

# INDIAN OPINION

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## NOTES AND NEWS

### Death Of Sir John Wessels

THE death occurred at his Pretoria home from heart failure at 10-30 on Sunday night of Sir John Wessels, Chief Justice of the Union. Sir John Wessels, P.C., was one of the most eminent of the great South African jurists. A man of rare learning, he carried it lightly, shunning pedantry and bringing to the law a practical and commonsense outlook. His fame as a jurist was not confined to his own country; it was established pretty well all over Europe. He was 70 when he became Chief Justice of the Union and before that had been a judge for 30 years. He was born in March, 1862, and was the son of Mr. J. C. Wessels, a famous old time solicitor of the Cape. Starting at the Good Hope Lodge Grammar School, Sir John went to the South African College School and from there to the South African College (now the Capetown University) where he took his degree. At one time he thought of taking up medicine, but eventually decided on law as a career. He won many honours and scholarships and continued his brilliant academic career at Downing College, Cambridge, where he received his L.L.B. in 1885. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1886 and later in that year returned to South Africa and set up in practice at Capetown.

The Indian community joins the country in mourning the loss of one of South Africa's most notable personalities. We extend to Lady Wessels and the bereaved family our community's heartfelt sympathy.

### Free Education And Indians

Addressing the Maritzburg Rotary Club at its weekly luncheon in the Imperial Hotel Mr. F. N. Broome, K.C., the Chairman of the Natal Education Commission made reference to Indian education and spoke in complimentary terms of the efforts made by Indian parents to dress their children neatly notwithstanding the fact that there was no free education provided for them. Mr. Broome said: "When once the State

undertakes free education there seems to be no end. It seems that there is a grave danger that the State might do too much. What is to become of initiative and self-respect? Is the State to provide everything for children and leave nothing to parents but propagation?" For comparison, Mr. Broome turned to Indian schools. He found that strenuous efforts were made by Indian parents to dress their children neatly and, with a few exceptions, there was no free education for Indians. One was forced to make comparison with European schools with free education. Children came to school improperly dressed. Was this not a logical result of free education? Mr. Broome added that the problem child was out of date—to day it was the question of the problem parent.

### Another Shooting Affair

#### Near Stanger

An Indian, Moosa A. Patel, who owns a store two miles from Glendale and 15 miles from Stanger, was sitting at his store on Sunday afternoon when he was approached by a Native stranger who asked for tobacco. The Native said he had walked from Mapumulo. Patel replied that he sold nothing on Sundays, but after further pleadings from the Native, he agreed to give him a few leaves. Both men entered the store, and the leaves were handed to the Native, who was also given some matches. The Native walked outside the store, rolled a cigarette, and, after lighting it, returned. He asked Patel the price of some goods, and was again told that no business was done on Sundays. Without uttering another word the Native snatched a small calibre pistol from a haversack round his shoulder and fired point blank at Patel, hitting him in the stomach. Patel closed with his assailant in the centre of the store, but the Native backed out of the premises. Weak from pain and shock, Patel staggered into the living quarters of his

store, picked up his shotgun, and made after the Native. He had gone only a few steps out of the store when he collapsed. His wife ran to his assistance, and, with several other neighbours who had been attracted by the report of the pistol, she saw a native running away. She immediately sent to the Glendale sugar mill for assistance, and Patel was rushed by Mr. W. J. West, of the sugar mill staff, to the Stanger Indian Immigration Hospital where he now lies in a serious condition. A hat, believed to belong to the assailant, was found lying near the store. Police is trying to trace the culprit.

### An Appeal To The Authorities

We do think it is high time that the authorities took steps for the protection of all the country storekeepers, and in this connection we would suggest that all such store-keepers should be provided with permits to keep firearms for self-protection. In view of the fact that so many culprits are still at large without the Police being able to trace them, a request for adequate measures for the protection of those who are in danger of being faced with such attacks is certainly not too extravagant.

### Calamity Over Bombay Presidency

The last mail from India brings the sad news of the havoc played by excessive rains in Northern India and by the absence of even a drop of rain for months in the Bombay Presidency a grave situation has been brought about there. Owing to the great scarcity of fodder, owners have been forced to sell their cattle for as little as one shilling per head and hundreds of deaths from starvation have been reported. The weather throughout Bombay remains unpromising.

It is difficult for us in this country to imagine the gravity of the distress our brethren are undergoing as a result of this Nature's wrath. We can only pray that the Almighty may in His mercy save them from this great calamity.

**Mr. Hofmeyr's Message**

In a letter wishing success to the Benoni Health Week, the Minister of Public Health, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr wrote.

"I am particularly pleased to know that you are devoting so much attention to the Benoni location. I shall be glad if you will tell those who live there that the Government is just as anxious that the natives and other non-European people should have good health as it is anxious that the Europeans should have good health. But neither the Government nor the municipality alone can do all that is necessary to protect the health of the people. This is one of the things where all must help and all must work together. I hope sincerely that those who live in the Benoni location are going to do their best to work together with their municipality and with their medical officer of health."

**Benoni Health Week**

Benoni observed its combined Red Cross and Health Week. Dr. C. C. P. Anning M.O.H., was the leading figure in the campaign. We cull the following from an interesting article written by Dr. Anning in *The Star* (Johannesburg):—So many of the diseases that cause sickness and death today are preventable. Many of them, like enteritis—captain of the batallions of death among the non-European children during the summer months—are born by filth out of ignorance. All these preventable diseases, given the collected and individual support of the public, could be wiped from the face of the town. Health is of more importance than wealth, but improving sanitary and health conditions will not only increase the capital of physical and mental health of the people of Benoni, but also their earning power and, as a result, the economic value of the town. But the health of the community depends as much upon the individual himself as on his surroundings, and upon personal hygiene as much as on the work of the local authority. That is why, during health week, a renewed interest is being asked from the citizens in health matters. Certain that Sir George Newman was right when he said: "Health is won by a way of life rather than by a bottle of medicine," the Benoni Health Department will attempt to make health information available to every resident. The days when health and disease could only be muttered about behind the drawn blinds of ignorance and long technical words have disappeared. It is not only in the non-European sections of the town that there is need for health publicity because of the ugly signs of dirt and carelessness. In not a few of the houses occupied by Europeans there is just as much need for clearing up and cleaning up. Rubbish in the backyard, filthy refuse bins, places where flies delight to breed, litter in the garden collecting water and serving as a nest for mosquitoes, floors that have not been scrubbed for months, windows permanently stuck so that no fresh air and sunlight can get in—such things need all the year round attention but the health week may bring them into the light of day.

**Indian Opinion**

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1936

**The First Fruits**

**J**UST as the Borough Engineer of Durban has evolved an £80,000 scheme, which is in the course of being materialised, of turning out the non-Europeans from the Mayville district and dumping them elsewhere in some far away place under the guise of removing slum conditions under the Slums Act and turning the place into a paradise for Europeans, Mr. M. Freeman, chairman of the Municipal Health Committee of the City of Johannesburg has evolved a £1,000,000 scheme of turning out the coloured and Native population from the Malay Location and from the whole of Vrededorp west of De la Rey Street and dumping the Natives in Orlando where there is a Township for them, and the coloured population, which includes Malays and Indians, into Newclare and turning the area thus expropriated into one large white township thus "making it possible to improve the access to the whole district."

