud laughter.)

#### Term "Coolie" No Stigma

Discussing the use of the term "Coolie," and its meaning he said there should not be any stigma attaching to this term. For his own part he would not in the least mind being called a "coolie." The name really meant an agricultural labourer—nothing more, or less.

Consideration of the case for the Indian in South Africa, proceeded the Agent, was not a matter which should give rise to angered feelings. "You wanted coolies, and you got coolies, but what has happened to the descendants of those coolies?" Here Sir Syed referred to the splendid progress made by the South African Indian in education, and gave

all credit to the State for its help in this direction, but he said, "the coolie in the first place had both the Parliamentary and the Municipal vote. The Parliamentary vote was taken away in 1896, when the Indian voter of that day was fairly well educated and not at all like his forbears. Then in 1924 the Municipal franchise was taken away from a class of people who were still better educated."

"The remedy," he said, "is simply to return the vote to the Indian. I am not making this proposal lightly. It is perhaps not unnatural that the question should be raised whether, if the vote is returned to the Indian, European supremacy would be safeguarded."

Answering this he said he was at present referring to the Municipal franchise, which would be based probably on qualifications as to ownership of property etc. He reminded his audience that there would be self-government in India within about 12 months and asked seriously whether it was worth while, for what were after all trivial matters, to alienate the sympathy of the huge population of India, which in the future would play a still greater part than in the past in connection with world affairs.

## SLUM CLEARANCE POOR INDIANS RENDERED HOMELESS COUNCIL'S POLICY CRITICISED

**T**HE policy of Durban City Council in pulling down condemned houses, barracks and shacks without provision being made for housing the former tenants, was stated to be causing considerable hardship amongst the poorest section of the Indian community. The official explanation is that alternative accommodation cannot be built until the Government provides the money or make some move in this direction.

Members of the Indo-European Joint Council, however, feel that action has been taken too precipitately. Even the common law, it is pointed out, does not permit a family to be turned out into the street. Rev. C. J. Lander, Indian missionary, said to the *Natal Advertiser*: "Within recent months houses and barracks, comprising about 675 rooms have been pulled down. The average number of persons per room was 2.5. This means that over 1,600 people are homeless. Where have these people gone?"

"According to the statement made by the Town Clerk to the Natal Indian Congress, on February 7, out of the money made available by the Government for assisting the poorest section of the population, 22 loans amounting to £6,482 have been granted by the Council. This at the most does not account for more than 250 or 300 people. Where are the other 1,300?"

"They have either moved on to estates adjacent to borough boundaries, where they are living in shacks far worse than those which have been pulled down, or they have come into the centre of the town to crowd into already overcrowded houses of their friends and relatives.

#### Created Another Problem

"It appears from this that our civic authorities have only created another problem in their attempt to clean up our slum areas.

"We are informed that in reports submitted by our M.O.H to the Council, the sections dealing with rehousing have

been held over, but those dealing with clearance of slums have been adopted and carried out. This, we are told, is because the Council is waiting for a conference which the Government is calling for January, to discuss with the municipalities the question of sub-economic housing. The Government intends putting forward definite proposals for treating the problem as a national one, making provision for every section and race.

"This is, no doubt, the best way of solving the problem, but if the Council is waiting for the Government before carrying out its reconstruction programme, why could they not wait also before destroying houses and causing a great deal of acute hardship to those who are least able to endure it, and also creating fresh problems in slums and overcrowding? The problem has been in existence for 20 years, a few more months would have been nothing compared with the suffering imposed by the present one-sided policy."

# FURTHER TIGHTENING UP OF RURAL LICENCE LAWS

## NEW ORDINANCE GAZETTED

**T**HE following Ordinance "to amend the Rural Dealers' Licensing Law Amendment Ordinance, 1923," has been assented to by the Officer Administering the Government-in-Council, on the 13th September, 1935, and is published in the Official Gazette of the Province of Natal dated 21st November, 1935:

Be it enacted by the Provincial Council of the Province of Natal as follows:

1. Section 16 of the Rural Dealers' Licensing Law Amendment Ordinance, 1923 (hereinafter called the principal Ordinance), is hereby amended by the addition thereto of the following words:

Whenever the premises sought to be licensed are situated within the area of jurisdiction of a Local Administration and Health Board, such Board may in like manner lodge objections against and oppose the granting of any licence upon the ground (in addition to any other ground legally competent to it) that the business which it is proposed to carry on is calculated to depreciate the value of property in the vicinity or to interfere with the health or comfort of occupiers of property in

a locality which is wholly or in greater part confined to residential occupation.

2. Section 17 of the principal Ordinance is hereby amended by the addition thereto of the following new sub-section the present section becoming sub-section (1) :—

(2) The Board may, if it is of opinion that there is already within a particular area a sufficient number of trades or businesses of the class in respect of which a certificate is sought, or for any other reason, authorise the issue of a licence subject to such conditions or restrictions as may be agreed to by the applicant, defining and limiting the nature of the business to be carried on under such licence. Such conditions or restrictions shall be endorsed upon the certificate and the Receiver of Revenue shall endorse them upon the licence, and in the event of a wilful failure to comply with any or all of such conditions the licence may be cancelled or a renewal thereof refused.

3. The first paragraph of sub-section (2), of section 19 of the principal Ordinance

is hereby amended by the addition of the following words:

Any licence in respect of which a certificate has been obtained shall be taken out within three months of the date of the granting thereof unless the said period of three months has been extended by the Chairman of the Board on the written application of the applicant for a further period not exceeding three months. If the licence shall not have been taken out on the expiration of the said period or any extension thereof as hereinbefore provided, the said certificate shall lapse.

4. At the hearing of any application any applicant or objector may appear either personally or by a person who is exclusively employed by him in his business or by counsel or attorney of the Supreme Court of Natal; provided, however, that if a Local Administration and Health Board is an objector, the Secretary thereof or any person authorised by resolution of the Board may appear on its behalf.

5. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Rural Dealers' Licensing Law Amendment Ordinance, 1935."

## LOSKOP MURDERER TAKES HIS SEVENTH TOLL NATIVE STORE MANAGER SHOT AT HOLMESDALE

**T**HE Loskop murderer has claimed his seventh victim. He entered a store at Holmesdale last Saturday morning and shot the Native manager dead at point blank range, chased three terrified Native women, the only other people in the store at the time, into the open, rifled the till and vanished with about £9 in notes and silver. The weapon used was a 20-bore shotgun—the same as the one used in his last exploit at Tabamhlope on November 4. But the killer on this occasion has been seen face to face, and his witnesses are alive to tell the tale. Mangeke Mtalane, a Native woman, who was a customer at the store where Saturday's tragedy was enacted, is carrying with her a vivid impression of the appearance and looks of the man who has terrorised 400 square miles of Natal. "If ever I see him again I will know him," she says—and Mtalane has given the police their first distinct description of the man they have been hunting. Nearly 50 armed European police, a large force of Native police, hundreds of Natives recruited under the orders of their Chiefs, and many farmers in the district are now concentrating on combing the 400 square miles of mountainous country lying west of Estcourt between Holmesdale and Loskop. It is one of the biggest man-

hunts ever organised in Natal, if not in the Union.

At 11 30 on Saturday morning the phantom killer entered the store of Mr. Jack Kerr at Holmesdale, Hlatikuln, 27 miles from Estcourt, and about 10 miles south west of the store on the farm Moorburg, which was the scene of an attempted murder on November 4, and about five miles from the junction of the Bushman's River and the Ncibidwane River, the popular troutfishermen's rendezvous.

