

# INDIAN OPINION

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## NOTES AND NEWS

### Gen. Hertzog On Union's Relation With Europe

GENERAL HERTZOG made his first public speech at Pretoria on Tuesday last, since his return from the Imperial Conference. He said that he would deal with affairs which were principally European but in which South Africa was interested. Referring to South Africa's membership of the League, General Hertzog is reported to have said:—

"Let South Africa continue her membership of the League, but let her never forget that she is not a part of Europe and that she should never identify herself with the spirit and aspirations of Europe to the detriment of her own interests, or against her own free judgment, or in a manner which adversely affects her independence of action.

"South Africa's co-operation with Europe, when and how she shall co-operate—either in peace or in war—are at present questions which South Africa, and South Africa alone, must decide. The test according to which these decisions must be made may never be other than the interests of South Africa itself."

### Problem Facing South Africa

Addressing the Ulster Branch of the Overseas League at Belfast, says a message from London, Mr. J. D. Low, ex-Mayor of Capetown, said that the great problem facing South Africa was to unite the races and create a South African nation. "A great advance has been made and we can see on the part of members of the Union Government a greater intention to link their interests with those of the people of Britain. That is a wise course and I hope the day is not far distant when South Africa will be able to come as a united nation to Britain and take a full share of the responsibilities in respect of the Government of the Empire."

### Purchase Of Land By Asiatics

The Natal Agricultural Union Congress having requested the Government to prohibit the purchase of ground by Asiatics unless the permission of the

local farmers' association was first obtained, the Secretary for the Interior replied as follows:

"The terms of this resolution have been brought to the notice of the Minister of the Interior. I am to point out that there is no law in Natal prohibiting the purchase of land by Asiatics and the Government has no authority to act as suggested in the resolution."

### Nations Losing Control

In the course of a sermon at the Methodist Church, Dundee, on Sunday, the Rev. Peter Williams said:—"Fear and avarice are at the foundation of all war. Only on Saturday, Mussolini, on his journey to Germany safeguarded himself by travelling in an armoured train. At the present moment the nations of the world are losing control of themselves. There is sufficient genius in the Churches and enough power in prayer to stop war, and one reason why this is not done is because, in many instances, so-called Christian people have shares in munitions factories and regard dividends of greater value than human blood."

### Non-European Re-Housing

Tentative suggestions for the use of Durban Corporation property at Shepstone Street and Bamboo Square as sites for non-European re-housing schemes under Durban's slum clearance plans have been put forward by the Assistant City Engineer, Mr. S. T. Watts. As far as Shepstone Street is concerned, Mr. Watts has suggested the erection of a suitable building to house 150 married Indians in flats at a cost of £50,000, alternatively the erection of an identical cost of a building to house 800 single Indians or, thirdly, the erection of a building at a cost of £45,000 to house 1,800 Natives at present housed in the Bell Street Togg Barracks. Each of the suggested buildings would be three storeys in height. The Public Health (Slums) Committee of the Durban City Council has suspended a decision on these suggestions pending a report from Mr. A. E. Mallinson, City Valuator and Estates Manager, who is to inquire into the possibility of using certain other

Corporation property in the Bamboo Square area for the re-housing of whatever race is not accommodated in the Shepstone Street area.

### European Attitude To Natives

A strong appeal for a more sympathetic European attitude towards Natives and for the more equitable treatment of them in all spheres of life was made last Monday by Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr in opening the tenth annual congress of the Cape Eastern Public Bodies at Queenstown. Mr. Hofmeyr said that the Government had recently appointed a special committee to investigate the labour shortage and were hopeful that there would be good results. The truth of the matter was simply that South Africa was advancing to-day at such a rate that the supply of Native labour could not keep pace and they had to face a two-fold necessity. The one was the conservation of Native health and the other was economy in the use of Native labour. They had to find means of doing the same type of work with fewer hands. They had to face the fact that the Natives would have to draw higher wages, that they would have to be placed in a position to get more and better food to maintain their health and that they would have to be developed to an ever increasing extent as consumers of the products of the White man's industry. These were demands on considerations of both humanity and self-interest.

### Doctors In Congress

The South African Medical Congress was in session at Bloemfontein last week and, as is usual, many matters of more than domestic professional interest were discussed. Those hardy annuals, the nursing service, the treatment of the insane and State control instead of provincial, for the hospital system, were, it is stated, discussed as usual. A considerable debate took place on the question of the right part which should be played by the specialist in the health life of the nation and many doctors expressed the opinion that there were so many specialists to-day that the public were apt to lose faith in the

general practitioners. One man went so far as to say that the country had become "specialist mad." A view generally expressed was that the tendency to leave the general practitioner and the family doctor on one side was not, in the long run, a wise policy and plans were discussed for improving the remuneration and the status of general practitioners.

#### Shop Hours In Natal

A preliminary sitting of the Provincial Commission appointed to inquire into shop hours in Natal was held in the Durban City Hall on Monday last. The meeting was in private and no evidence was taken. The Commission will meet in Durban on October 25 at

10.15 a.m. and in Maritzburg on the following day.

#### Old-Age Grants To Indians

The South African Indian Congress has appealed to the Government to reduce the women's minimum age limit under the scheme for old age relief to indigent and blind Indians. At present the scheme is intended to benefit only men and women of 65 and over, but it is pointed out by the Congress that the average age of Indian women is lower than that of the men. It is suggested that benefits under the scheme should be available to women at 45 or 50, census figures being quoted to show that among Indians men have a far greater expectation of life.

## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 1937

### Our Charitable Trusts

THREE quarters of a century have passed since the first batch of Indian immigrants landed on the soil of Natal. The indenture system in Natal, which commenced towards the end of 1860, continued up to the year 1911 when it was stopped, thanks to the efforts of that great statesman, the late Hon. G. K. Gokhale. Natal and her primary industries are indebted to Indian immigrants, who, in developing Natal to a state of prosperity, have undergone untold miseries and hardships. Of those who came under this system, a considerable number availed itself of the return passages to India, and of the repatriation and assisted emigration schemes. Many drifted into the banana industry and into market gardening. A few have made good and amassed considerable wealth.