Mr. Freeman's scheme allows for the present shopping centre in Delarey Street to remain. "The conditions, not only in the township mentioned, says Mr. Freeman, but nearer the central area from Fordsburg to Burghersdorp in the neighbourhood of the Crown Mines are extremely bad, and the juxtaposition of black, white and coloured is largely the cause." Mr. Freeman thinks his scheme would segregate non-Europeans from Europeans and tend very largely to check the black and coloured population from extending still further into white areas. In the Malay location out of an estimated population of 4,000 it is estimated that 25 per cent. are Natives and the rest are Malays, Indians and Coloured. Mr. Freeman's suggestions, he says, "have been put forward entirely with a view to finding a practical solution for a great and growing difficulty."

When in June 1935 Mr. Maurice Freeman graced with his presence, as Mayor of Johannesburg, a function in honour of Sir Syed Raza Ali, Agent-General for India, and in the course of his speech expressed the hope that Indians, not only those who were born in this country, would in all circumstances be regarded as nationals of the Union, we little thought that he was such an ardent segregationist. His present scheme makes us wonder whether he actually meant Indians to be regarded as "nationals of the Union" or *helots* of the Union.

We do whole-heartedly agree with Mr. Freeman that things in Vrededorp and other places like Fordsburg and elsewhere, where Indians are residing, are not as they should be. But to throw them out of the

places they are occupying at present is certainly not the remedy and, in our opinion, it is a gross abuse of the Slums Act. The real remedy, to our mind, would be to remove the Natives from Vrededorp whom the Indian slum landlords have no business to herd, and then to enforce vigorously the Health and Sanitary laws and insist on their being adhered to. From what we have been able to see we have found that it is not so much the fault of Indians for living in bad conditions as it is of the authorities. We have seen buildings erected in areas occupied by Indians and we have wondered how the plans for such structures could have ever been passed by the authorities. We have noticed the conditions of roads where non-Europeans are living which could never be tolerated in a European locality. We have seen mosquito-breeding pools of water lying here and there and gutters where filthy water and mud have been accumulated for days and weeks. We have seen the interiors of some of the properties occupied by non-Europeans horribly filthy and a menace not only to the inmates of those premises but to public health and we have wondered if a sanitary department exists at all for non-Europeans. All these things only point out to the utter negligence on the part of the authorities in enforcing the law where it needs to be enforced.

In a message sent to Dr. Anning, M.O.H. of Benoni during the Benoni Health Week, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of the Interior said:

"Neither the Government nor the Municipality alone can do all that is necessary to protect the health of the people. This is one of the things where all must help and all must work together."

We fully appreciate this and we have not the least doubt the responsible Indians will be found too willing to help the authorities in their work of protecting the health of the people. But here we find Indians being asked to allow themselves to be kicked out from places they have been occupying for a quarter or nearly half a century, as a health measure, and their resentment is but natural. We must confess we are taken aback with these first fruits of the recently passed legislation and there is no knowing what is still in store for the Indian community some of whose political leaders hail it as the first step towards equal citizenship rights!

# M. K. GANDHI LIBRARY AND PARSEE RUSTOMJEE HALL FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

THE fifteenth anniversary of the M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall was celebrated last Sunday at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall, Queen Street, Durban, at 2-30 p.m. The Hall was decorated with flags and bunting and there was a mixed gathering representing all sections of the community including a number of ladies and a sprinkling of Europeans. In the unavoidable absence of the Mayor the Mayoress Mrs. Cyrus was kind enough to be present. Among others present were Mr. C. S. Ricketts, Acting Agent-General for India, Mr. B. M. Narbeth, Dr. Howitz and others.

Mr. O. H. A. Jhaveri who presided in his opening remarks said they had gathered that day to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the M. K. Gandhi Library provided by the late Mr. Parsee Rustomjee and as it happened the Parsees were celebrating their New Year also on the same day. He wished on behalf of the meeting to wish the Parsee community every happiness and prosperity in their New Year.

Mr. S. J. Randeria who was appointed hon. Secretary in place of Mr. B. M. Patel who had resigned from his post submitted the annual report of the Library and the Hall, which showed that the attendance of the public at the Library during the year was 80,424, which was an increase of 2,404, on that of the previous year. The average attendance was 219 per day. Of the above total 12,949 were students from the various schools who had attended the Library during the year.

Although the Library was established particularly for the Indian Community there was no colour bar attached to it.

Accordingly the Library was taken advantage of by a hundred Europeans, 1,391 Coloureds and 908 Natives during the year.

There were 6,132 books. The following contained in the Library for the use of the public including 2,985 English, 1721 Gujarati, 755 Hindi, 386 Tamil, 61 Telegu and 224 Urdu.

There were 123 periodicals and newspapers (including dailies, weeklies and monthlies) in the above mentioned languages.

2,217 English, 1,066 Gujarati, 160 Hindi, 297 Tamil, 25 Telegu and 26 Urdu, making a total of 3,791 books were issued for reading in the Library during the year.

The sum of £268 2s. 11d. has been spent on the upkeep of the Library

during the year which was provided by the Bai Jerbai Rustomjee Trust.

The Parsee Rustomjee Hall was used by Public bodies on 56 occasions during the year for Meetings, Conferences, Lectures and Receptions.

The Committee recorded its grateful thanks to Mr. B. M. Patel for his invaluable services as hon-Secretary of the Library for the last 12 years and very reluctantly and regretfully accepted his resignation.

Mr. B. M. Narbeth said that it was a remarkable thing to have a library which catered for six languages. "Here on these shelves," he continued, "are the treasures of the East and the West, and I hope that when this day next year comes we shall be able to hear of the very great progress in the reading of these books." Mr. Narbeth criticised the papers which published so many unseemly things which people ought not to read. He said one should select one's reading. All books and all papers are certainly not good to read.

Dr. S. Howitz spoke on what an invaluable gift a library was. It gave one the opportunity of coming into touch with the best men and the things in the world. A book has not to be judged by its appearance, he said. A book may be old and tottered to pieces but the most valuable things may be written on its undiscernible pages. One should gather them up and preserve them.

Mr. B. D. Lalla said the teachers and students should take more advantage of the Library than they are doing at present.

Mr. A. I. Kajee ventilated his grievance that the Trustees and the Committee were not doing their duty and that great improvements were wanting in the Library and he could not see why books could not be lent out. He suggested that all should be thrown out and new blood introduced.

Mr. Abdul Hack-Kazee said he disagreed with what Mr. Kajee had said. He thought the late Mr. Rustomjee was very wise in his selection of Trustees. It was due to them that that very useful institution had lasted for fifteen years and had been a blessing to the public. He said he had very little faith in the present young generation who are only interested in high talk without any action and sports, cinemas and theatres. Had this institution been placed in the hands of such youths they would perhaps not have been able to see the building—let alone the library—in which they were sitting. He paid a

high tribute to the Trustees and the Library Committee for the useful work they had done.

Mr. A. H. West, one of the Trustees of the Bai Jerbai and Parsee Rustomjee Trusts said the Trustees were entrusted with a sum of about £40,000 and administering them they could not go beyond what was stipulated in the Trust Deed. The Library was not the only institution they were called upon to finance. There were various other calls which they had to meet. During the fifteen years they had given out about £20,000 to various institutions and the sum of £5,000, a quarter of the total amount had been spent on the Library.

Mr. West said the late Mr. Rustomjee had done a very wise thing in investing his money in such a productive way. It was for those who were in Mr. Rustomjee's position or better to emulate his noble example and try at least to do what he did if they could not do more.

Among the other speakers were Messrs. Hajee Lokhat, Hajee Rooknoodeen, J. W. Godfrey, B. M. Patel, M. B. Naik, E. H. Ismail and others.

All the speakers wished the Parsee community a Happy New Year. The function terminated at 5 p.m.