When he entered the store he asked the Native manager, Abraham Hlatshwayo who was serving two Native women, a Native girl and a child, whether there was any paddocking where he could leave his horse. On being told there was not, the gunman went outside and returned carrying a ragged overcoat rolled into a long bundle. The Native manager did not notice the killer was carrying his gun until the killer was about a yard from him and raising the gun to fire. He fired at Hlatshwayo point blank, the shot striking the victim on the right breast, pellets penetrating right to his heart and killing him instantly.

The gunman then turned to the other four occupants of the store. Pointing his still smoking gun at the terrified women he ordered them to run or be shot. The

women ran for their lives, and the killer then turned to his already dead victim who was lying face downwards, and fired a second shot into his back, breaking the spine. The body was riddled with pellets. A post-mortem examination held by Dr. Bernard Brewitt, the District Surgeon, revealed two cardboard wads in the wounds, one embedded in the victim's chest and the other in his back.

After the four scared customers had fled the killer rifled the till and took about £9 in silver and notes. He ignored two cheques, some postal orders and about 4s. worth of pennies. His work completed, the killer walked quite calmly a few hundred yards up a hill from the store, where he stood for some time looking around the country. He then vanished. The gunman had no horse and his action in asking the manager of the shop if he had paddocking facilities for his horse was merely a ruse to see who was in the store, so that he could formulate his plan of action.

The murderer's description is as follows: He is about 6ft. tall. He has fairly long, dirty hair. It appears not to have been combed for several weeks. His face is lean. He wears a pair of khaki trousers and a khaki coat reaching almost to his knees.

# JOHANNESBURG INDIAN SOCIAL WELFARE ASSOCIATION

## WELFARE WORKER'S REPORT FOR PERIOD JAN.—SEPT. 1935

### Welfare Work

The following report has been sent to us for publication by the Welfare worker of the Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association:—

I TOOK up welfare work among the Indian Community in February 1935 and spent the first few weeks getting a general idea of the living conditions of the poorer people and also in making contact with the special agencies giving relief in Johannesburg. The Municipal Health visitor was especially helpful in introducing me to the families she had occasion to visit in connection with her work among babies and to her I am indebted for the great rapidity with which I got to know the general situation in Vrededorp, Fordsburg, Doornfontein, Newclare, Sophiatown, and Ferreiratown.

It took some little time before our contact with other agencies was in working order, but now we are working in very well with the general system of Social Services in Johannesburg.

#### (a) RAND AID ASSOCIATION

We obtained our first lists of families receiving general relief from the Rand Aid in April. In this month there were 28 families receiving rations. Now that the Indian Welfare Association pays a regular sum of £150 a year to Rand Aid the number of families receiving rations has increased considerably and we have no difficulty what ever in getting relief for needy cases. My investigations are accepted by the Rand Aid authorities and between forty and fifty families receive general rations weekly. The rations given by the Rand Aid is not very well adapted to Indian families consisting as it does of mealmeal, flour, sugar and beans. We add, therefore, tea, oil and soap, from our own resources. In addition we supply from ten to fifteen families weekly with general rations as these families have been in Johannesburg for less than two years and cannot qualify for Rand Aid relief. The Indian families would very much like rice instead of mealmeal but the Rand Aid feels it is too expensive to provide. We have also had complaints about the quality of the mealmeal and the flour but the Rand Aid insists that all sections of the community are getting the same. I think the mealmeal has been damp.

Fifteen families receive soap only, from us, fortunately in order that the children may be kept clean. We distributed warm blankets and clothes to needy cases during the winter.

#### (b) CHILDREN'S AID

The Children's Aid Association has obtained Government Grants for seven families on our recommendation. Six cases were widows with young children and one case was that of two orphans living with an aunt.

#### (c) PRISONER'S AID SOCIETY

This Society has helped three Indian families with their rent while the head of the family was in prison. Two families have had £1 a month each for the last five months.

#### (d) CHILDREN'S COURT

I have accompanied four women to the Children's Court in Auckland Park to apply for support from husbands who have deserted. Even where an order for maintenance has been made by the Court there is a great difficulty in getting the money from the man and in one case an uncle has stepped in and employed a lawyer to sue the man for the money. Surely it would be better for the court to order the man to pay the money into the Court?

#### (e) UNIVERSITY DENTAL CLINIC

The children's teeth are in very bad condition in many families and I am attempting to instil a better sense of dental hygiene, and have taken six children to the dental clinic for attention.

### Special Problems

#### (a) EPILEPSY

We have one very bad case of epilepsy in a woman with four young children, who has been deserted by her husband. I attempted to get assistance for her from the Mental Hygiene Society but the Society decided that epilepsy did not fall within the scope of its work.

#### (b) TUBERCULOSIS

I have found a child in one Indian family suffering with tuberculosis. I reported the child to the Children's Aid Society and we hope to get her into the Nelsport Sanatorium as soon as there is a vacancy. In the meantime I am watching her and trying to keep her in the sun as much as possible.

#### (c) CHRONIC SICK

There is no adequate provision for chronic sick cases among the Indians. They are constantly shifted to and from the General Hospital. One case of a man with chronically diseased heart was especially distressing and it was a great blessing when the man died.

#### (d) BLIND

So far I have found no cases of blindness among the Indian Children but five old blind people. Two of these have died while the other three are under my constant care.

#### (e) OLD AGE

There are 12 cases of very old people who should really be receiving better care, but they do not wish to be removed to the Old Age Home in Maritzburg. They receive rations from us, clothes and general care, especially in the winter. In two cases we have helped with the rent—for three months in one case and for five months in the other.

### Visits

I visit on an average two hundred families every month. All families receiving relief from the Rand Aid or Children's Aid or from our own Association are visited once a fortnight. Families with sick or delicate children are visited weekly and so also old widows and widowers and chronic sick cases. All families who attend our Clinic are visited in order to see that they are carrying out the doctors' instructions, and all new cases applying for relief are thoroughly investigated. Pregnant mothers are also visited for general care and attention.

### Other Activities

All our new cases are reported to the recently established Social Service Exchange so that we assist the town in its attempt to keep complete records of relief.

I assist the Municipal Health visitor each week and it is a great pleasure to record the friendly relations between Mrs. Wilson the Municipal Health visitor and myself. She attempts to maintain the health of mothers and babies and I step in in cases of sickness and assist her. The Indo-European Women's Association always supplies a cup of tea and biscuits to mothers coming to this clinic, and this service I supervise.

### Indian School

On behalf of the principal of the Indian School I have investigated ten cases of scholars in difficulties. Two of the cases were truancy, and the others were for general care e.g. dirtiness, lack of clothing to come to school, etc.

### Moslem Boy's Hostel

At Mr. Mia's request I have undertaken the general supervision of the health conditions of the 95 boys in the Moslem Boy's Hostel.

### General Contact With The Indian Community

Through the Indo-European Womens' Association I try to keep in contact with all interested families in the Indian Community so that they may have news of our activities, and I have also assisted various other organisations with their work among Indians. We organised a group of children for the International Red Cross Parade in September and hope soon to have two classes of home nursing under the auspices of the Red Cross Association. We have been co-operating with the Child Welfare Association in the organ-

isation of a children's parade on Rose day and we had a lorry with thirty children to represent our Association.

We assisted the municipality in the organisation of a baby parade on the second of November, and on the 30th of October we arranged a Women's meeting in connection with Health Week.