In the wake of these indentured Indians came those who are now commonly termed "Passenger Indians." By supplying the needs of those who had preceded them from India, they were able to succeed in the majority of their undertakings. As pioneers they had set foot on virgin soil and had never failed in seizing whatever

opportunities that were offered them. Having succeeded in their undertakings, they did not forget the districts in India whence they emigrated. It is thus that we now have innumerable Trusts in Natal, particularly in Durban, which have been created to feed many institutions in India. The creation of charitable Trusts is to be admired. It is a creditable object and shows foresight on the part of the sponsors. But the first object of these Trusts should be to serve the country which has given the money for their creation. We are not unmindful of the many institutions in India that are in need of funds. Charity begins at home, and it is, therefore, essential that the institutions in Natal should receive prior consideration from these Trusts. Time and again the first Agent of the Government of India warned Indians that it was dangerous to have one leg in India and another in South Africa. It would be futile to expect the Government of the country to do everything for the Indian when he does not do anything for himself. With the colossal assets that the various Trusts have in Durban, a great deal of good can be done for our future

generations. The crying need of our community, at the present, is schooling for its children. Thousands of children are receiving no education because they are not able to secure accommodation in the existing schools. There is an urgent need for the erection of a Technical College for Indians. These could be erected without any difficulty if only our charitable Trusts could divert their income to Natal. In our last issue we referred to the extreme poverty that our people suffer from and the difficulties that the Societies encounter in endeavouring to alleviate the distress. The position of our poor would not be so distressing if our local Trusts had included, amongst their objects, the helping of the lame dog over the sty.

Striking instances of generosity were shown by the late Parsee Rustomjee and Rahim Karim Khan. Both these men amassed their wealth in Natal and left it to the Indian community in South Africa. No finer example could be emulated than those set by these two philanthropists. The social, political and educational workers in South Africa have always suffered from want of funds. Why the community should suffer from such a want when we have all these Trusts around us, is beyond our comprehension. Much rests on the community to see that Natal, more than India, requires funds for the uplift of the Indian community.

### Fountain of Wisdom

*Economics is not the whole of life. The soul is higher than the body, and life is more than housekeeping. Liberty is higher than riches, and the welfare of the community more important than its economic and material progress.*

—SIR ALFRED ZIMMERN.

# THE ZANZIBAR LEGISLATION

## DISCUSSION IN INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

**M**R. SATYAMURTI'S adjournment motion on the Zanzibar legislation was defeated on Aug. 23 in the Indian Legislative Assembly by 66 votes to 52. Mr. M. S. A. Hydari, speaking for the Government, contended that the Government had done their best to safeguard the interests of Indian traders in Zanzibar and pleaded for the new arrangements being given a trial. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Party, doubted whether the Government had adequately safeguarded Indian interests and characterised the appeal for giving the modified scheme a trial as an attempt to evade the issue.

Mr. Satyamurti declared that the Government's "best" did not serve the purpose of safeguarding the interests of Indians there. He quoted Mr. K. P. S. Menon's report, which declared that the Clove Growers' Decree was calculated to irretrievably damage the Indian interests and urged the strongest possible representations by the Government of India with the object of removing the Bills from the Statute Book. Concessions now given were illusory and Indian representation would be unable to influence decisions.

In this connection, Mr. Satyamurti urged the appointment of an Indian Agent wherever considerable Indian interests existed. Indian Agents in such places would at least pave the way, unlike many other officers of the Government. Mr. Satyamurti quoted Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, as also the President of the Zanzibar Indian Association, who condemned the decrees. He recalled Sir Fazl-i-Hussain's last speech in the Assembly in which he sounded a warning that until India became free, the position of Indian nationals would not improve. The Working Committee of the Congress had expressed its views on this matter and the House should send an assurance of warm sympathy to Indians who were being driven from pillar to post and in despair were resorting to passive resistance. Mr. Satyamurti urged an embargo on cloves which was a luxury and which could be grown in India.

### Appeal For Fair Trial To Scheme

Mr. M. S. A. Hydari, Secretary to the Department of Education, Health and Lands, declared that the idea that some sort of agreement had been reached between the Government of India and the Zanzibar Government was incorrect. The other idea that the Government of India were committed irrevocably and for all time to acceptance of the clove

legislation was also wrong. Nor was it correct to say that the Government of India had been overborne by a superior authority. The Government of India throughout acted independently and without dictation and if they had not proceeded further it was because, in their judgment, the modifications obtained in the machinery of clove control were such as merited fair and reasonable trial.

After dealing with the problem which the Zanzibar Government were trying to solve by the clove legislation, Mr. Hydari said there was no infallible remedy for the ills which, in common with other agriculturists, the Arab and African in Zanzibar suffered from. As to what remedy would suit a particular set of conditions was a matter of opinion. Certain devices had been tried in India for ensuring that the grower might obtain a minimum price, but with indifferent success. The Zanzibar Government, after at least three enquiries, came to the conclusion that the remedies best suited for the conditions obtaining in Zanzibar lay in the arrangements now incorporated in the Clove Growers' Decree. "We told the Zanzibar Government that, in our opinion, the objectives could be obtained in other ways. The Zanzibar Government thought their plan was the more effective. And now I want to ask, sir, whether we would have been justified—our objectives, namely, those of the Zanzibar Government and the Government of India being the same—to have taken the disagreement in regard to methods of attaining that objective to its extreme limit and even to the extent of retaliation. Could we ask another Government to abandon their economic plan at our bidding? Would we ourselves do likewise in similar circumstances?"

Mr. Hydari asked how, unless Indians in Zanzibar gave the present arrangements a trial and worked them for all they were worth, it would be possible for the Government of India, or for anyone in India, to judge whether in fact these arrangements were or were not being worked to the detriment of the Indian community settled there. "We have received the most ample assurances that it is not the intention of this economic adjustment to squeeze out the Indian middleman and trader. We have ensured institutional safeguards against this happening. Surely, it is not too much to ask that the arrangements be given a trial."

Mr. Hydari concluded, "We have to strive in many lands for the betterment of the lot of Indians settled there using, where our position is weak, as our

weapons the appeal to fairplay and justice. Let us not in a country in regard to which our position is strong, and because it is strong, attempt to deny a like measure of justice and equity to the inhabitants of that country."