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## "Necessity Of Civilized Life"

THE Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, who presided at the opening ceremony of the free municipal reading-room, at Chidambaram recently said that it was the duty of the voter to safeguard the interests of his fellow-citizens by the proper exercise of the franchise. Newspapers and magazines could make the public realize the primary duties of citizenship. Books and papers in a place to which the public had access were not a luxury: they were necessary among the indispensable amenities of town life. They brought knowledge of current affairs. Newspapers are a necessity of civilized life. We have not only papers in English but also papers in the vernaculars. I think these vernacular papers circulate more widely and largely than English papers. The public should be provided with the means to acquaint themselves with contemporary events as these are the primary needs of our future civic life.

# "EAST INDIANS" IN TRINIDAD, BRITISH GUIANA AND SURINAM

## I—Religion

IN the three Colonies of Trinidad, British Guiana and Dutch Guiana or Surinam, the main religions represented are Christianity, Hinduism and Islam. But it is only among "East Indians", as the Immigrants from India and their descendants are called in these Colonies, that the three religions are represented. Almost all non-Indians in Trinidad and British Guiana are Christians. In Surinam, however, the non-Indians include the Javanese, who are almost all Muslims. As a matter of fact, in Surinam the great bulk of Muslims, who numbered 39,972 in 1934, are Javanese, the Indian Muslims being estimated at only 6,400. The following figures classifying the Indians according to religions are taken from the Census Reports for 1931 for Trinidad and British Guiana, and calculated for Surinam:

Religion.	Trinidad	Br. Guiana.	Surinam.
Hindu ... ..	94,125	96,342	29,841
Muslim ... ..	20,748	21,789	6,412
Christian ... ..	23,183	9,045	3,140
Other ... ..	612	3,364	...
Total Indian population ...	138,667	130,540	39,393
Total population of the Colony	331,084	310,933	144,385

It will be noticed that the great majority of Indians are still non-Christians. For an adequate appreciation of the significance of the relative proportion of Christians and non-Christians among Indians it is necessary to take note of their religious heritage from India and the religious environment that impinged on them in the Colonies.

There were hardly any Christians among those recruited from India. The immigrants were either Hindus or Muslims, the latter a minority. Of deliberate and set purpose, people who had even the slightest education, culture and spirit were given a wide berth by the recruiting agents who put a premium on docility and ignorance. Most of the immigrants recruited in India were from the poorest labouring classes, mostly from the "depressed classes" or the "untouchables" with no traditions of education and culture. It was not a cross section of India that was fetched over. No adequate complement of religious and cultural leaders was included among the immigrants, which could sustain the religious culture of the immigrants and defend it against attacks, open or insidious, of other religions.

It is true that the immigrants were not for long without some sort of religious leaders among them. The need was there and it was soon met by some of the abler of the immigrants setting themselves up as priests. These men were treated with respect by their own religionists and with consideration by

By

Mr. P. KODANDA RAO  
In "The Servant Of India"

the Sugar Estate authorities, They had an easier time than the labourers, and were supported financially not only by their congregations but also by the Sugar Estate authorities. But their equipment did not amount to much; it was nothing compared with that of the Christian missionaries and priests who undertook evangelistic work among the immigrants.

Their new environment was Christian through and through. Both the Church and State were and are Christian and work in conjunction. Every influence that played on the immigrants was Christian and every advantage lay in becoming Christian.

The State was not neutral, even benevolently neutral, in matters of religion. In all these Colonies the State has been giving and still gives from public funds, to which non-Christians as well as Christians contribute, subsidies to the Christian Churches, and only to them. In Trinidad the Ecclesiastical grant amounts to \$50,880 per annum, which is apportioned among six Christian denominations on the basis of the population of each denomination according to the late Census returns. In British Guiana Ecclesiastical expenditure takes three forms. Part of the annual grant has been commuted in 1920 for a lump sum, which amounted to \$639,410. This amount was apportioned between seven Christian denominations and was given in the form of bonds bearing 5% interest per annum and redeemable at par in twenty-five years. The balance of the annual grant, which amounted to \$32,602 in 1926 and \$17,832 in 1934, is to be reduced at the rate of 10% per annum and ultimately extinguished. There is a third special grant for missionary purposes. The Bishop of British Guiana gets a special grant earmarked for missionary work among East Indians. And the Government of British Guiana is alleged to have promised not to interfere with the religions of the emigrants from India.

The Indian immigrants came as "indentured" labourers and were allotted to Sugar Estates. The only people who took cultural interest in them were the Christian missionaries, and the Canadian Mission in particular in Trinidad and to a lesser extent in British Guiana. And they were missionaries primarily interested in evangelistic work first and education as a means thereto.

The Christian Missions were organized bodies, supported by their Home Boards as well as local Governments with finance. The missionaries were well-educated, certainly far better equipped than the Hindu and Muslim priests who sprung from among the Indian labourers.

The missions naturally evaluate their success in evangelization. They are zealous in this cause without external stimulus and assistance. In the case of these Colonies, the State gave them funds from public revenues, and thereby supplied a further economic incentive to evangelization.

In addition to this, the Missions controlled the educational system to a very large extent. Most of the schools in these Colonies are managed by Christian Churches. Trinidad has only 45 Government and non-denominational schools as against 247 Church and Missionary schools. British Guiana has only four primary schools as against 173 Christian denominational schools. In Surinam there are 43 Government non-denominational schools as against 79 Christian denominational schools, which is a much larger proportion than in Trinidad and British Guiana. Almost all the recurrent expenditure of the primary schools and part of the non recurrent expenditure is contributed by the Government from public funds, the Missions contributing buildings and management. It is an admitted fact that the educational system are largely dominated by Christian denominations, while it is financed very largely from public funds. Non Christians have been receiving education in such schools and at an age when their minds are most impressionable.

As far as the individual was concerned, every material advantage lay in becoming a Christian than in remaining a non-Christian. The convert to Christianity had a god-father in the Christian missionary who was a European, with the prestige that belonged to his race and colour and who had some influence with the Government. The Christian had an advantage over the non Christian in the matter of employment in the public services, and in particular in the teaching profession. The non-Christian systems of marriage received no recognition from the Government.

Apart from the Government and the Christian missionaries, the social environment which surrounded the Indian immigrant was Christian. The non-Indian community, consisting of Europeans, Negroes and the Coloured peoples, was wholly Christian, and socially it had a superior status. The Europeans and the Coloureds were

never slaves; the Negroes were emancipated and the East Indians came to take their place and were looked down upon as "bound coolies". The general tendency among all social inferiors is to imitate their superiors. The Indian immigrant was not impervious to this universal tendency; he imitated his betters in some respects. And they were Christians.

And yet, notwithstanding these circumstances which exalted Christianity and penalized the non-Christian faiths, the great bulk of the Indians remained non-Christian instead of going over to Christianity.

What is the explanation for this phenomenon? Does it indicate a failure of the Christian Churches in their missionary activity? A missionary view was that the Indian immigrants and their children were mostly residents on sugar estates, and inasmuch as the missionaries coupled education with evangelization, and as the management of the sugar estates were not too keen on the education of their labouring population, their evangelical work suffered a handicap. Moreover, the conduct of the Christian management, and in particular of the overseers, towards their labourers was not such as to inspire among the non-Christian labourers much respect for the teachings of the missionaries. For every single Sunday there were six week-days, and there were nights besides.

A non-missionary view was that, but for the combination of the State and the Christian Church, the latter would not have achieved even such results as it has and that the non-Christian faiths have such inherent vitality and verity in them that, notwithstanding all the handicaps they suffered from, they were able to hold the loyalties of their followers to a large extent, and that if the State were only neutral, or benevolently neutral, towards all religions, the non-Christians would have made much greater progress than they have.