### Special Medical Work In The Clinic

Our Clinic started in April. People were very slow to come at first and we only called on Dr. Adler for his help when people actually made appointments. Since July Dr. Booker has been coming regularly every Monday, and since September Dr. Marion Thompson has been coming each Wednesday. From April to September 102 cases attended the clinic. In addition to attending to the clinic when the doctors

are there, I dress wounds and supply simple remedies and also do a great deal of home visiting. Pneumonia and and bronchitis cases are visited twice daily during the dangerous period of the illness. Several children have been badly burnt and these wounds I have dressed daily. Cases of measles are watched in an attempt to prevent infection and I am watching the children of many families in an attempt to raise the standard of general care and especially to improve their diet. Five cases of crippled feet have been taken to the hospital for splints.

### Unemployment

During the winter there was much unemployment but just now more waiters have found work and many boys are selling flowers while a number of girls have found employment in shirt factories.

# India Letter

[ FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT ]

### Fight Without Fuss

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU opening the tenth session of the All-India Women's Conference, Madras Branch, on October 19, at the National Girls' School, Mylapore, declared:—"I am one of those heterodox persons that have never believed that the women's movement is an isolated thing to be supported, labelled, fostered, cherished, coaxed, nursed and all that. The whole justification of any women's movement in any part of the world is that it is deliberately and consciously merely a temporary phase in the consolidation of women to take a woman's part in the general life of the world." Mrs. Naidu added:—"I am not one of those who for a moment believes that woman is a down trodden creature. I am not one of those who has even suffered from the dreadful inferiority complex that looks outside my own strength for my own regeneration or deliverance." The time has come, said she, for Indian women to make the affirmation that women were indissolubly a part of humanity and she legislated for her own destiny and created ideals, policies for her country's emancipation, progress and achievement. The whole purpose of the Women's Conference was much greater than what appeared on the printed agenda. Franchise, education, removal of disabilities of inheritance, these were only symbols with which they expressed the whole conception of the larger life that women should have. What was necessary for them was a conception of their dignity. They should fight without fuss and without demanding the limelight of publicity,

### Calcutta Statues Mutilated Beyond Recognition

Several hundreds of rupees worth of bronze has been removed from the statues on the Maidan by means of hack-saws or files with the result that some of them have been mutilated beyond recognition. In addition to Lord Robert's statue those of Lord Lansdowne, Lord Kitchener and Lord Minto have also been robbed of much of their ornamental work. In one instance an elbow of a smaller figure has been practically severed and the knee filed off. It is understood that the number of police patrol is being increased in order to prevent the recurrence of such crime.

### Japs To Start Iron Factory In India

It is understood that plans are being considered by Japanese interests for installing a big Iron and Steel Factory at Amritsar with an estimated capital of four million pounds to produce 50,000 tons of iron and steel annually.

### Mr. Andrew's Lecture In London

In the course of his address to a crowded meeting in London organised recently under the auspices of the Friends of India Society to celebrate the sixty seventh birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, the Rev. C. F. Andrews is reported to have said: "I had long talks with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru recently in Germany and I could say without hesitation that Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru are still one and united. I was also delighted to find during my last sojourn in India that Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Tagore were getting closer and closer not only in their valua-

tion of morals but also in their political views and ideas, as both of them abhor the use of force. These closer relations in India between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Tagore, Pandit Nehru and Dr. Ansari, despite all India's troubles, are bringing India not only to a great position in the world but also making it strong from inside. And this gathering of internal strength will become a great dynamic force leading ultimately to victory in her national strivings."

### Declines To Accept Civic Address

During his recent visit to Madras, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay, refused to accept a civic address voted by the Madras Corporation, on the ground that it had insulted the Congress President by refusing to vote a welcome address to him.

### Mahatma Hansraj Proposed As President Of Hindu Mahasabha

It is understood that Mahatma Hansraj, the founder of the D. A. V. College, Lahore, and an Arya Samaj leader of Northern India, is being proposed for the Presidentship of the Poona Session.

### "We Are Hindus and Shall Die As Hindus"

"We are Hindus; we shall die as Hindus in spite of our manifold hardships." This was the note of the speeches made on a resolution passed at a public meeting of Harijans held to consider the resolution passed at the Yeola Conference of Harijans on the advice of Dr. Ambedkar. The speaker declared that conversion to some other faith was no panacea for the ills they were suffering from. The President, Sjt. Muldas Vaishya, a Harijan, said that Dr. Ambedkar would cease to be their leader if he joined any other religion.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

## MR. LUCAS'S "P.E.P." MOVEMENT

To The Editor "INDIAN OPINION"

SIR,—Just over two months ago Advocate F. A. W. Lucas, ex-Chairman of the Wage Board, started a campaign which he calls "P.E.P." (Put an End to Poverty). In the two months this campaign has made very considerable progress and Mr. Lucas is addressing by invitation, two or three meetings per week. The P.E.P. movement is based on the teachings of Henry George who proclaimed that all men have equal rights on the earth and, therefore to the use of the earth. To obtain that equal right we propose that the annual value, or rent of our land, should be taken for public purposes and that then all taxation could, and should, be abolished. Land, (the natural resources of the country, building-land, mining-land, and farming-land) would then be free of purchase price and be open to all on equal terms. As his pamphlet can be obtained from him at 3d. per copy, or 2/- a dozen, post free (Corporation Buildings, Johannesburg,) I need not enter into details but would ask your readers to study the question for themselves. The Indians have no vote here but nevertheless they could help. The voting power of this country lies, very largely, in the hands of the Afrikaner, or Dutch, people many of whom are now very poor. When the Nationalist Party got into power, about twelve years ago, many of these poor people thought that their troubles would soon be over. Other extravagant promises were made to them five years later but they are now poorer than ever. Now, to explain their failure to implement their promises, some of our politicians, (Mr. Strydom M.P. and Mrs. Jansen), blame the presence of the Indians, others blame the Jew. These people must be shown that they should help throw the country open to labour and capital as that then there would be room and opportunity for all, white or coloured, Jew, Gentile, or any other creed. Very considerable progress has already been made amongst the English speaking section of the people but the people we are most anxious to reach are the poorer Afrikaners, and to reach them will cost some money. Mr. Lucas's booklet has been translated into Afrikaans and he gives many away, free of payment, to the poor. He says that he is prepared to work very hard on this campaign but cannot see why he should ruin himself on it, and that if the public won't help they will be to blame for its failure, or the slowness of its progress.

If 2,000 people agreed to give 3d. a month each Mr. Lucas could do a lot more and with 4,000 tickets, (£50), a

small propaganda paper could be published in Afrikaans and sent all over the country. At all his meetings he preaches against the iniquity of the colour-bar in the economic field although, to minimise opposition, he does not yet preach political equality. He is making considerable sacrifices. If the Europeans are asked to help financially just now many would put a wrong construction on the appeal and that is why I am asking the Indian community, who cannot help with their votes, to try and collect a certain amount, however small, every month. Yours etc.

MATHER SMITH.

## Indian Who's Who

SIR.—Agreeing with the comments on the Indian Who's Who of South Africa, published in *The Natal Witness* of November 5, 1935, I wish to add that though the compilation of the biographies, facts and statistics has been excellently done, doing much credit to the editor, Mr. Dhane Bramdaw, yet I am inclined to feel that the biography section could have been made complete by the inclusion of the careers of some of the public servants who on account of financial disabilities have not been able to pay and have their biographies inserted. It is sincerely hoped that this addition would be made in the next publication. Yours etc.,

VITHAL LALLA.