### Sir Jagdish Prasad

Sir Jagdish Prasad, Member of Education, Health and Lands, said that it seemed to be the conviction of the Opposition that they could do no wrong and the Government could never do right. (Laughter). The issue in Zanzibar was one between free trade and State control. Could the Government of India thrust their views on the Zanzibar Government? They would have been on weak ground to threaten a trade war on the issue. The Opposition seemed to argue that agrarian reform in the United Provinces was probably agrarian anarchy and exploitation in Zanzibar. Government, however, with the strong support of the Viceroy got certain safeguards and concessions which were not a sign of surrender but of vindication of Indian rights. He expressed great regret that Indians in Zanzibar had decided to boycott the machinery established to control trade and if this course was persisted in, their trade might disappear. He appealed to the House to tell Indians in Zanzibar to give the new arrangements a trial. As regards the question of appointing an Agent in Zanzibar, Government were pressing the matter on the Colonial Office.

### Mr. Bhulabhai Desai

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai assured Sir Jagdish Prasad that there was no malicious motive behind the motion. It expressed their view that Indian interests had not been protected to the extent to which they should have been. The motion was for the protection of Indians without reference to caste, creed or colour though the Indian Association had a majority of Moslem members. The House should not be told at this stage that they had not intelligence to understand and that they should give this or that scheme a trial. The Government could take up that attitude for the next 50 years and go on evading the issue. The fact remained that Indians, Europeans, Arabians and Africans lived in Zanzibar in amity until the Clove Growers' Association came into existence. The real contest was between the Secretary of State trying to protect Indian interests and the Colonial Office trying to protect the Clove Growers' Association and the interests of those who were behind this body.

# THE PALESTINE REPORT

TO understand the proposals of the Palestine Commission, it is necessary to know the history of the Palestine problem. The present trouble in Palestine has been Britain's creation. Under the stress of the Great War, Britain made wild promises to Arabs and Jews in order to obtain their support. Arab help was necessary to overthrow Turkish Power in the Middle East; the sympathy and co-operation of that most remarkable community, the Jews throughout the world, were needed to confront Germany. Lloyd George in his 'War Memoirs' recalls the circumstances under which the Balfour Declaration was made. During a dark period in the Great War when the French army mutinied, the Italian army was on the eve of collapse, and America had hardly started preparing in earnest, the British War office was in need of a substitute for acetone, which was a necessary element in the manufacture of high explosives but which was completely exhausted. Dr. Chaim Weizmann, a Jew and Professor of Chemistry at the Manchester University, discovered a substitute for acetone and his chemical genius saved the British Army at a critical moment in the War. Lloyd George, the Premier, wanted to reward the Jewish Professor for his great service. But the Professor would not accept any reward or title; he wanted the British Cabinet to promise a National Home for the Jews in Palestine. So, on November, 1917, some five weeks before Lord Allenby's entry into Jerusalem, Arthur Balfour, Foreign Secretary, made the following historic declaration:

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of that object, it being understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by the Jews in any other country."

Thus the Declaration of Balfour was not inspired by any humanitarian motives, but by the motive of linking the Jewry in the world to the Allied cause. It was a war bargain.

The Balfour Declaration was embodied in the Treaty of Sevres where it was provided that Palestine should be under a British mandate. The Arabs who had also been given wild promises by Britain during the War were sorely disappointed with Britain's policy of a National Home for the Jews in Palestine. Hitherto the small Jewish community in Palestine had been living in peace with the major Arab community. But the Balfour Declaration sowed dissension in a land where there had been

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 By  
 M. V. SUBRAHMANYAM, M.A., L.T.  
 (Lecturer in History, St. John's  
 College, Palamcottah)  
 In "The Indian Review"  
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peace and created the Palestine trouble. The anti-Jewish feeling which began with the Balfour Declaration increased when the Zionist organisation sent a commission to Palestine to take charge of the larger interests, colonisation, immigration and education in Palestine. The old Jews in Palestine did not inspire any fear in the mind of the Arabs. But the enormous influx of Jews within the last 15 years alarmed the Arabs. The cruel persecution of the Jews in Germany and Poland has increased the rate of immigration of Jews into Palestine. In 1935, it was as much as 62,000. They now form 30 per cent. of the total population. (The latest population figures of Palestine are: 725,000 Moslems, 100,000 Christians and 320,000 Jews.) The Arab fear that if Jewish immigration is not checked, they would become a secondary community in a land which is their own by historic right. But even Arab nationalists must admit that Jewish enterprise and initiative in their new home have contributed to the prosperity of the Arabs also. Wages have increased by nearly 200 per cent, which has caused an immigration of 15,000 to 20,000 Arabs from Egypt, Transjordan, Syria and Iraq. Trade has made brisk progress. In 1922, 1,250,000 orange cases were exported from Palestine; their number increased to 7,500,000 in 1935, and is expected to become 15,000,000 before the end of 1937. Agriculture too has made considerable progress. Large tracts of land which lay unused before have been brought under cultivation by the draining of swamps and terraining of hills, and modern methods of agriculture have increased the productivity of land. It should not be imagined that an acre of land brought under cultivation is an acre taken away from the Arab. The British Mandatory Government has laid down that where lands are drained and brought under cultivation, two-thirds may be taken by the Jews and one-third should be given to the Arabs. Thus while in 1924, the orange lands in the hands of Arabs amounted to 22,000 metric kilometres, they amounted to 116,000 in 1934. These are not the only advantages of Jewish immigration into Palestine. The death-rate among Arabs has gone down mainly on account of the sanitation introduced by Jews, from 31.4 in 1927 to 22.3 in 1934, and infantile mortality from 213 to 146.

Though these advantages are known even to Arab nationalists, Arabs are anxious to prevent the Jews from swamping Palestine. They would far rather have their country undeveloped by Jewish capital. The Jews, on the other hand, want "to make Palestine as Jewish as England is English." Dr. Eder, Chairman of the Zionist Commission in Palestine, said some time back:

"There can be only one National Home in Palestine and that a Jewish National Home, and no equality in partnership between Jews and Arabs but a Jewish predominance as soon as the members of the race are sufficiently increased."