To an objective student of sociology who is not committed to any particular religion, the situation is full of interest. Here was an unequal contest between the Christian and the non-Christian religions. The former had all the advantages of organisation, finance and prestige, and was aggressive and missionary. The latter lacked all these, and had to be on the defensive. Its defenders were not adequately equipped for the task, and were exiles in a foreign and depressing environment. These many "village Hampdens" deserve a tribute of admiration even from those who are indifferent to all religions.

It was inevitable that under the circumstances all the energies that the non-Christian leaders were able to spare were devoted to conserving and defending their heritage. There were hardly any to spare for initiating reform and progress.

Up to date the assimilation of non-Christians into Christianity has not been achieved. What of the future? The prospect of assimilation seems to be even less than the retrospect. During the last decade or so non-Christian missionaries from India have been visiting these Colonies and strengthening the religious consciousness of the non-Christians. And some of them, the Arya Samajists for instance, have inaugurated and aggressive "war into the enemy's camp," as it were. They have not hesitated to adopt the technique of the Christian missionaries of exalting their own religion at the expense of others and seeking converts from other religions. They claim equal rights for all religions. They have created a sense of legitimate grievance among non-Christians that the State was heavily subsidizing Christian missionary activity among non-Christians.

While the non-Christians are developing self confidence, strengthening their defences and even "raiding the enemy's territory" occasionally, the Christian missionaries have had to temper their aggressive zeal. The economic depression has crippled the resources of the home boards of the missions which are, in consequence, driven to depend even more on the State for their work. The teachers in their schools are increasingly resenting being asked to do evangelical work in addition to educational work, and they are increasingly looking up to the Educational Departments to mitigate the evangelical demands of the missionary managers of the Schools. The Government of British Guiana has already for economic reasons decided gradually to decrease and ultimately to extinguish the grants to the Christian Churches for religious work. In none of the Colonies, however, is there a declared policy of developing a State-controlled secular system of education in the place of the present Christian denominational monopoly.

The coming in of non-Christian missionaries from India has emphasized the distinction not only as between Christians and non-Christians, but between Hindus and Muslims as well. It has created further religious divisions, among the Hindus and Muslims even as the Christians have been divided into various denominations, not always in harmony with one another. The prospect points towards more denominations rather than towards assimilation into one single religion and one single denomination.

It is noteworthy also that so far racial community has prevailed over religious community. People are more conscious as Europeans, Negroes, Coloured Indians and Javanese rather than as Christians, Muslims and Hindus. The

Javanese Muslims in Surinam do not make common cause with Indian Muslims as against non-Muslims, Hindus or Christians. Indian Christians feel more in common with Indian non-Christians than with Christians of other races.

There is reason to believe that the peoples of these Colonies will become more and more conscious along racial lines primarily and along religious lines secondarily. As far as the State is concerned, it seems best that it keeps itself above racial and religious considerations and interests. In theory it is so even now. But, as has been shown, non-Christian religions are at the moment penalized, though largely on account of historical circumstances. However, the changing circumstances demand a change in the policy.

The change of policy may be in either of two ways. All the religions may be assisted by the State on a uniform basis or none. The assistance which the State has been giving takes two or three forms: direct financial contributions to the Christian Churches, indirect financial assistance through grants for education and non-recognition of non-Christian customs, as, for instance, marriage. In Trinidad only certain Christian Churches, to wit, the Roman Catholic, the Anglican and the Wesleyan, received ecclesiastical grants till 1902. The grant was extended then to other Christian Churches, such as the Presbyterian, Baptist, Moravian, etc. A similar extension may now be made to include the non-Christian religions and denominations. But this will lead to difficulties in administration.

The Surinam Government fears to recognise the non-Christian religions, lest logic should compel it to give financial assistance to them also on a par with the Christian religions and the Government has no money to spare for this purpose. The Trinidad Government in the recent legislation regarding Muslim marriages (1935) has recognized Islam, but did not feel obliged to recognize the same religion for purposes of ecclesiastical grants. The British Guiana Government has decided to extinguish these grants in course of time.

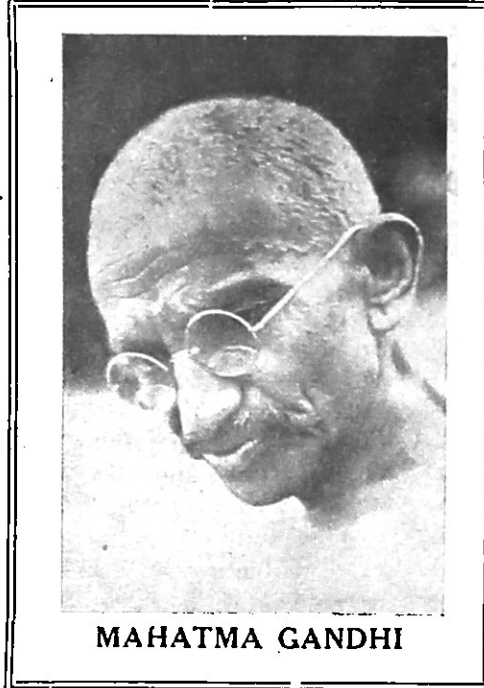
But the State's assistance to missionary work through Christian schools continues. There also it is best for the State to divest itself of any interest in any religion and confine itself to secular education under Government control and leave the religions to carry on their work outside the school and without the financial assistance of the State.

## Mahatma Gandhi's Health

**M**AHATMA GANDHI who had lately settled in Segaoon, a small village about eleven miles from Wardha access to which in rainy season was extremely difficult if not impossible has suddenly contracted malaria and was reported on Friday to have been removed to Wardha hospital.

Our special correspondent from Bombay states as follows:

"Gandhiji had a mild attack of Malaria on Saturday August 29, his temperature becoming normal on Sunday. On Monday August 31, he had another attack with several severe shiverings, the temperature rising to 105 degrees, which subsided by midnight. On Tuesday September 1, Gandhiji was examined by the Civil Surgeon who found the blood pressure and everything else quite normal but advised Gandhiji to shift to Wardha to be within easy reach of medical help. Gandhiji, however, was unwilling to do so. The Civil Surgeon reported on Wednesday September 2, that the examination of blood revealed many Malaria parasites. Fever began rising at noon the same day reaching the climax by midnight. On Thursday morning the temperature again came down to normal and Gandhiji was shifted to Wardha Hospital. There has been no rise in temperature since Thursday. He is reported most likely to be fit to leave hospital in a few days.



MAHATMA GANDHI

## મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીની તંદુરસ્તી

મહાત્મા ગાંધીજી જેઓ કેટલાક વખત થયાં વરધાથી અગીયાર માઇલ દુર આવેલા સેગાંવ નામના ન્દાના ગામડામાં, જ્યાં વરસાદ ના દિવસોમાં જવું અશક્ય થઇ પડે છે ત્યાં, રહેવા ગયા હતા. ત્યાં તેઓને મેલેરીયા લાગ્યું પડ્યાના અને વરધાની હસ્પીતાલમાં લઇ જવામાં આવ્યાના ખબર ગયા શુક્રવારે પ્રસિદ્ધ થયા હતા.