## Sastri College

SIR,—I am very glad that you as the Editor of a very responsible journal have taken up the problem of the Indian teacher in Natal and that you have devoted an entire editorial to the Sastri College. Sastri College is growing in reputation and significance throughout South Africa and I dare say, even in far-off India. At the moment it is the only institution of its kind in South Africa, but I wonder if it is generally known what sacrifices are being made to raise it higher and higher in the estimation of all who know about it? Do the public know, for instance, that part of its fine prestige is being established on the basis of sweated labour and discrimination on the grounds of colour and race? Do the public know that the European lecturers at the College draw on the Indian subsidy far more *pro rata*, than the Indian lecturers? Do the public know that the seven Indian lecturers at the College at the moment draw annual salaries ranging from £150 to £186?

That the six lecturers imported from India at the inception, drew £400 per head? Your readers can thus work out the enormous, and I may say, unfair saving the authorities are effecting by having local graduates and teachers.

In any case, is it fair that a graduate who has spent time and money, should be expected to live on the miserly pittance of £12 to £15 per month? How can teachers of such a renowned institution be expected to live up to the standards demanded of them? Can they keep abreast with the times, I ask?

I am very glad you have given the matter a certain amount of publicity. I feel it is time that we as laymen and as members of the community should look into the matter and demand better rights. If we don't, who will?

Yours etc.,

P. G. P.

SIR,—Your editorial in a recent issue has undoubtedly disturbed a hornet's nest, and I feel that it invites comment and correspondence. At the outset I wish to congratulate you sincerely for making those shocking revelations about conditions at Sastri College. I am only surprised that these facts were not made known earlier and that immediate steps had not been taken to remove those defects.

As a parent I have deep interest in the progress of Sastri College and in Indian education. I strongly resent any kind of racial discrimination, particularly in an Indian institution. I do not know why the authorities are differentiating between White and Black, in regard to salaries. It is common knowledge that there is a huge gap in the salaries paid to the Indian and European lecturers, at the Sastri College. The regulations which govern the Indian teachers do not govern the European lecturers, particularly on the point of salary. Yet they are paid out of the Indian subsidy. Why should there be this exploitation of Indian funds on the grounds of colour?

Both the Indian and European lecturers work on the same material—our children—and contribute equally to the success or failure of the J.C. and Matriculation candidates. I am too dense to see how a differentiation could be made on the quality or quantity of work done, again on the grounds of colour. The differentiation evidently cannot be based on qualification or efficiency. Yes, it is striking how the Government Departments themselves contradict their own policy of equal pay for equal work.

Furthermore I think it is a dangerous thing to allow any race discrimination to mar the free mental development of our children. The young are very quick in perceiving such differences. What a contradictory system of education it would be to teach history as a progress of mankind in an atmosphere of racial complexes.—Yours etc.,

FAIRPLAY



# DEFINITION OF AN INDIAN IMMIGRANT

## AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT

THUKA RAM v. CHUNDRAVATHI

**PLAINTIFF** sued for an order declaring that his marriage to defendant was null and void. He declared that he was an Indian immigrant within the meaning of Law 25, 1891; that defendant was not an Indian immigrant and that the Protector of Indian Immigrants had no authority to register the marriage. The defendant denied that she was not an Indian immigrant.

Mr. J. R. Brokensha (instructed by Messrs. C. P. Robinson and Goulding) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. A. Milne and Mr. J. W. Godfrey for the defendant.

Mr. Brokensha said the case for the plaintiff was that defendant was the child of a Passenger Indian. He understood the defence would allege that the defendant acquired her status of Indian immigrant through her grandfather because of the reading of a section of Law 25, 1891, which included in the definition of an Indian immigrant the descendants of such a person.

Plaintiff gave evidence and his case was closed. Mr. Milne applied on behalf of the defendant for absolution from the instance and legal argument followed.

The application was refused.

After additional evidence and addresses, his lordship reserved judgement, which was delivered on Monday Nov. 18; by Mr. Justice Mathews:—

His Lordship said that the plaintiff who was a schoolmaster and a Colonial-born child of Indian Immigrants, was an Indian Immigrant within the meaning of Law 25 of 1891. On January 22, 1934, plaintiff and defendant appeared before the Assistant Protector of Indian Immigrants and declared their desire to marry. Such declaration purported to be made under Section 70 of that Law. The assistant Protector registered all particulars in terms of that Section. Such registration, provided it was in accordance with that Section, affected a marriage between the declarants. The plaintiff now sought a decree that the marriage then registered was null and void *ab initio* in that the Assistant Protector had no authority to register a marriage between plaintiff and defendant because the latter was not an Indian Immigrant.

It was common cause that under Section 70 each of the declarant parties must be an Indian Immigrant. The plaintiff was admittedly an Indian Immigrant for the purposes of Section 70. The only question for decision was whether or not the defendant was on January 22, 1934, an Indian Immigrant for the purposes of that Section.

The facts in relation to her birth, parentage and origin were not in dispute. The only question was as to the conclusions of law to be drawn from those facts. Her father was one Sewbuckus, her mother was one Dhuhannee, who was undoubtedly an Indian Immigrant. Sewbuckus was the son of one Bhairon, who at the age of 25 had first come to Natal as an indentured Indian and had landed on January 20, 1891. *Prima facie*, therefore, Sewbuckus was an Indian Immigrant as defined by the Law of 1891, and his daughter, the defendant, would also be such an Indian Immigrant.

The fact that Sewbuckus was never registered as an Indian indentured labourer could not alter the fact that he was the descendant of one. Nor could the fact that Bhairon, when he returned from India to Natal with his family as a free passenger, alter the fact that he had been in 1891 introduced from India into Natal under the laws regulating such introduction.

Bhairon when, at the expiration of his indentures, went to India for a few months, did not abandon any Natal domicile if he ever had one. His few months' residence in India certainly did not indicate that he intended to resume his domicile of origin if he had lost it. The question of his reinvesting himself with his 1891 status of an Indian Immigrant never arose, for he had not divested himself of that status merely by the fact of returning to India without a licence and paying his own passage to and fro.

The question as to whether the defendant was in 1934 an Indian immigrant within Section 70 was, to his Lordship's mind, concluded by the authority of Govindsamy's case. No doubt the Privy Council had mainly to determine whether immigrant, where it occurred in Section 50 of Law 25 of 1891, in the expression "every adult male immigrant," included descendants of an indentured Indian. But the decision depended on whether the definition in Section 116 could be applied to the expression used in Section 50. If, as was decided, Section 118 was applicable to Section 50, it was a *fortiori* applicable to the words "All Indian Immigrants" as used in Section 70.

As stated at page 436 of the Privy Council judgement, "the interpretation clause remains as it was applicable to the expression 'Indian Immigrant,' but among Indian Immigrants there are classes, and such sections as Section 10 obviously only apply to one of them." But it could not be said to apply to one of them in respect of Section 70 any more than

it could be said in respect of Section 50. If, as in the case of Section 50, it included the descendants of an Indian Immigrant by reason of Section 118, so in the case of Section 70 it must by parity of reasoning include such descendant.

For reasons already indicated it was impossible to take any other view than that the defendant was at the date of the registration of the marriage in January, 1934, an Indian Immigrant. The plaintiff's case, therefore, failed. As all the facts which could be material to the case had been ascertained it was not a case for absolution from the instance. There would be judgment for the defendant with costs.

### S. A. I. C. Executive

The South African Indian Congress Executive met at Johannesburg on Nov. 3. Among those present were the Agent of the Government of India Sir Syed Raza Ali and his secretary Mr. Williams.

Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh had sent in his resignation as president of the Congress which was accepted with regret and Mr. V. S. C. Pather who was deputy-president was appointed president. The reports of the Feetham Commission on the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act and the Amending Bill were discussed at length. The Executive reiterated the Congress resolution to oppose the Act on principle and appointed a sub-Committee to critically examine the reports and the Bill and to submit a statement to the Minister of the Interior pointing out the hardships the community would suffer if the recommendations of the Commission were given effect to. The following are the members of the sub-Committee: Messrs. V. S. C. Pather (President), A. I. Kajee and S. R. Naidoo (Secretaries), S. Rustomjee (Natal), S. M. Nana, Z. V. Parakh and D. Narsoo (Transvaal) and A. Ismail (Cape) with power to the Executive of the Transvaal Indian Congress to add not more than three members. The secretary reported progress on various matters submitted to the Ministers in Capetown last March, including the Pretoria Asiatic Bazaar Regulations, Agricultural Schools for Indians, Old Age Pensions, Technical Education for Indians, Fact Finding Commission, Trade Licences, Slams and Housing, Removal of Provincial Barriers, firearms for Indians, the admission of wives and minor children of condonees. The secretaries were requested to further communicate with the Ministers concerned on the above matters with a view to obtaining relief on the points raised.

# BRITISH PACIFISM AND ABYSSINIA

## OPEN LETTER TO MR. LANSBURY BY LONDON INDIANS

THE following open letter has been sent to Mr. George Lansbury by some Indians in London:—

To the Rt. Hon. Mr George Lansbury,  
M. P., London.

Dear Mr. Lansbury,

We the undersigned Indian residents in England beg to approach you with an earnest request to clear certain important points of doubt arising out of your recent public utterances.

We have noted your courageous attitude of declaring yourself uncompromisingly opposed to use of arms and to military methods of restoring or preserving peace and tranquility. We express no comment on the correct (sic) or incorrectness of your views, but we are no less appreciative of your personal courage than your other admirers. However, as Indians your present action raises a very serious confusion in our minds, and it is of importance to the life and liberty of hundreds of millions of human beings in the British Empire that this confusion should be cleared.

Seeing the important position you hold in the political machinery of the British Empire, our self-protection requires us to understand where, even robust pacifism such as yours, ceases to function. We are wondering whether your sub-conscious self with the undoubted honesty of your conscious self directs you to be averse to use of arms only when lives of any nationals of the White race are concerned, and prompts you to act in the exactly opposite manner when lives of human beings of darker skins are at stake.

May we remind you of the last Labour Government of 1929-31, of which you were a conspicuous and respected Member? Without enlarging upon details it is sufficient to enumerate here some notable instances when human lives were destroyed by use of arms and by military methods with professedly good excuses on the part of those who did so during the Labour regime. In India and in Burma approximately four thousand human lives of unarmed people were destroyed by means of arms. As admitted in the House of Commons more than eleven hundred small and large air raids were carried out over Afridi villages and trans-frontier regions where the people possessed no anti-aircraft defence whatever. Over three hundred Arabs and Jews lost their lives in Palestine. Similarly forty-three completely unarmed Negro women were killed in Nigeria one morning, and several

Negroes in Gambia were bayoneted and several in Durban were shelled out of their homes by use of tear gas bombs.

All these acts had full and unqualified sanction from the Labour Cabinet, including yourself and Sir Stafford Cripps. These methods were sanctioned by you unquestionably in the interests of British Imperialism, of which you were for the moment custodians.

On many occasions at public meetings whenever questioned on the subject you hotly defended your personal action as a Member of the Government, you always declared all these measures to be justifiable and which you considered necessary for all Governments to adopt. You never offered any opposition to your colleagues and you did not resign on grounds of conscientious principles. Incidentally we recognise the victims of this policy were without exception people of coloured nationalities. You will naturally forgive us for feeling greatly puzzled by your present attitude. Are you now prepared to admit that you were doing wrong and acting contrary to your life long principles when you were gladly and repeatedly giving your sanction to measures of taking human lives by use of deadly weapons or can you tell us now if British Pacifism becomes dormant and inoperative when the lives in question are not of Europeans or are to be taken for safeguarding Britain's Imperialist gains. Even in your present act many and many of us are wondering if you are once again sub-consciously persuaded to follow a policy of allowing an open massacre of tens of thousands of helpless and ill-armed coloured Ethiopians at the hands of the fully armed hordes of Mussolini, whereas you are averse to any fatal conflict between Britons and Italians, both members of European race.

In further support of your policy as a constructive measure you now come forward as an advocate of pooling all resources of the British Empire with others. Here again as Indians, we have a right to know how far you feel justified in making a disposition of products that are raised by native labour in India, Malacca, Burma, Ceylon, Arabia, Sudan, East and South Africa, the West Indies, Malta and Cyprus. Do you

advocate the obviously just measure of Britain first withdrawing her control and enforcing rights of possession over the products of these other nations, and then leaving these nations as legitimate and rightful owners of their products free to join a world league of free nations and to agree to a system of honest and impartial exchange of products with all other nations on even terms? In your speech you are assuming like other British Imperialists the right and power of Britain to make bargains with other nations for disposing of the products of foreign countries brought forcefully under British ownership. We cannot naturally view with philosophic calm the prospect of your using the League of Nations as a re-distributor of the earth's goods wherein the powerfully armed nations and conquerors decide the fate of the Colonial countries and their people.

All these theories of pacifism which act so inconsistently make us feel an alarm, and we are entitled to a full and friendly explanation from you to clear these points of doubt and confusion, and we trust you will not treat our request with snobbish silence or arrogant contempt.

We remain,

Dear Mr. Lansbury,

Yours truly,

P. R. SEN-GUPTA, B K GUPTA, J. K. BANERJI, P. SINGH, P. S. SHARMA, K. S. BHAT, S. A. WAHID, H. D. SROOPA, A. B. KHAN, GODIN, S. AGMID, JALAUDDIN, AFZEL HUSAIM, GARIN ULLA, KAISER SINGH, M. ALI, CHAGAMWALA, ESAK ALY, SURAT ALY, B. M. DAIGEM, G. REWACHAND, HABIBULLAH, A. WAHID, G. ANVAR NABI, B. A.; B. B. ROY CHAUDHARI, A. DANTA, A. D. JILLA, D. Y. DEV, SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA, S. NELL, J. G. KUMARAMANGAHU, C. B. VAKIL, N. C. DATTA, S. SINHA, B. K. SINHA, and AYANA ANGADI.

The 5th October, 1935.

PREMEND DAY SANNYASI

Man is naturally apt to turn every renunciation into a joy *Sannyas* which connotes the highest renunciation has become to-day the biggest source of laziness and indulgence for many!

—MAHATMA GANDHI

# South African News In Brief

## Port Shepstone Council And Indians

THE Port Shepstone Town Council held its monthly meeting on Tuesday, November 19, the Mayor, Councillor A. H. E. Andreassen, being in the chair. All the members were present except Councillor J. Vinjevoid. Among the subjects discussed was a letter from the Chairman of the Hindu Education Society asking permission to use the building lately occupied as an Indian school for bioscope purposes. This was turned down as permission has already been granted for a non-European bioscope and two were considered unnecessary. A petition and several letters were received objecting to the site on which applicant proposed to build his new bioscope on the ground that it would depreciate the neighbouring properties and be an undesirable centre. A lengthy discussion ensued. The Mayor stated that applicant was willing to change the site if another suitable one was found and he was not caused loss by his present purchase. It was resolved to offer him a site near the new Indian School in exchange for his present holding. All were agreed that the non-European ratepayers must receive due recognition.