Thus Palestine became the battle ground between the forces of Arab nationalism and political Zionism and the year 1936 witnessed some severe fighting between Arabs and Jews. The British Mandatory Government put down riots and re-established peace. Normality being restored, Britain appointed a Royal Commission presided over by Lord Peel to investigate the Palestine problem and suggest a permanent solution to the irreconcilable aspirations of Arab nationalism and political Zionism. The Peel commission has made the following proposals:

1. On account of conflict of interests between Arabs and Jews and consequent antagonism, the only solution is partition. Cantonisation, that is, division of Palestine into Jewish and Arab provinces and cantons under the authority of the British Central or Federal Mandatory Government may not work successfully. There will not be any harmony between the Federal Government and the cantons. Further, disputes will arise between Jewish and Arab cantons with regard to the distribution of a surplus of federal revenue or to their contribution to federal deficit. Unrestricted Jewish immigration into Jewish cantons might lead to an expansion of Federal Services at the expense of the Arab cantons. Finally, the Jewish and Arab desire for full freedom cannot be satisfied; for under cantonisation, the British Mandatory Government will remain at the Central or Federal Government. Hence partition is the best solution under the circumstances.

2. British Mandatory Government for the whole of Palestine is to go. Palestine is to be divided into a Jewish state and an Arab state in which is to be included Trans-Jordan. The Jewish State is to comprise the less fertile hilly regions, the Jordan Valley, the southern desert and certain parts of the fertile plains. The Holy Places—sacred to Jews, Christians and Moslems—and Haifa, Tiberias, Safad, Acre and the enclave over the Gulf of Aqaba are to be placed under the British Mandatory Government. The

Arab state will have access to the Mediterranean through Jaffa and Gaza, but as Haifa in the Jewish area is a deep water port, the Jewish state should give full and free access to Arab goods. Similarly the Arab state should provide for the free transit of goods over the railway between the Jewish state and the Egyptian frontier and near the Gulf of Aqaba which gives access to the Red Sea. Free transit of goods should also be permitted between the mandated area and Haifa, the Egyptian frontier and the Gulf of Aqaba.

3. Hitherto the Jews had contributed more to the Palestine revenues than the Arabs. If an independent Arab state is set up, it will be difficult for the Arabs to maintain the services at the efficiency level. As the Jews are given a new sovereignty in a portion of Palestine, they are required to pay a subvention to the Arab state according to the findings of a Finance Commission which will be set up. The Finance Commission will also settle the proportion of Public Debt to be borne by the Arab and Jewish states. Britain should make a grant of £2 millions to the Arab state.

4. There should be common tariff on articles so as to help the free flow of commerce between the Jewish, Arab and mandated territories.

5. If the Jews in the Arab state want to sell their lands and migrate to the Jewish state and similarly if the Arabs in the Jewish area want to settle in

Arab Palestine, they must be permitted. The transfer of populations must be effected without the least misunderstanding.

These are the main recommendations of the Peel Commission. The Report has been denounced by the Arabs and mildly criticised by the Jews. The Report suggests the partition of Palestine into Jew and Arab states. There seems to be no other way of reconciling the claims of the two great communities. In this controversy, Palestine is often spoken of as a state which should belong to the Arabs by historic right. This view is open to question. Palestine was the original home of the Jews, but owing to political circumstances a great majority of the original Jewish population fled from Palestine and settled in various parts of the world. Thus Palestine is as much the national home of the Jews as it is of the Arabs. The Peel Commission has, therefore, done the right thing by partitioning it into Jewish and Arab areas. Partition, therefore, seems the best solution of the Palestine problem; for both Arabs and Jews have got a right to be there.

There is yet another reason. The Balfour Declaration was made in 1917 with the full concurrence of France, Italy and the United States and has since been accepted by the League of Nations. It was an obligation of honour which Britain undertook and she cannot get out of it without dishonour.

But the feature of the Report that has elicited strong criticism is that it

proposes to establish a British Mandatory Government over the Holy Places, and Haifa, Tiberias, Safad, Acre and the enclave over the Gulf of Aqaba. Really Palestine is to be divided into three parts: Jewish area, Arab area and Mandate area. The continuance of Mandatory government over the Holy Places and other towns merely shows that Britain has attempted to find a solution of the Palestine problem consistent with her Imperial interests. It is a matter of common knowledge that Palestine is an effective air centre of the British Imperial system, and guards Britain's communications with India and the East. Palestine offers also an outlet to the Mediterranean for oil supplies under British control. Though Britain is not allowed under the mandate to maintain a naval base in Palestine, yet Haifa, developed as a great harbour and source of oil supplies, would be an asset of immense consequence. The Peel Report has borne in mind the strategic position of Palestine in the British Imperial system and has, therefore, recommended the retention of the Mandate over the Holy Places and Haifa and other places. Is this fair to the Arabs and the Jews? If custody of Holy Places is an International trust, why not those places be ruled by an International Commission? Why should Britain continue her mandate? The Arabs naturally feel that Britain's policy in Palestine is animated by motives not wholly disinterested or even worthy.

## MISSIONARY EFFORT IN KASHMIR

THERE is a tendency in missionary work to allow education to replace evangelistic effort so that natives with little spiritual experience, who have passed through schools, are labelled as Christians and the work judged from the misdeeds of those who know nothing of true conversion.

The Church Missionary Society is now celebrating the diamond Jubilee of its work in Uganda where emphasis is placed on the need of true Christian education for African races.

The following account of its work in Kashmir is of interest as it raises the question in what way Missionary Societies can apply education to the best advantage in this continent.

Whilst in England I had the opportunity of meeting the Rt. Rev. Hibbert Ware who once supervised the Anglican Mission among Natal Indians and he referred to the work in Kashmir which continues to flourish. At one time this school possessed 1,500 students of whom 1,300 were Brahmins and 200 Moslems.

Some incidents which occurred during one of the dreaded floods which are experienced in Kashmir give a glimpse into the contempt one section of the

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*By*  
 Dr. F. G. CAWSTON  
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population may have for others and how the matter of class distinction is being successfully met.

During one of the floods houses were falling like ninepins in ten feet of water and men and women were calling for help in all directions. One of the Mission boats was out looking for something to do when they heard a chorus of yells. On nearing the spot they saw a crowd of people, standing on the roof of their huts and calling for help from the passing boats, but boat after boat passed them, for they were only low-classed sweepers and the boat-men were on the look-out for a more paying lot. Although the Mission crew was composed chiefly of Brahmins, the highest caste of Hindus, they gladly went to the rescue, for they were not on the money tack!