સુંબઝથી અમારા ખાસ ખબરપત્રો ત્રીજે પ્રમાણે જણાવે છે :

'ગાંધીજીને શનીવાર ઓગસ્ટ તા. ૨૯ મીએ સ્લેજ મેલેરીયાની અસર જણાઇ હતી અને રવીવારે ટેમ્પરેચર નોરમલ થઇ ગયું હતું. સોમવાર ઓગસ્ટ તા. ૩૧ મીએ તેઓને સખત ડુમ્મરીઓ સાથે ફરી તાવ ચડ્યો હતો અને ટેમ્પરેચર ૧૦૫ ડીગ્રી સુધી ચડ્યું હતું જે મધરાત્રીએ ઉતરી ગયું હતું. મંગળવાર સપ્ટેમ્બર તા. ૧ લીએ સીતાલ સરજને ગાંધીજી ને તપાસ્યા અને જલડપ્રેશર ત્રીગેરે સ્થિતિ તદ્દન નોરમલ જણાઇ હતી પરંતુ દાકતરી મદદ સહેલાઇથી મળી શકે તેટલા ખાતર વરધા જવા ગાંધીજીને સલાહ આપી. પરંતુ ગાંધીજી ની વધી જવાની ઇચ્છા નહિ હતી.

બુધવારે સીવીલ સરજને લોહીમાં મેલેરીયાના ઘણા જંતુઓ હોવાનો રીપોર્ટ કર્યો. એજ ખબર થી ફરી તાવ ચડ્યો શરૂ થયો અને મધ રાત્રીએ સખત ચડ્યો. ગુરુવારે ટેમ્પરેચર પાછું નોર્મલ થઇ ગયું અને ગાંધીજીને વરધાની હોસ્પીટલમાં લઇ જવામાં આવ્યા. ગુરુવારથી ગાંધીજીને ફરી તાવ નથી ચડ્યો અને શેડ દીવસમાં હસ્પીતાલમાંથી છુટી શકવાની આશા રખાય છે.

## South African News In Brief

### Governors Of British Colonies

#### At Pretoria

**S**IR Harold MacMichael (Governor of Tanganyika), Sir Hubert Young (Governor of Northern Rhodesia), Brigadier-General Sir Joseph A. Byrne (Governor of Kenya) and his daughter, Mrs. Stuart Smith, Sir Herbert Baxter-Kittermaster (Governor of Nyasaland) and Mr. P. E. Mitchell (Governor of Uganda) and Mrs. Mitchell arrived in Pretoria by air last Saturday and were met by a guard of honour provided by the Special Service Battalion and accorded a salute of 19 guns. Dr. d'Olaviera (Governor of Mozambique) arrived in the morning by train and was accorded a salute of 19 guns and was met by a guard of honour provided by the Special Service Battalion.

### Mr. Pirow And Col. Reitz

#### Coming To Durban

The Minister of Railways and Harbours and Defence, Mr. Pirow, and the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, Colonel Deneys Reitz, will be present at the

annual congress of the United Party in Natal in the City Hall, Durban, on October 12 and 13.

### Reported Find Of Gold At Newcastle

The discovery of gold at a spot about 30 miles to the south of Newcastle along the Berg is reported to have been made by a well known prospector. Specimens have been sent away for analysis.

### A Farmer's Bequest Of £50,000

A farmer of Elliot, Cape Province, has, in a joint will, left £50,000 to Queens-town Frontier Hospital. The bequest is reported to have been made by the late Mr. J. G. Laing and his wife, the money to be available after the death of Mrs. Laing.

### Use Of 5s. Travel Permits

The Department of the Interior announces that the 5s. travelling permit which is issued in place of a passport to persons visiting the Rhodesias, Portuguese East Africa and other neighbouring territories is now available for travel to Nya-

saland. Persons in possession of such permits who travel to Nyasaland via Portuguese East Africa must have the permits *visaed* by the Portuguese Consul for transit through Portuguese East Africa. The fee is 14s. 10d., or if more than one person is included in the permit, £1 1s. 9d.

### Newspaper In Miniature

#### At The Exhibition

A daily newspaper in miniature, edited and printed in full view of the public, will be an interesting feature of the Empire Exhibition. The paper is to be known as the "Star-Mail Exhibition News." It will be a real newspaper in every sense, with its own editorial, reporting and printing staffs, and it will publish the latest news from all parts of the world. The most up-to-date methods of news reception will be employed and visitors will be able to see how news is transmitted direct from news agencies and telegraph offices to newspapers by means of the teleprinter. The paper will also publish photographs.

September 11th, 1936

*Honour For State Librarian*

The Carnegie Corporation of New York has awarded the bronze medal designed by Mr. Paul Manship to Mr. M. M. Stirling, Librarian at the State Library, Pretoria, in recognition of his constant interest and help in the work of the Corporation. The honour has not been bestowed on many South Africans, but those who have been awarded the medal include Mr. Charles Christie, of Pretoria, and Professor B. Young, of Johannesburg.

*Indian Entrant For Rand Race*

Among the entrants for Mr. Schlesinger's London to Rand Air Race is Lieutenant Misri Chand a well known air-man of India, who recently won the Viceroy's Air Race Cup.

*English Moslem For Durban*

An Englishman, Dr. Khalid Sheldrake, who adopted the Islam faith at the age of 15, arrived in Durban on Wednesday, September 9, in R.M.S. *Taira*, from Dar-es-Salaam. He is visiting the Union at the invitation of the Moslem Youth League. Dr. Sheldrake is a well known Moslem leader, having been a follower of that religion for 34 years. In 1905 he became Hon. Secretary of the Pan-Islamic Society founded by the late Sir Abdulla Sharwardy of Bengal, and later was appointed Hon. Vice-President of the Anglo-Turkish Society, of which he became Life President. In 1932 Dr. Sheldrake toured the East with Mr. Conrad W. Simpson. On returning to India, he and Mr. Simpson left Bombay for East Africa, and during his tour he lectured no fewer than 1,000 times on a variety of subjects. A reception will be held in the City Hall on Saturday, September 12, at 8 p.m., in his honour. Dr. Sheldrake will lecture to the Theosophical Society on September 13, to the Durban Rotary Club on September 15, and to the Durban Library Group on September 30.

*South Africa's Immigrants*

The new regulations which make it compulsory for immigrants to South Africa to possess a certain amount of actual money before they will be permitted into this country have as their object the prevention of the undesirable class of immigrant. Previous guarantees could be produced to the Immigration Authorities, and these were regarded generally as being sufficient to allow the person to settle in South Africa. After November 1, guarantees will be accepted no longer, and even those guarantees already received by the Immigration Authorities will not be valid unless the person arrive in this country before November 1. Mr. Patrick Duncan, Minister of Mines, who is acting as Minister of Interior during the absence of Mr. Hofmeyr, in the course of an interview is reported to have said that there is no intention of barring the class of

immigrant to this country who is coming to definite employment of a reasonable secure nature, and who will presumably become an active and useful citizen. His opinion is that in such cases guarantees will still be accepted by the Immigration Authorities in their discretion. The object of the new regulations, which will make it necessary for an immigrant to possess a suitable amount of money when he arrives, is to try to keep away those people who, without means or prospects, wish to come into the country, and who may prove a hindrance to the welfare of the community.

*O. K. Bazaars' Licence Refused*

The O. K. Bazaars' application for a general dealer's licence has been refused by the Maritzburg Licensing Officer, Mr. George Blaver. The O. K. Bazaars has lodged an appeal against this decision to the City Council. The hearing has been set down for Sept. 29 and 30. The O. K. Bazaars are asking for a licence for the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Steel Murray & Co., at the corner of Church Street and Timber Street. On February 2 the Licensing Officer refused the Bazaars a general dealers and patent and proprietary medicine licence, and an appeal to the City Council against this decision was refused on February 28. An application for a general dealers licence was made to the Licensing Officer on August 15 and the proceedings lasted several days. Mr. C. M. Brokensha appeared with Mr. Frank Shaw for the O.K. Bazaars and Mr. V. A. von Gerard and Mr. T. B. Hodson for the objectors.