## Durban Mayor's Assurance

Sirdar Manmohan Singh was among the honoured guests at the Orient Club at Isipingo last Sunday. The Mayor of Durban, Mr. Fleming Johnston, who was also present and was one of the speakers is reported to have assured the Indian community of a square deal in all matters come before him during his term of office.

## University Classes For Non-European Students

The attention of the Natal University College has been drawn to the fact that a number of Indian and Native students are endeavouring, under great difficulties, to work for University degrees, and the College has decided, as an experiment, to offer facilities to them, in Durban, in 1936. It is proposed to offer not more than five courses, viz., English, Geography, Zulu, Botany or History, and Economics. The establishment of classes is conditional on a sufficient number of students making definite application for them and their continuance can only be assured by a reasonable number being in regular attendance. Steps are being taken to secure the use of centrally situated and suitable rooms in which to hold the classes. Students who propose to work for the degree must previously have matriculated but non-matriculated students, may, under certain conditions, be allowed to take the several courses. Enquiries should be addressed to the General Adviser, Non-European Students,

Natal University College, P. O. Box 1925, Durban, or the Secretary of the College at the same address. When details of the classes are available particulars will be published in the local papers.

## Resignations From United Party

It is reported from Harrismith that, as a direct result of General Hertzog's speech at Smithfield, Mr. H. H. Smith, Vice-President of the United Party, Mr. C. A. Cloete, the Secretary, and 21 other members have resigned from the United Party.

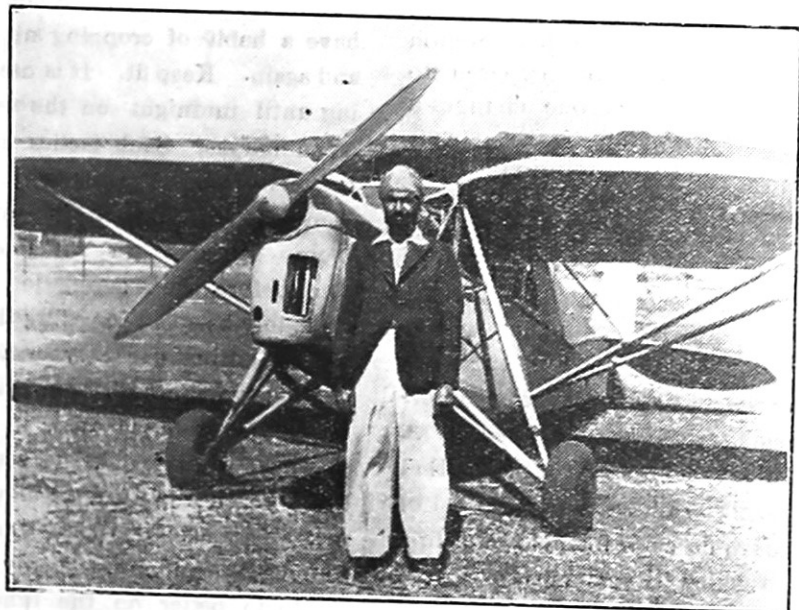
## Greenwood Park Indians Activity

A correspondent from Greenwood Park states:—The inaugural meeting of the Greenwood Park Indian Literary and Debating Society was held at the Indian School, Greenwood Park, on Sunday November 17, at 3.30 P.M. This gathering was unique, in that it was the first meeting of the youngmen of this district. Keen interest has been, however, shown in its organisation and the membership now stands at thirty-two. The object of forming this society is to elevate the masses. This factor can only be accomplished by educating members of both sexes indiscriminate to caste, creed or colour. The society has further decided to open up funds for the establishment of a circulating library. This is the only way by which this society can educate the young. Further more debates will be held, and lectures on interesting topics, will be delivered, at various times in the school hall. The following were the office bearers elected at the meeting, for the current term: Patrons: Messrs. K. K. Pillay, S. M. Moodley, K. C. Pillay, N. G. Chetty, K. V. Pillay, H. G. Thathiah, Jack Moopannar, K. S. Pillay. President: Mr. D. L. Naidoo. Vice-Presidents: Messrs. M. P. Naidoo, M. R. Naidoo, and H. B. Maharajh. Joint Hon. Secretaries: Messrs. N. Dasaratha, and M. Veerapen.

Hon. Treasurer: Sundraval Moodley. Committee: Messrs. D. V. Naidoo; J. K. Gopaul; K. R. Pillay; G. M. Moodley; M. S. Govender; V. C. Marie; V. M. Naidoo. Any voluntary contribution for the purchase of books, would be gladly accepted by the society, and the same shall be forwarded to the treasurer, Indian Literary and Debating Society, 136 Orient Road, Greenwood Park, Durban.

## Latest Addition To Books At The M. K. Gandhi Library

The following new books have been added to the M. K. Gandhi Library: The Positive Background in Hindu Sociology, My Sojourn in England—B. D. Basu, Diabetes Mellitus and its Dietetic Treatment, Culture, Mother and Daughter, The Red Ripe of the Heart. Can you read a proof? Scenario Writing as a Career, Business and Organisation, Journalism as a Career, The Handbook of Technical, Industrial, Professional and Commercial Institution in India, and Burma, Mysteries of Karma Yoga, The Hindu Philosophy, Srimath Bhagavatham—2 vols., The Rise of the Christian Power in India, Indian Under the British Crown, Consolidation of the Christian Power in India, Ruin of Indian Trades and Industries, Story of Satara, Is India Civilised? Bharata Shakti, Reality, Seed of Race, Scrouge of Christ, The Message of the (Himalayas), The Dawn Over Asia, To The Nations, Work and Worship, Serpent Power, Shakti and Shakta T. L. Vaswani's My Motherland Series 3 vols., Essays on Gita in 2 vols., Isha Upanishad, Evolution, The coming Race, The University of Nalanda, Chinese Religion through Hindu Eyes, Introduction to the Science of Education, Science of History the Hope of Mankind, Greetings to Young India, Colonisation of India by Europeans, Gita Idea of God, Dialogue Divine and Dramatic, India's Challenge to Civilisation, Gandhiji in England and the Proceedings of the Second Round Table Conference, Significance of Indian Nationalism, Life of Subha Chander Bose, Revolutionaries Biographies, Indian Culture, World Depression, Kautalya's Arthashastra, Alberuni's India, History of Indian Literature, Federal Finance in India, Hindu Code, Indian Philosophy, Ancient Indian Culture in Afghanistan, India in Central Asia, Caste and Democracy, Bureaucratic Government, Indian National Evolution, Intelligent Man's Way to prevent War, Indian Culture 1934 Vols.



SIRDAR MANMOHANSINGH

Technical aeronautical adviser to the Maharajah of Patiala who is at present in Durban en route to the Cape in his flight from Croydon.

# INDIANS IN TRINIDAD

## MR. G. B. MAHARAJ'S STATEMENT

**I** RETURN to my native country happy and contented, said Mr. Ganga Bisson Maharaj, a colonial-born Indian belonging to San Fernando, in Trinidad (B. W. I.). He is a business man there and, is the fourth traveller to come to visit India from the Island.

Mr. Maharaj has no grievances says *A. P. I.* to ventilate against his adopted country where there are, according to his estimate, about 80,000 Indians, enjoying all privileges and rights with other people. There are, he says, Indians in the Legislative Council, and in noble professions like law and medicine, but the majority of them are agricultural people. Comparing the Indian village people with colonial-born Indians, Mr. Maharaj feels sad and says that even the poorest of the poor there has a few suits to put on and does not exist in the 'semi-naked state' as in India.