One of the junior teachers at the school was attracted by the cries of a number of women who were huddled together on a piece of dry ground which was rapidly becoming less by the

increasing waters. Close by were several boatmen in their boats who were keeping at an irritating distance and were bargaining with these terrified women for an impossible salvage. Enraged at their brutality he took off his coat and jumped into the flood. Before the astonished crowd had time to gasp, he had boarded one of the boats, seized the paddle and turned the boatman out into the water. He soon brought the boat to shore and rescued the crowd of women; whilst the boatmen, robbed of their prize, threatened terrible things when they could get hold of the teacher.

When the river was high and running strong a boy got out of his depth and was becoming exhausted. As a boat was passing he took hold of it, but the boatman at once knocked him off with a paddle and rowed on. The boy sank, but a member of the school who was watching from the bank of the river and was only thirteen years of age, without waiting to take his clothes off, jumped into the river and brought the boy to shore.

There is an interesting method adopted at this school for "marking" the scholars, 200 marks is the maximum

awarded for the scripture lesson which is the first on the programme for the day. The life of Christ is put before the students and they are encouraged to follow his example by making use of their knowledge and their in-muscle in helping their neighbours a practical life of love. 1,100 marks are awarded for conduct. This encourages truthfulness, obedience and unselfishness, and helps to form character in those who are naturally devoid of any grit or backbone—a fault which has been described as characteristic of the Kashmiris. Then 900 marks are given for English, Persian, mathematics, geography and general knowledge, and several of the boys have already passed on their learning to their sisters. 1,000 marks are given for the training of the body by gymnastics, swimming, etc. At half-time each morning all the classes are marched into the playground where some may be seen swinging Indian Clubs, others twirling on trapeze or rings circling the horizontal bars, or using boxing-gloves. 400 marks can be gained for manners; the untrained Brahmin youth is often insolent and conceited, and lacks self-control. 400 marks can be scored for cleanliness, attendance and punctuality. After one prize-day, when a visitor had remarked on the dirtiness of the students, a campaign against dirt was started. Every boy who did not pass the inspection was thrown straight into the river, clothes and all. This method proved effectual and soon a less drastic plan was adopted. Now visitors continually pass complimentary remarks about the cleanliness of the scholars.

On prize-day a special opportunity is given for visitors to see for themselves

whether this kind of missionary work is worth while. On one of these occasions the school compound was filled with 1,200 students and about 1,000 guests, whilst a great crowd was struggling outside to get past the police who were in charge of the door. All were dressed in their very best and some of the garments were quite gorgeous. The students of each of the five schools wore different coloured turbans, so that the compound looked like a huge flower-bed.

At the hour of commencement a fleet of boats was seen skimming rapidly down the river. One of the first had on board Sir Francis Younghusband, who led the British force into Tibet and had come to distribute the rewards, and Rajah Sir Amer Singh was among them in his brand new motor launch from Thornycroft's.

When all were seated, the 222 prize-winners stood up in lines of 25 each and the centre boy stepped forward to receive the prizes of his line, so that all were distributed in five minutes. Lord Landsdown had given to the school a silver and bronze medal for competition, to be given to the best all-round boy. Then a medal had been presented to the teacher or student who had done most for the sanitation of the city during the past year. This was presented by the head of the municipality and was obtained by a man who, in his very limited spare time, with the help of a committee of masters and boys, had, during the last two years, turned 22 veritable pig-sties into gardens. Then five life-savers stepped forward to receive rewards and, after a gymnastic display had been given by 100 boys, the proceedings were brought to a close with a boat race.

### Is It Worth While?

From among those who have attended this Mission school, several volunteer corps have been formed whose duty is to carry the sick and cripples from their homes to the school boats, paddle them off for an outing on the lake or river, and take them back home. A Hindu may often be seen carrying a Mohammedan on his back and being laughed at by his neighbours as he goes down the street for such Christian behaviour. After two or three hours he returns and repeats the carrying, whilst he again receives curses from his fellow-reigionists. Others may be seen carrying loads for weak women or old men, defending the weak from the strong, or digging a drain for the public good, each trying in his own way to live out the teaching which was hitherto utterly unknown to them. Wherever the Gospel has been preached in its manifest simplicity, unadulterated and not curtailed, similar results are to be found the world over.

"Independently of Christian considerations," said Viscount Halifax, "I believe that every additional Christian in India is an additional bond of union with this country and an additional source of strength to the Empire."

Sir Bartele Frère said of missionaries, "I assure you that, whatever you may be told to the contrary, the teaching of Christianity among two hundred millions of Hindus and Mohammedans in India is effecting changes, moral, social and political which, for extent and thoroughness of effect, are far more extraordinary than anything you or your fathers have witnessed in modern Europe." These are not light judgments but the sober convictions of men of high authority and cool convictions.

## Things In General

### Welcome To Distinguished Indian

A meeting was held in Durban on September 21, to welcome Mr. Dhirubhai B. R. Naik, who recently arrived from Salisbury, Rhodesia, at the invitation of Mr. M. B. Naik, president of Surat Hindoo Association. The chair was occupied by Mr. S. J. Randeria, and Mr. T. N. Bhoola acted as secretary to the meeting. In extending a welcome to Mr. Dhirubhai, Mr. Randeria referred to the activities of Sardar Rao Badhur B. R. Naik in Rhodesia and said it gave him great pleasure to introduce Mr. Dhirubhai, who was a worthy son of a worthy father, that distinguished patriot, Sardar Rao Badhur B. R. Naik. Sardar Naik started his career in Salisbury and became very prominent there by serving the Indian community. Sardar Naik left Rhodesia long ago for India, and through his arduous work became very popular amongst farmers and Government officials. He

held very important offices in various institutions, and became very prominent as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. Randeria also extended a welcome to Mr. Nanoobhai Patel of Salisbury and Mr. Ambalal of Johannesburg. Mr. M. B. Naik garlanded Mr. Dhirubhai and bouquets were presented to Messrs. Patel and Nanoobhai. Mr. Naik remarked that Sardar Bhimbhai worked very keenly for the uplift of Indians in Rhodesia as a result of which a number of business houses were established there. Messrs. Parshotam Desai, B. M. Patel, M. H. Desai, H. A. Thaker, R. Bhoola, V. J. Thaker and Prameshanker Maharaj also spoke thanking Mr. M. B. Naik for affording an opportunity to meet Mr. Dhirubhai and his friends and joined with other speakers in wishing long life and prosperity to them. Mr. Dhirubhai heartily thanked them for the reception and made a cash donation to the Surat

Hindu Association. Mr. Nanoobhai also spoke in similar terms. The musical programme rendered by Master Dhupella and his party was highly appreciated by all those present and the meeting terminated after partaking of light refreshments.