*Presentation At Umzinto*

On Friday afternoon, Aug. 28, at the Umzinto Courthouse, Mr. R. C. Naidoo, on behalf of the Indian community of Umzinto and district, presented Mr. F. S. Heaton, the Magistrate, with a suitcase and Mrs. Heaton with a gold wristlet watch. In his speech, Mr. Naidoo thanked Mr. Heaton for all he had done for the Indians of the district during his stay at Umzinto as Resident Magistrate, and said how sorry they were to lose him. In his reply, Mr. Heaton thanked Mr. Naidoo, on behalf of Mrs. Heaton and himself, for the presentation, which he greatly esteemed. Mr. Heaton has been Resident Magistrate in Umzinto for the last three years, and has been transferred to Newcastle, much to the regret of the Umzinto and district residents.

*Nizamia Muslim Society*

A committee meeting of the Nizamia Muslim Society was held on Thursday September 3. Thirty-six new applications for membership were read, amongst them were: Messrs. Khan Bahadur Hajee Cassim Adam, A. I. Kajee, H. S. Mall, M. V. Desai and S. M. Vawda of Newcastle who was kind enough to send fourteen other members. It was unanimously decided to open a new fund known as the "Burial Fund". The re-

gistration of members showed an increase of 45. Members were enrolled from all parts of the Union. One vacancy was filled in the committee by the election of Mr. S. M. Kader. Several letters of congratulations to the society from various parts of the Union were read and noted.

A telegram of condolence on the death of Sir John Wessels was sent to the family by the Society.

*St. Aidan's Young Men's Club*

At the 15th annual meeting of the St. Aidan's Young Men's Club the following officials were elected for the ensuing year: Patron, Mr. C. R. Warriner; president, Mr. S. S. Pillay; vice-presidents, Messrs. Alec Ephraim, Jack Huber, Dr. M. G. Naidoo and Dr. G. M. Naicker; secretary Mr. J. Nadasen; assistant secretary, Mr. R. Kisten; treasurer, Mr. J. T. Thandroyen; committee, Messrs. J. Raman, W. Nundoo, Alfred Naidoo, A. Rajan, C. Tommy, J. T. Thandroyen and Joe Francis; physical culture instructors, Messrs. J. Nadasen and R. Kisten.

*The Indian Cyclists*

The Indian Cyclists, Messrs. Kaikee Kharas, Rustom Ghandi and Ratan Shroff who recently arrived in Pretoria were the guests of Mr. Hassim Keshavjee a prominent Indian merchant. On August 30, the Pretoria Branch of the Transvaal Indian Congress gave a welcome reception. On September 1, the cyclists were welcomed by the Pretoria Tamil Young Men's Society on behalf of the Tamil community and a handsome purse was presented to them. The Hindu Seva Samaj also donated £14-0-0. The most comprehensive collections of valuable autographed photos of many distinguished persons and statesmen such as Sir Samuel Hoare, Sir John Simon, Lord Wakefield (who donated a great sum for their courageous feat), De Valera, Herr Hitler and many others are in their possession. They had personal interviews with all these celebrities. Last Friday at 11-30 a.m. the cyclists left Pretoria for Johannesburg and arrived at 3 p.m. They were officially welcomed by the Mayor of Johannesburg on the City Hall steps. They intend travelling from Johannesburg to Lourenco Marques, Durban, East London, Capetown and then to cross over to America, landing in Rio de Janeiro, passing through Brazil and making their way to Mexico. From San Francisco they hope to sail for Japan, China, Philip, ine Islands, Australia, Borneo, Singapore, Malay States, Burma and then back to India. During their tour in India, the cyclists created a non-stop cycling record for 37 hours covering 434 miles. The cyclists were escorted halfway to Johannesburg by Messrs. Sigamoney Appasamy, Hassim Keshavjee and Satha Appasamy.

# India Letter

[ FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT ]

## Better Facilities At Bombay Docks

IN response to representations made by Mr. S. A. Waiz, secretary of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association to the Port Trust at Bombay for better facilities to be provided on the docks for passengers embarking for African Ports, the Trustees have been pleased to sanction the provision of 20 benches to be utilised at whichever berth the African Mail is embarking passengers, and of watertaps at each of the three sheds (Nos. 14, 15 and 16) in Alexandra Docks at present inadequately equipped with drinking water facilities. The shed doors of the African Mail berth opening on to the wharf are at present kept open until the medical inspection of saloon passengers begins, the Police then leave three doors open—two for saloon and deck passengers and one for the Doctors. The Docks Manager has arranged that in future all the doors on the roadside of the shed shall be left entirely open but protected by barricades.

## Manmohan Singh Disappointed

"I was disappointed to receive information from two persons who accepted my offer of a free flight to London in my plane that they are unable to join me owing to unavoidable circumstances," said Manmohan Singh, the Indian airman, when a press representative greeted him on arrival at Delhi on his way to London to participate in the London-Johannesburg air race. The flyer said that the response to his offer was so great that he decided to take two men with him instead of one and accordingly made more room in the plane by despatching all his luggage by sea. But of the 300 applications he selected four and out of these two dropped out. Later, to his bitter disappointment, the other two also dropped out. He added that he had been put to considerable inconvenience by these last minute refusals, but still he said he would wait to pick up any enthusiastic youths if they had their passports ready. Otherwise he would leave alone and take somebody on, who desires to join, en route at Basra or Cairo. He said it was only to make Indian youths more air-minded that he made this offer. "Prize or no prize," he said, "I have determined to do my best." The race is to be held on September 29.

## Government Servants Retiring Age

There are persistent reports current in Simla that the Secretary of State is seriously considering the proposal to fix 50 as the retiring age for Government

servants. The object of the proposal is understood to be two-fold—firstly, to relieve unemployment, and secondly, as a measure of retrenchment. It is stated that if the present staff are allowed to retire at the age of 50, it would give greater scope for putting into effect the new scales of pay which were introduced two years back and thus help in saving a considerable expenditure in the administration.

## Mr. Reynell To Be Professor Of English At Aligarh University

Mr. D. Reynell, Secretary, Public Service Commission, on his retirement in October will be appointed Professor of English in the Muslim University, Aligarh. The appointment of some other Englishman as a Reader in the same Department is also likely. With the promotion of Professor A. B. A. Haleem, Chairman of History Department as Pro Vice-Chancellor, it is understood that Professor Mohammad Habib, the noted scholar of Indian history, will succeed him.

## Proposed Sino-Indian Cultural Society

Prof. Tan Yun-Shan, of the Li-ta Academy, Shanghai, was welcomed by Prof. A. K. Chanda on behalf of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and the Santiniketan Ashram. Prof. Tan Yun-Shan has already sent about 100,000 volumes in Chinese, dealing with Chinese philosophy, history, literature and classics. A similar number of volumes, says Prof. Tan Yun-Shan, will soon follow. This visit of the Chinese professor is mainly in connection with the proposed Sino-Indian Cultural Society to which he will now give concrete shape. A Chinese hall will be erected at Santiniketan for which purpose Prof. Tan Yun-Shan has already collected more than Rs. 30,000. This hall will form the nucleus of the Sino-Indian Cultural Society and will have a big library attached to it. The object of the Society is to investigate the learnings of India and China, to interchange their cultures, to cultivate friendship between their peoples and, lastly, to work for universal peace. Prof. Tan Yun-Shan has brought with him a rare specimen of a censer, beautifully made of a kind of copper in the time of the Yun-Lo Reign of the Min dynasty of China, in 1426-1435 A.D. This censer is a present to the Poet from Mr. Rau Yu-fu, formerly Finance Minister of the National Government of China, and a renowned Buddhist scholar. Prof. Tan Yun-Shan will stay at Santiniketan for some time to come so that the Society may be firmly established.