The inter-communal feeling in the island is absolutely peaceful and, although up till now they are observing

social restrictions, more or less, as in India, the younger generation of Indians, according to him, are imbibing more liberal views and in course of time will not style themselves communally, but as members of the same nation. They are all particularly anxious to know all about India and want to keep themselves in touch with Indian thoughts and aspirations.

'Whenever any Indian traveller passed through the island invitations come to him from all quarters, whether he happens to be a Hindu, a Muslim or Northerner or a Southerner. Whenever an Indian film is shown there', he further says, repeat shows have to be arranged and there is always an unusual rush at the cinemas on the occasion. He was asked before his departure for India to come in touch with Indian film companies for carrying on the business there, but as that is not his line he proposes to do nothing in that direction.

He is happy to visit the country of his grandfather, but is personally disappointed because, in spite of his best efforts, he could not locate any relation of his grandfather, his father having emigrated to the island half a century before from a place called Myira in the district of Arrah. He is a Brahmin and like his father has married a colonial born Brahmin girl.

When Mr. Maharaj was in London he came in touch with Dr. Sunity Kumar Chatterjee of Calcutta University and in his company travelled to India. Since his arrival here he has been visiting the sacred and historical places of Northern India. He saw Mahatma Gandhi who in the midst of a discussion asked him whether he knew Hindustani, to which he replied that he could not speak fluently. Mahatmaji has given him a message for the colonial-born Indians in the island, namely, that they should speak to their children when at home in Hindustani. Mr. Maharaj is carrying the message home.

# Things In General

### Changing His Religion

**C**OMMENTING on the threat of Dr. Ambedkar, the leader of the depressed classes, to renounce his own religion, *The Hindu* (Madras) writes: "To renounce their religion as a protest against the society in which they do not get their due is like cutting the nose to spite the face. We cannot believe that any body to whom his religion means any thing will be prepared to change it as readily as one changes a coat, however great may be the social provocation, and no religion which receives into its fold people whose 'conversion' is actuated by such motives can have much cause for self congratulation."

### Indian Sailors In England

Indian resident in England are sponsoring a scheme for the establishment of an Indian Sailors' Home in the East End of London. The Indian sailors settled in England have no co-ordinated social life, and it is intended by this means to give them a status. The scheme consists in founding a Hostel and Club.

### Art Of Passing Examinations

Mr. Victor H. H. Bayley, vice-principal of the British College of Accountancy and the British College of Secre-

taries at a meeting held in the Carlton Hotel, (Johannesburg) recently under the auspices of the Incorporated Association of Secretaries, gave some useful hints to students anxious to pass their examinations. These were some of the hints given by the lecturer: Study previous examination papers. Some questions have a habit of cropping up time and again. Keep fit. It is useless studying until midnight on the eve of the examinations. Such tactics only result in nervous breakdowns and confusion. Don't arrive late at the examination room. Minutes are valuable and the time before the examination starts can profitably be spent in seeing that the ink, paper, blotting paper are ready and in writing your number on your books. When the exam. is over, if you think you have passed, take it easy. If you think you have failed, start swotting for next year's examination. Don't be discouraged by one paper badly answered. Try to do better on the others and so bring up your average to the aggregate required. Don't regard examination papers as special tests and try to be finished first. Take advantage of the full time allowed for answering the paper. Don't speed too much on questions that puzzle you.

The aim is to score as many marks as possible per minute, not per question. Neatness is important, but is not of supreme importance. Marks are given for knowledge, whether this appears on the paper in good or bad handwriting. It is useless neatly ruling off answers and splashing red ink in appropriate places if the question is not answered correctly. Mr. Bayley closed with a reference to the manner in which some questions were set, for instance, some questions started with the phrase, "State what you know about . . ." This was a bad question as the candidate would be entitled to write the single word "nothing" and to claim full marks as he had correctly answered the question.

### The Bazaar For The Poor Children Fund

Under the auspices of the Indian Women's Association there will be a Bazaar and Christmas Fete with lots of children's garments, fancy work, cakes and sweets, flowers, groceries, fruit and vegetables, also refreshments and amusements, on Dec. 7. The Mayoress Mrs. Cyrus has kindly consented to open at 10 a.m.

# The Sporting World

## Cricket.

### Aussies Flog Natal Bowling

THE Australians put up a record score last Saturday against Natal. This is their first match of the present tour and it certainly does not augur well for South Africa's prospects in the forthcoming tests. Apart from being a prolific batting side, the Australians have a very pugnacious defence with Slevers, Fleetwood-Smith, Grimmet, O'Reilly and McCormack. It rests with the imagination to visualise how the Springboks will fare. Last Saturday, the Australians declared at the close of play at the colossal figure of 522 for 5. Of this both Brown and Fingleton registered centuries. Sixes were a popular feature. In one over, alone, Dalton was hit for 21. Natal fared less auspiciously on Monday. The entire side was out for 242. A. D. Nourse, Jr. saved Natal from ignominy, being responsible for 124. Scores: Natal (first innings 242, Natal (second innings) 254. The final results of the match is Australia won by innings and 26 runs. Herbert Wade would lead the Springboks in the First Test against the Australians in Durban on Dec. 14.

### South African Indian Cricket Union

The formation of a South African Indian Cricket Union was discussed at a recent meeting of the Natal Indian Cricket Union. The materialisation of such a scheme will no doubt have to be composed of Indian and Malay Associations. Already a donor has promised a shield valued at £100 if the scheme comes to fruition.

### Young Muslims Beat Lonsdale's XI

An interesting cricket match took place at the Albert Park, last Sunday when the Young Muslims easily beat a European XI. The scores were: Muslims: 220 for nine (decl). M. I. Yusuf (66), M. I. Jogis (34), G. Mohamed (35), M. E. Asmal (25), and D. E. Paruk (20), Lonsdale XI: 38 1st innings and 78 2nd innings. Muslims won by an innings and 104 runs. Mr. Victor Richardson, the Captain of the Australian Team and Mr. Rowe the Manager as well as Mr. Mailey, the famous bowler, were introduced to the players prior to the commencement of the match.

### Cameron Memorial Fund

As announced at the reception to the Australian cricketers, a collection was started in aid of the Cameron Memorial fund. A good start was given by Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee who donated £1 1s. and on behalf of Mr. Manmohan Singh £1 1s. and Messrs. Dalal and Pochkhanawala 5s. each. It is to be hoped that sportsmen will give generously to the fund.

By "Rambler"

## Wrestling.

### Ali Bey Beats Mamos

Before a capacity house in the City Hall on Wednesday evening Nov. 20. Ali Bey, the "Terrible Turk," beat Harry Mamos, the "Tiger Man," after six exciting and colourful rounds. Although Bey appeared to be having the best of matters Mamos obtained the first fall in the third round by pinning the Turk after flinging him to the mat from an aeroplane spin. Thereafter Bey did not mince matters, and after obtaining a fall with Boston Crab early in the fifth round flung Mamos about not too gently in the sixth and then pinned him. Mamos has deposited £200 for a return fight with Ali Bey. The latter states that he has all the money he needs and has fought them all in South Africa and is now booked for France and the U.S.A. (Later. A contest between them is fixed for Dec. 4.)

### Boganski "Champion Of S.A."

In the contest for the "championship of South Africa" Boganski proved too big a handful for Bill Cunningham, styled Bill the Basher. George obtained falls in the third and fourth rounds, and gave the impression that he could have settled the issue at any time.