### Vedic Missionary Entertained

Under the auspices of the Chatsworth and District Indian Youth Club, a public lecture was delivered by the Vedic Missionary, Pandit Rishiram, at the Chatsworth Government-Aided Indian School, Cavendish, on Sunday, September 19. Mr. J. Khan, president of the Natal Indian Farmers' Union, welcomed the Pandit and after garlanding him, presented him with a walking stick engraved in silver, on behalf of the club. Pandit Rishiram delivered a very interesting lecture lasting well over two hours on the subject of "Hindu religion

and essentials of youth." Amongst other speakers were Messrs. J. Khan, B. V. Reddy, T. M. Naicker and Coopusamy Thamberan. The Punditji was accorded a reception at which many prominent persons were present, while light refreshments were served to all those who were present.

### Indians' Fine Action

Mr. McGlaum, of Westville, writes to the *Natal Mercury*:—

Sir,—I would very much like to recommend that courtesy awards be given to K. Singh and B. Harry, driver and conductor respectively of an Indian bus, ND12571, of the Reliable Passenger Service. On the night of September 20, at a quarter to ten, on my way to Westville from Bellair, I had the misfortune after proceeding about a mile and a half along Bellair Road, to break the rear axle of my car. As I had two women passengers with me it was most difficult to look for assistance as I could not leave them unattended in that particular lonely strip of road. I had not been stranded for more than half an hour when K. Singh and B. Harry, in the bus, stopped and volunteered assistance. They offered to tow me to Mayville, where I felt sure I could obtain assistance at a garage. Unfortunately, we found that the garage at Mayville was in charge of a Native who was unable to offer towing facilities, neither did he know the home address of his employer. K. Singh and B. Harry came to the rescue and towed us all the way home to Westville, which was right out of their way. I feel an act of this nature should not pass unrecognised.

### Lecture On Buddha At Stanger

Under the auspices of the Stanger Youth Club, Mr. G. Bechoo, a member of the Stanger Indian School staff, gave an interesting lecture on Buddha to a large gathering of Indians at Stanger, presided by Mr. V. Thomas, at the Sabha Hall recently. Mr. V. A. Padiachy, in proposing a vote of thanks, congratulated Mr. Bechoo on his interesting talk. The secretary announced that a lecture on "Beauty" would be delivered by Mr. Jennings, B.A., the principal of the European Intermediate School of Stanger, on October 10. It was decided to commence preparations for a welcome to Stanger to that world-renowned Vedic Missionary, Pandit Rishiram.

### Non-European S. A. Railway And Harbour Workers' Union

Mr. J. Lawrence, secretary of the above Union, writes:—The South African Railway and Harbour Workers' Union (non-European), is calling a conference of all its branches and fraternal delegates of other non-European and European Railway and Harbour Unions. Although the S.A.R. & H. Administration is continuously boasting of the high earnings achieved during the last years, still the non-European Railway and Harbour workers received no improvements in their in-

tolerable conditions, even the wage cuts of 1931-1932 have not been returned to thousands of non-European Railway workers. The above Union submitted a memorandum in April 1937 to the Hon. Mr. O. Pirow, Minister of Railways and Harbours, dealing with the disabilities under which the non-European workers suffer, but up till now, we have had no satisfactory reply. The Hon. Minister is evading the grievances of the non-European workers. The forthcoming conference which is to be held in Cape-town, on Monday, October 4, will deal with the Minister's attitude on this matter.

### Too H At Newcastle

A correspondent from Newcastle writes:—

Too H in Newcastle seems once more to be eager to put something constructive into life, through the form of personal influence of character and aiming at constructive thinking from a Christian standpoint on the social perplexities of the day, and furthermore encouraging an attitude of mind in which men will give of their best, in social service done in co-operation with existing organisations wherein membership includes men of all denominations, political beliefs, races and

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stations of life, who keep their differences of opinion, but learn to forego their prejudices. This was evidenced on Thursday evening, September 23, when the Unit assembled and listened to a talk by Mr. O. J. Christopher, hon. secretary to the Natal Indian Congress, Newcastle branch, on the Indian question. At the outset, he stated that had he known that it was the desire of the Unit to endeavour to break down the social barriers, and evince an interest in Indian questions, he would have prevailed upon the Agent to the Government of India, Sir Syed Raza Ali, to address them on the subject, during his last visit to Newcastle. The speaker then traced the development of the Indian community from the early days, and pointed out the several disabilities under which Indians in South Africa lived. He stated that notwithstanding these difficulties and hardships, they had now realised the value of education in the uplifting of their community and raising them to a higher and more elevated status. In evidence of this, to-day, he said, there were several Indian doctors, lawyers and graduates, all of whom were of South African Indian parentage. These people, together with the Indian merchants portrayed the capability of the Indian as a

useful citizen. He spoke of the franchise and its effect on the community, who were denied even the elementary principles of citizenship, and he expressed the hope that the day would not be far distant when the Indian would be granted this essential privilege. The Indian in South Africa had only one avenue to earn his livelihood, and that was by trade. All other avenues were closed to him, and even this last right to earn an honest living was daily being threatened. He said that the majority of Indians were born in this country and knew India geographically. It was, therefore, incumbent on the European community to see that the Indian who was resident in South Africa should be granted the privileges which would assist him to attain to a higher status. The chairman of the Unit, Mr. O. R. Briggs, moved a vote of thanks to the speaker. It was decided to establish an Indo-European Council to discuss local affairs in particular and South African Indian matters in general.

### Nizamia Muslim Society

The half-yearly meeting of the Nizamia Muslim Society was held on Sunday last at Maritzburg. Mr. S. Madar was in the chair. After the confirmation of the minutes, the secretary's report was read which stated that during the last six months forty-six members were admitted and over 150 letters were dealt with. One widow with two children was given monthly relief and two indigent Muslims were medically assisted. Over three thousand copies of "Nizamia" which is the society's monthly bulletin were distributed gratis to Muslims and non-Muslims in all parts of the world. Owing to the delay caused in the registration the building fund had to be left aside; during the six months four committee meetings were held and all resolutions were successfully carried out. The treasurer's report showed that the membership fees amounted to £15 17s.; Donations general fund £11 6s.; Gurba fund £16 1s. Total, £43 14s. Expenditure £43 3s. 11d. leaving a balance of 10s. 1d.