## Walking All The Way To Mecca

It is reported that Hazrat Sultanul Mujahidin Syed Shah Subhan Ahmad, "the King of the Pilgrims" who is on his holy mission to walk all the way to Mecca, reached Khurja in the district of Bulandashahr. He offered his Juma prayers in the Juma Masjid of the city. He was given a rousing reception by Muslims and a continuous stream of persons is pouring in in his camp to have a glimpse of His Holiness the Shah Sahib. In an interview to the press, the Shah Sahib is reported to have said that his mission might surprise people, because for some centuries nobody had started on a similar enterprise. He added: "I remember my mother telling me to depend on the dictates of my conscience. I believe in the efficiency of this precious piece of advice and will carry it along with me to the grave. There are now only two things before me, death or success in my holy enterprise." It may be recalled that Shah Sahib hails from Sasaram in the district of Shahabad and started on his holy mission two years back. Since then he has covered nearly 500 miles, offering 2 rikats of prayers at every five paces. He has passed through Benares, Allahabad, Fatehpore, Cawnpore, Aligarh and is at present going through the Bulandshahr district. He is expected to reach Delhi within a few months.

## The "Swarajya"

Mr. T. Prakasam says in the course of a statement:—My political work and the *Swarajya* work have just come into conflict. I have been called upon by my co-workers and leaders to give all my time exclusively for the political work in the country for the next six months until the general elections are over. I feel with them, having regard to the shortness of time and magnitude of work before us. We have barely six months now. However much I tried to complete my arrangements to hand over *Swarajya* to the new management, it has not been possible. Much of it has been accomplished; but still time is required to settle a few outstanding items and go through some formalities to enable the new management to step in and continue the work. But I cannot afford time just at this juncture to continue both *Swarajya* and political work simultaneously. I feel compelled to suspend the publication *sine die* until the new management takes charge.



### Frontier Gandhi Free

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, "the Frontier Gandhi" was released from Almora Jail on Aug. 1 and was immediately served with notice restraining him from entering the N.W.F.P. or the Punjab until the 20th December 1936. While passing through Nagpur he was met at the station by a number of Congressmen. He was glad to know that the local differences among Congressmen had been composed. Questioned about his jail life the Khan Sahib said: "I was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment at Bombay where I remained for a week and then was transferred to Sabarmati Jail. I was supplied with only two short blankets and they were insufficient to protect me from the severe cold of Gujarat. I fell naturally a prey to influenza. I was transferred to Bareilly Jail in August last. There too, as at Sabarmati, I was kept in a solitary cell. In Gujarat no light was allowed at night in my cell. When at Bareilly I had to bear the strong hot wind that incessantly blows there. The whole of my body had been covered with small boils and when the heat had

been borne by me I was transferred to Almora Jail when rains had started in that hilly tract. Outsiders must have thought I was transferred to a cool place. But far from it. Rains had spoiled the climate there. I was given the gardening work left unfinished by Pundit Jawaharlal who was also in that prison before me. As I did this work satisfactorily I was given extra remission of 15 days more. Thus I have got 4 months, 15 days' remission in all. He promised to come to Nagpur after he improved in health and after consulting Gandhiji. He said he would like to work in the cause of Hindu-Muslim Unity. Amidst cries of "Vande Mataram" and Gandhiji-ka-jai—the train steamed off.

### "All Indians Should Learn Hindi"

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, writes:—Hindi lovers will be glad to learn that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is now engaging himself in improving his knowledge of Hindi. He has in this connection sent to the Sabha the following message which will be

read with great interest. It is hoped that our South Indian brethren will follow the example set by our illustrious leader and learn the national language, Hindi. The Sabha has sent some of its publications for his use. He writes: I am extremely keen on learning Hindi properly and I am of opinion that all Indians should make themselves familiar with Hindi. I know that your Society has been doing valuable work in propagating Hindi in South India for close upon twenty years and I heartily congratulate you and the society on the progress you have made so far. The work you have been doing cannot be too highly commended.

### Indian Scout Jamboree In Delhi

It is reported that the Scouts of India are to have a Jamboree which will be the first All-Indian Scout Jamboree ever to be held. It will take place at Delhi in March, 1937. This Jamboree is being organised by the Indian Scouts General Headquarters, who are already busy preparing the huge camp. It is estimated that at least 25,000 Indian Scouts will attend.

# Things In General

### Circus Combine

PAGEL'S have for many years paid Durban a yearly visit and that they have been warmly welcomed will not be denied, perhaps their policy of continually bringing fresh artists before the public has been the key to their success. For this year's visit, an even greater attraction is being introduced, the entire Dutton-Williams Circus is being incorporated under the Pagel management. Imported direct from Australia they make their initial bow to South African audiences on Friday September 11th. The circus will be pitched on the Cartwright's Flats.

The Dutton-Williams Combination are amongst the best known of the great American circus families, and have been connected with Ringling Bros (Barnum & Bailey) for many years, their unique equestrian acts, and dare-devil bare back riding created a furore in Australia, where they could have remained indefinitely, but the call to return Home was too strong, Mr. Pagel heard that they were returning to the United States via Europe, and his live wire manager Mr. Disney Herbert started to burn up the cable wires with the result, that they consented to break their journey, and to pay South Africa a visit.

At any other time this combination alone would constitute a strong circus programme, but with the Exhibition as the great magnate, the Pagel management are out to better their already

high standard of programme, and the new importations will be supported by picked members of the present company, making a total of forty five artists, and a great number of trained animals. Rarely if ever, has so strong a combination of artisites and trained animals been presented, under one tent, outside the largest centres of Europe and America.

The name Pagel is synonymous with all that is best in animal training, and no real-lover of animals should forego a visit to Pagel's Circus their to witness for his own satisfaction the beautiful bond of trust, respect, and love that is made possible between a man, with an inborn love of animals, a strong clean conscience, and such diversant animals as the forest bred lion of Africa, the tiger from his Bengal jungle, and the elephant terrifying in his colossal strength, a veritable volcano of action

### Indian Social Service Committee

The officials of the Indian Social Service Committee wish to announce that the Free Dispensary run under the auspices of the Committee is no longer at Mr. L. Jacobs' Chemist Shop at the Corner of Grey and Pine Streets, but that it has been removed to 135a, Grey Street, (Down the passag-).

### How To Sleep Successfully

The following hints on successful sleeping are given by Dr. C. C. P. Anning, Benoni's M.O.H.:

Go to bed at the same hour each night and rise each morning at the same time.

Use either a low, flat pillow or none at all. Keep the window open, your mouth closed, and the room dark.

Have a warm bath each night and use light but warm bedclothes.

### Cleanliness In Food

Important advice relating to the selection and handling of foodstuffs was given by Dr. C. C. P. Anning, M.O.H., in an address delivered last week in the Child Welfare Centre, Benoni. "Your Food" was the title of the talk, in the course of which Dr. Anning said: "Go to the store yourself and select your meat, fresh fruit and vegetables. You will make a better selection than any busy salesman will. And refuse to deal with any store where the food is not clean, or is not protected, so that it will not be touched by flies mice or unnecessary fingers. Be careful about fresh vegetables, especially in the warmer weather. Never eat uncooked vegetables before they have been well dipped in a weak condy's fluid solution, to kill any dysentery or enteric germs. Make a point of going to see the milk shop and the dairy from which your milk comes. Satisfy yourself that it is clean. Spoiled food is usually a sign of bad marketing, careless meal planning, or bad housekeeping. Even though good food is bought, it will not remain so unless it is properly cared for. Left over cooked foods needs just as much care as uncooked food. Bacteria, yeasts and moulds are the chief causes of food spoiling. Sometimes their action leaves no visible trace. This is particularly true of bacteria, although their presence in food may be the cause of serious digestive disturbances. During most of the year a refrigerator is a necessity, for a temperature of 45-50 degrees Fahrenheit is needed to keep food from spoiling."