## Soccer.

### Roopsingh's Floating Trophy

The Second Annual Football Tournament for Mr. Roopsingh's Floating Football Trophy presented by Mr. S. Roopsingh for competition in Indian Primary Schools throughout Natal was played at the Chakas Kraal School Sports Ground on November 10, 1935. There was a fairly large gathering of spectators in spite of unfavourable weather, teams from various schools travelled to participate in the tournament. The matches showed a remarkable discipline among the various teams. The sports lasted for nearly the whole day and the final match was played between the Umhloti and Fair Breezes schools which resulted in a win for the former. The Fair Breezes team were runners-up. Winners of the Trophy were congratulated and the Sportsmasters thanked for their co-operation and assistance. The presentation was made by Mr. S. Roopsingh, the donor of the trophy, who, in the course of his speech, gave a brief description

of how soccer should be played and incidentally touched on the Dipavali festival. Other speakers were: The Headmaster of the Chakas Kraal Indian School, Messrs. B. Sham, R. P. Soni, O. M. Khan, D. A. Jeeawon, V. C. Naidoo, N. Pillay and R. Bhagirathie. Mr. P. K. Moodley presided.

### Fynnlands Soccer Tournament

Though obtrusively out of season, a soccer tournament is being held at the Fynnlands Indian Sports ground on Sunday, Dec. 15. There will be 2 silver trophies and 5 additional prizes for competition. The entrance fees are 5/- (seniors) and 2/6 (juniors).

## Athletic.

### Deepawali Sports At Springfield

The 13th annual Deepawali celebrations of Nav Yuvuk Deepawali Mandal's was celebrated by the Royal Amateur Athletic and Cycling Club on Sunday at the Club's sports grounds, Springfield. The results were:—Juniors five miles flat: 1, P. J. Ram (Royals); 2, B. Sookdow; 3, Joorawen. Seniors Marathon: 1, R. Naipal (Royals); 2, J. Harry (Springfield); 3, C. Harry (Rosebank). 220 Yards: 1, J. Sasie Naidoo (Rosebank); 2, M. C. Naidoo (Royals); 3, Battling Amod. Throwing the Cricket Ball: 1, B. J. Ram (Royals); 2, M. A. Harry; 3, S. K. Soor. Bicycle race from Springfield to Avoca: 1, C. Julias (Rosebank); 2, R. Khan (Silver Cloud); 3, K. Sew (Silver Cloud). Veterans' race over 50 years: 1, Bissessur; 2, S. Hossanie; 3, S. Peter. The Football tournament was held on Sunday, in which the Overpoort Springboks won after four extra halves from the Skylarks B team.

Advocate Christopher distributed the prizes.

### S. A. Marathon Record Broken

Although a strong and gusty wind made conditions anything but ideal for running, J. L. Coleman beat the South African record for the regulation Marathon of 26 miles 385 yards by over three minutes at the Durban Athletic Club's sports meeting at the Track last Saturday.

### New World's Walking Record

The London athlete, Bert Cousins, established a new world's walking record by covering 97 miles in 25 hours 9min.

## Tennis

### Lethargy In Tennis Circles

It is certainly time that local tennis officials woke up from the lethargy in which they have been seeking seclusion for the past many weeks. No "A" competitions matches have been arranged for nearly month. A little while ago a hitch was created as a result of an important match in the "A" Division and the question of minor technicalities as usual assumed considerable importance—so much so, in fact that all matches in the division have been at a standstill.

It is a pity that the sport as a whole should suffer so serious a drawback. As far as I can remember, last year a similar delay was occasioned by a protest. Tennis is being taken up seriously to-day by many and it would only be setting unnecessary obstacles in the way of the progress of the players and the progress of the sport as a whole among the Indians, if delays of this nature are made a permanent feature.

### Coming Snooker Tournament

Mr. G. Sadow informs me that he is arranging a snooker tournament which will commence the first week in December. Entries close on Saturday, November 30. Already over 35 entries have been received and there are prospects of many more entering prior to the closing date. The tournament will be held at the sportsman's Billiard Saloon, Grey Street, Durban, on the handicap system. Handicapper: Mr. G. Sadow. The 1st prize will be a silver trophy (to be won outright) and the 2nd prize a cue. Entrance fee: 1/- per player.

## Sporting Chips.

The Masked Marvel, alias J. van der Walt beat Hank Oswald, the 'Red Demon' in Johannesburg last Saturday night. A return bout is being staged in the City Hall, Durban, this coming Saturday. The fight will be a non-stop one. One of the preliminaries will be between Alf Woods and Solly Sherand.

For the Whagmarae's Shield ("B" Division) the Derby Tennis Club beat Sydenham at the Ozone Club Courts last Sunday.

Brajman scored his first century in South Australian Club Cricket last Saturday, when he put up 101 in 111 minutes. His score included seven 4's.

## Weddings

The marriage took place on Nov. 2 of Mr. Ramachandran and Salvarajoo, fourth and fifth sons respectively of the late Mr. Jadoo Ram of Farm Quembe, Sawoti, to Miss Moonsimall daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moodliar of Port Shepstone, and Miss Soubakiamall, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Naicker of Glenrosa respectively. There was a large gathering present at the nuptial ceremony and the brides and bridegrooms were the recipients of numerous valuable wedding gifts and messages of good wishes.

The marriage of Boodhrum and Sookram, first and second sons of Mr. and Mrs. Sobhit, of Stanger, with the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Bitchoo, and Mrs. Chumman of Mallinson Road, Sydenham, took place on Saturday Oct. 19, before a large number of guests.

On Sunday morning Nov. 3 a pretty wedding took place at Plessislaer between the third and fourth daughters of the late Mr. Ramouthar, and Mrs. Ramouthar with Koomar Dhunpal, and Koomar Dewraj eldest and second sons of Mr. and Mrs. F. Ramugan of Durban. Swami Bhawani Dayal Sannyasi officiated. After the ceremony the guests were entertained to dinner. The Brides and Bridegrooms were the recipients of

numerous valuable presents and messages of congratulations from many parts of the Union.

## Obituary

The death took place on Tuesday Nov. 19 of Mrs. Thannamal wife of Mr. Jack Moopnar of Greenwood Park. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon at the Greenwood Park Cemetery and was attended by many friends and relatives.

The funeral of Kalligan, Sirdar in the employment of Gledhow-Chakas Kraal Sugar Estates, Stanger, for many years, took place on November 6 at the Stanger Indian Cemetery. The burial service was conducted by the Rev. C. J. Lander, Superintendent of the Wesleyan Indian Mission, assisted by the Rev. R. Choonoo, and Mr. M. Bulo. Floral wreaths were sent by Mr. and Mrs. B. J. W. Pearce; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Aoutt; Mr. and Mrs. F. Bux; Mr. D. P. Samuel and family; Messrs. R. M. Joseph Bros; Iyer Bros; Mr. and Mrs. Bulo; Mr. Royappen; Mr. George Williams and family; Murgan Cook and family; Indian Mill staff; Gledhow Mill; Women and children of the Field Department, Gledhow; Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Moodley Mr. S. M. Josiah and many wreaths were sent without cards. An aged mother, widow and six children are left to mourn their loss.

REMEMBER THE NAME  
IT WILL HELP YOU

**SUDHA SINDHU**

Regd. By The Govts. Of India & Germany.

The surest remedy for all the stomach and lung disorders viz, Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Sour Stomach, Asthma, Cough, Cold, Bronchitis etc.

SOLD FOR OVER 4 YEARS ALL  
THE WORLD OVER.

At All Big Chemists Or Manufacturers.

Reliable house for all sorts of musical Instruments Theatrical goods, books & all Indian products. Satisfaction and full value of money guaranteed.

Agents wanted, ask for catalogue  
and terms free.

**SUKH SANCHARAK Co.,**  
MUTTRA, India.