### Union Revenue Figures

The final figures of Union revenue for the first five months of the current financial year show an increase of £1,524,000 over the revenue collected during the corresponding period of 1936. The respective figures are £17,419,000 and £15,895,000. Customs and Excise revenue amounts to £5,649,000 during the period, posts, telegraphs and telephones revenue to £2,251,000, and miscellaneous revenue including that from mining, income tax, stamp duties, death duties, Native taxes and so on, amounts to £9,518,000. The revenue collected by all Provinces from April to August this year shows an increase over the corresponding period of 1936. Transvaal collections amount to £1,185,000; the Cape, £906,150; Natal, £244,492; and the Free State, £153,660.

# India Letter

(EXTRACTS FROM A. I. C. O. FOREIGN LETTER)

## Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru On Foreign Affairs

INAUGURATING the series of lectures on "Foreign Affairs" arranged by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, Pandit Nehru said, among other things, "The post-war era is marked by social upheavals throughout the globe. There are two types of social upheavals—the social upheavals in countries where there is no occasion for a national movement and countries with alien domination with a nationalist side plus the growing social side. When British ministers address their Parliament, they do it in a perfectly democratic way for the ministers there have to bow down to public opinion. The result is that British ministers speak in two voices, one that of a democratic Britain, a clear voice, and the other that of imperialist Britain which is not so clear. The policy of Britain is no doubt anti-Russia and pro-Italy. With the appearance of Hitler and the Nazis, England was confronted with another problem and she solved it by turning it pro-Nazi. And Hitler too was after the friendship of Britain. That was the reason why he once denounced Indian nationalism. If one went to Europe one would find even in a poor peasant's house a tremendous feeling of tension, of possible danger. The reason was that he had a greater realization of what was happening around him.

## India And China

In view of the situation in Shanghai, the 5-6th Rajputana Rifles and the 4-19th Hyderabad Regiment have been placed under orders to proceed shortly to the Far East. The Government of India communique further states that these units will be employed for international security duties at Hong Kong and Singapore. "The sympathy of all the world will be with her (China)" is the motif of a leader in the *Hindu* dated August 13 and it is expressive of the attitude adopted by the Indian Press in regard to the Sino-Japanese war. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader, and Mr. Satyamurti, Deputy Leader, of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly were invited to a Viceregal Conference, when the news of the despatch of Indian troops to China was conveyed to them. A correspondent notes that it is the first time when the Assembly's spokesmen have been consulted on a matter of foreign policy. In the course of a statement, the Congress leaders point out that consultation previous to arriving at a decision would be more satisfying. They also expose the hollowness of the

criticism that Indians are unable to man and command their own forces from the fact that Indianised units with predominating element of Indian officers are despatched for overseas purposes. It is also apparent that a part of the Indian army is used for general imperial purposes. In conclusion they say, "we further trust that the use of these troops will be confined to purposes stated in the communique and they will not be allowed to do anything which will have the appearance or tendency of India being involved in the struggle between Japan and China, for obviously our sympathy would be with those who are against aggressive imperial encroachment being carried out under one pretext or the other."

## Despatch Of Indian Troops To China

The despatch of Indian troops to Shanghai by the British Government is a matter of the gravest import and concern to India, says Pandit Jawahar. This has been done in continuation of the old policy of using Indian troops abroad without any reference to the wishes of the Indian people. That policy has been condemned by the Congress which has declared emphatically that India cannot permit her armies and people to be exploited to her own disadvantage and for the benefit of British imperialism. It is stated that Indian troops have been sent to Shanghai to protect Indian interests there. What these interests are few people seem to know and it is manifest that the interests to be protected are British imperial interests. And even if Indian interests have to be protected, it is for the Indian people to decide what steps should be taken. The sending of Indian troops, therefore, without the consent of the Indian people is thus an affront to India. Though by itself it might be a small matter, it is a thin end of the wedge and might lead us to all manner of unforeseen entanglements. It might indeed lead us unwillingly to war. The Congress has repeatedly warned us of the danger of war and declared its opposition to the participation of India in any imperialist war. This was no empty warning but a declaration made after full consideration of the grave issues involved. By that declaration and warning the Congress stands. The world is drifting helplessly to a state of continuous conflict. The Spanish struggle has continued for a year and there is no sign of its ending. The Sino-Japanese war, begun in the modern

way without any declaration, but with bombs bringing destruction and death to thousands, may last, it is said, for years. Wars begin but do not end easily. They spread and consume other countries. This is the world prospect before us and the possibility of an international conflagration threatens to overwhelm humanity. How shall we face this crisis of history? Not surely as camp followers of Imperialist Britain, being ordered about to fight her battles and preserve her interests. In our pre-occupations with our provincial governments and our domestic problems, grave as they are, we may not forget this mighty thing that overshadows the world and might upset, in one great sweep, all our schemes and planning. That is the major issue before India, as before all other countries, and in a decision as to how to face it the people of India will have their say and it is their wishes that must count. Congressmen must be vigilant to this end, not to be so is to invite disaster. Therefore, India must protest against this despatch of troops to China. In the far-easter conflict our sympathies are inevitably with China, and we wish her people success in maintaining their freedom against imperialist aggression. But in this international game we cannot allow our man-power and resources to be used as pawns by others. To-day we can protest only, but that protest will have the full strength of the Congress behind it if this policy continues.

## Muslims And The Congress

"The Mussalmans must join the Congress. Delaying in the march to freedom, shoulder to shoulder with the Congress, until settlements are made, is not only opposed to the constitution of the League but is highly derogatory to national honour and our political morals," observed Sir Wazir Hasan, presiding at the annual meeting of the Bengal Presidency Muslim League. Dealing with the situation in Bengal Sir Wazir Hasan said, "The dark shadow of the old regime and old habits, covering acts of injustice, oppression and flouting of public opinion, with the pretence of maintaining Law and Order, still dominates the administration of Bengal." He appealed to the majority community to help the Hindu minority in relieving the latter from the burden of disadvantages. Referring to the Congress acceptance of office, Sir Wazir said that office was accepted by the Congress with a view to averting a split so that the cohesion and solidarity of the people of India might be maintained in the movement for emancipation.