# The Sporting World

## Boxing.

### Baer Will Pay £40,000 For Title Fight

SO keen is Max Baer on regaining the world's heavyweight championship that he is willing to pay £40,000 for a return fight with the champion, James J. Braddock. The offer was made by telephone to the Madison Square Gardens match-maker, Mr. Jim Johnstone, whose duty is to produce a "suitable" opponent for Braddock. Anzil Hoffman, Baer's manager, quotes Johnston as saying "The offer looks good to me, I'll see what Braddock and his crowd have to say." Meanwhile the New York State Athletic Commission have reaffirmed their decision that Max Schmeling, ex-champion and recent conqueror of Joe Louis, is the fighter with the best right to challenge Braddock.

### Louis Wants Schmeling Again

Joe Louis, the coloured heavy-weight, is eager to meet his conqueror, Max Schmeling again, and is confident that he knows a way to stop the German's knock-out right. He has worked out the new guard while he 'sleeps, loafs and plays a bit of golf', on the farm of his manager, Julian Black in Stevensville, Michigan. 'I could have stopped Schmeling last time' said Louis, 'only I got so dazed by the very first right he smashed in.'

## Cricket.

### Aryan Cricket Club

The meeting of the Aryan Cricket Club, Port Elizabeth, was held in the Gujerati Hall, on August 16. The following election took place: Patrons, Messrs. Teikandas Bros., N. F. Bansda, R. G. Varma, M. Morar, B. Jervanjee, P. Bhagwan, S. Lakho, N. Jeena, L. Koo-verjee and N. Babhai; Chairman, N. M. Vaghmaria; Vice-Chairman, G. B. Kkha; Hon. Secretary, D. M. Prag. Assitant Secretary, C. Daya; Treasurer, T. K. Bhagatjee; Captain, T. N. Bansda; Vice-Captain, T. K. Bhagattjee.

### Swaraj Cricket Club

At a special meeting arranged by Mr. A. M. Rathenam for the purpose of forming a cricket club which was held at the residence of Mr. M. V. Lingham 5, John Street Port Elizabeth, were a number of cricket enthusiasts were present. Mr. S. Nuthray of Pietermaritzburg acted as chairman. The meeting unanimously resolved to form a cricket club called the Swaraj Cricket Club. Colours: Red, white and green. The following officials were elected: Patrons, Messrs. M. E. Bhana and R. G. Teikandas; president, Mr. G. S. Chetty; vice-president, Mr. A.

By "Rambler"

Chetty; general secretary, Mr. A. M. Rathenam; Treasurer, Mr. M. V. Lingham. The elections of committee members, captain, vice-captain were left over for the next meeting which was to be held at the same venue on Wednesday September 9.

### Dannhauser Independent I.C.C.

At an inaugural meeting of the above Club held at the Indian School Hall, Dannhauser on Monday August 31, the following were elected office bearers for the ensuing year: Patrons, Messrs. Sheik Abloul and C. S. Vawda; President, Mr. Gopaul; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Kader Hoosen, M. E. Vawda, M. D. Moola, I. D. Vawda and Sheik Emam; Hon. Secretary, R. G. Maharaj; Asst. Hon. Secretary, S. I. Adam; Treasurer, Goolam Kader; Hon. Auditor, Y. A. Dawjee; Captain, S. I. Adam; Vice-Captain, S. E. Vawda.

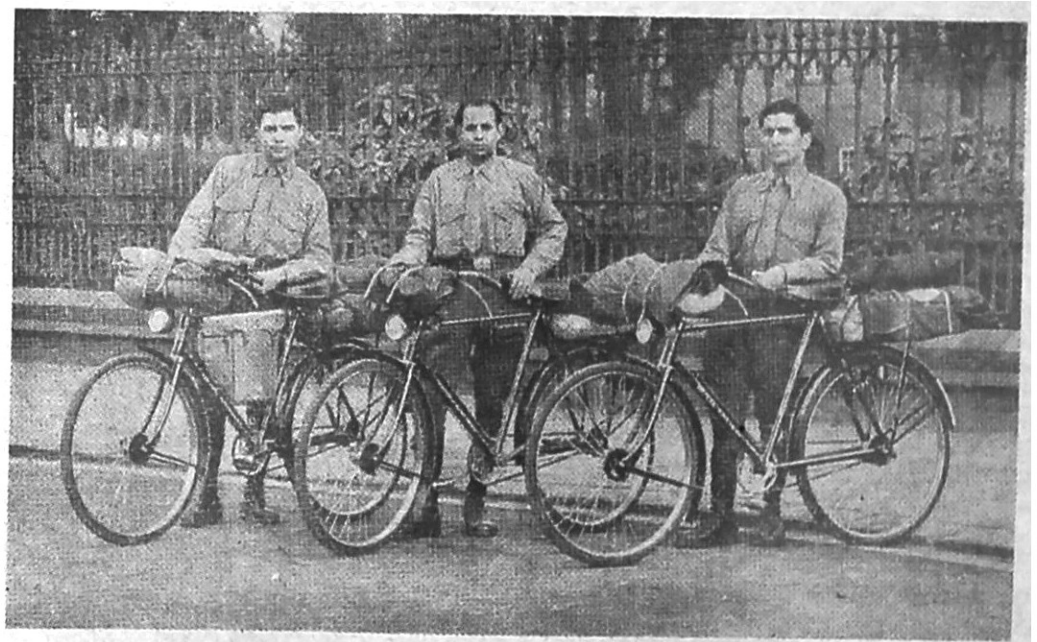
## Soccer.

### Five-A-Side Tournament

The second annual Five-A-Side Football Tournament for Mr. D. B. Singh's Trophy will be held at the Chaka's Kraal Sports Ground near Chaka's Kraal Hotel on Sunday September 20, commencing at 9 a.m. The tournament will be played on the knockout system and the trophy is to be won outright. It is open to all and entrance fee is 5/-. Entries must reach the Secretary Mr. C. K. Moodley, P.O. Chaka's Kraal not later than Friday September 18.

## What Mr. Henry Ford Says

Mr. Henry Ford, the motor car magnate, took a forward look at the world on his recent 73rd birthday. He said: "Cows and pigs are extremely wasteful. They eat more than they are worth, and milk begins to change in food value the moment it leaves the cow. I have put a laboratory up against the barn where these wasteful animals are kept, and in that laboratory chemists are working to find a substitute which will make pigs and cows no longer necessary. Certainly we can make as good milk as a cow does out of the same materials she uses. Within 25 years the automobile and aeroplane will be perfected to couple greater speed with greater safety. The railroads will be heavy freight carriers only and broad, straight roads will be constructed on the railroads' right of way for motor lorry traffic. Industry will take a more active part in training the youth in school so as to fit them for industrial jobs the moment they graduate. Any man can live to be 100 years old if he wants to. The way to keep going is to keep going." Mr. Ford has no set of rules of life. He said he eats when he is hungry and eats when he likes. He sleeps a normal number of hours, gets more exercise about his factories and farm than most men of his age, and does not drink or smoke.



The Three Indian Cyclists Messrs. Kaikee Karas, Rustom Ghandi and Rattan Shroff who arrived in Johannesburg on a World Tour.