# The Sporting World

## At Currie's Fountain

LAST Saturday afternoon, the semi-finals of the Scobbell's Cup were played in the junior division, Sastri College and Victorians emerging winners, but not until they had taken part in extra halves in each instance. Tomorrow afternoon, Sastri College and Victorians meet in the final.

All Blacks turned out against Sastri College and within ten minutes of the opening were two goals up. The Collegians now began to settle down, but try as they might could not break down the strong resistance put up by their opponents. Nearing half-time Collegians scored once and should have been on terms immediately after, a penalty going begging. On changing over College made desperate attempts to equalise and only achieved their purpose midway in this half. All Blacks missed a golden opportunity with five minutes to go when a forward broke through, but was robbed near the goal by the College custodian. No further scoring resulted, necessitating an extra half, and here the stamina of the College team told as they monopolised play to win by 6-2.

Red Rovers gave the Victorians a severe fright when they scored first through a penalty and doggedly held on to the lead until close to the interval when Victorians equalised. On commencing the second period Victorians turned to advantage a penalty awarded them, but the Rovers got on terms immediately after. Full time came with the score 2-2. In the extra period Red Rovers held territorial advantage for the first half, but could not gain the lead while their opponents made sure of the issue in the second half by scoring twice to win by 4-2.

## Transvaal Coloured Cricket Union

Mr. S. D. Royeppen, secretary of the Transvaal Coloured Cricket Union, will arrive in Durban and spend a few days next week and will be at 18 Lorne Street. Mr. Royeppen would like to meet the officials of the Natal Cricket Union to discuss the future of the South African Barnato Tournament. The board having been declared defunct, Mr. Royeppen would like the view of Natal before steps are taken to revive the board.

## Ndola European C.C. Vs. Oriental Sports Club

In a cricket match on Sunday September 19, at Ndola N. Rhodesia, Orientals XI beat Ndola European XI in a friendly match by 46 runs. Orientals: 114 (C. M. Patel 33, N. R. Patel 29, Curtis 5 for 36, Piper 2 for 32); European: 44 (Piper 11, Desai 6 for 14). In the opening over Bisset scored a single off Desai's first ball. Hendric hit the next ball for a four and then Desai took four wickets

By "Rambler"

with successive balls. Orientals: 83 (Desai 35, Curtis 4 for 29, Piper 4 for 40); European: 107 (Hendric 46, Pheian 23, Desai 6 for 48). Orientals won by 46 runs.

## Uitenhage C.C.

A friendly match was played at Uitenhage on September 26, between the above club and the South End Hindoo C.C. (Port Elizabeth). The scores were: South End, first innings 24; Uitenhage, first innings 52. South End, second innings 48; Uitenhage, second innings 38 for 9 wickets. Uitenhage won the match by 18 runs and 1 wicket.

## South End Hindoo C.C. (Port Elizabeth)

The annual general meeting of the above club was held at Mr. R. Kara's residence in Coode Street, on September 19. The following officials were elected for the ensuing year:—Patrons: Messrs. Makan Bhana, P. B. Umley, G. Bhag-

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## Pretoria Indian C.C.

The third annual general meeting of the Pretoria Indian C.C. was held at the Tamil Institute, Cavie Street, Pretoria, on Sunday, September 19, Mr. G. Sooboo presided. The president, secretary and treasurer were thanked for their good services to the club. The office-bearers for the season 1937-38 were elected as follows: Patron: Mr. J. R. Brent B.A., F.F., Sc.; vice-Patron: Mr. G. Krishnan; President: Mr. G. Sooboo; vice-presidents: Messrs. S. M. Pillay, G. S. Frank, G. Perumal, H. Khan, P. Reddiar, C. T. Pillay, S. A. Pillay, Vurthu Naidoo, Akram Khan, V. A. Shunmugam, P. Mooideen and Allibhai Velshi Keshavjee; secretary: Mr. V. Ranganathan; treasurer: Mr. P. Vallayutham; assistant secretary: Mr. G. Ponesamy; auditors: Messrs. V. Ramdas and A. H. Khan; captain: Mr. V. N. Naidoo; vice-captain: Mr. M. H. Khan.

## Dannhauser Independent Indian C.C.

At the first annual general meeting of the Dannhauser Independent Indian C.C., held on September 16, the following were elected officials for the ensuing year:—Patrons: Messrs. Sheik Abdoh and O. S. Vawda; President: Mr. Gopaul; vice-presidents: Messrs. K. Hooaen, Sheik Emam; I. D. Vawda, M. D. Moola and M. E. Vawda; hon. secretary: Mr. R. G. Maharaj; assistant hon. secretary: Mr. D. S. Maharaj; treasurer: Mr. Goolam Kader; hon. auditor: Mr. Y. A. Dawjee; captain: Mr. Goolam Kader; vice-captain: Mr. H. S. Emam. A "B" team was also formed; the elected captain and vice-captain are: Messrs. S. I. Adam and Noor Mahomed respectively.

## Obituary

### Death Of Mr. Kalubhai Fakirbhai Patel

Mr. Kalubhai Fakirbhai Patel, prominent leader of the Patidar community and well known in Transvaal, and probably the most respected member of the Indian community in Johannesburg, died on Wednesday morning at his residence in Bree Street, after a short illness. He was born in 1878 and came to South Africa in 1900. He was a leading figure in the life of the Hindu section of the Johannesburg Indian community and was renowned for his generosity. Patidar Hall and Hindu Ward in the General Hospital are memorials to his activities. He went to India two years ago, and it was largely through his efforts that the hostel of Kadod High School at Bardoli was built. He returned to Johannesburg two months ago but contracted double pneumonia, from the effects of which he died. Mr. Patel was president for a number of years of the Transvaal Patidar Society, ex-treasurer of the South African Indian Congress and vice-president of the Transvaal Indian Congress and Transvaal Hindu Seva Samaj. He was president and trustee of the Kadod High School Hostel and trustee of the Patidar Hall in Newtown and Patidar Ashram of Surat. He took a prominent part in forming the Transvaal Patidar Society and rendered political, social and educational services for the uplift of the Indian community. As a mark of respect, all the Hindu business premises in Johannesburg were closed for half the day. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon and was very largely attended. A meeting was held in the Patidar Hall where glowing tributes were paid. The deceased is survived by a widow in India and two sons. We extend to them our heartfelt sympathy.

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