

INDIAN OPINION

Founded by
MAHATMA GANDHI
IN 1903

No. 37.—Vol. XXXVI.

Friday, September 23rd, 1938.

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

NOTES AND NEWS

Mahatma Gandhi's Health

ALTHOUGH Mahatma Gandhi is observing silence for some weeks, he is as energetic as ever in his work, and his general health condition is causing no anxiety. There is no truth whatsoever in the rumour that Mahatma Gandhi was contemplating to undergo rejuvenation treatment. Early next month he may be visiting Delhi and thence proceeding to the Frontier Province.

League Of Nations

At the annual meeting of the Durban Branch of the League of Nations Union held in the Mayor's Parlour on Monday night, Miss M. V. Jackson, who visited Geneva in 1934, was the principal speaker and was introduced by Mr. T. M. Wadley, who was elected chairman for the following year. Miss Jackson said she did not think the League had failed, as it had succeeded in establishing the principle of conference before bloodshed. The chief danger was that the masses would get out of control and put their own welfare before that of the rest of the world. Mr. Wadley referred to Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Herr Hitler and said that it would at least be to the credit of the Prime Minister and to Britain that they had tried to prevent war.

How one can dare to say such things about the League of Nations in the face of what has happened in Abyssinia, what is happening in China, what has happened in Austria and what is now about to happen in Czecho-Slovakia is beyond us. Those who now try to defend the League are beating a dead horse. We do not know whether these overtures on the part of Britain to Germany are not the result of cowardice quite conveniently cloaked under the seemingly pious profession of being peace-loving!

Dean On Reversion To Barbarism

About 500 people met in the City Hall Capetown on Friday September 16 to protest against the persecution of Jews in certain parts of the world to-day. After several speakers, including the Rev. J. C. H. Brooke, Dean of Capetown, had addressed the meeting, the following resolution was unanim-

ously adopted:—"That this mass meeting of Capetown citizens protests against the singling out of the Jewish people as scapegoats in various countries for the problems which the rulers of those countries cannot solve. It is no accident that the promoters of anti-Semitism are also the promoters of war. This meeting therefore appeals to all lovers of progress and to all opponents of barbarism to band themselves together in a common struggle against all forms of racial hatred and exclusiveness for democracy and world peace." The Dean said that it was with a mingled feeling of shame and satisfaction that he was standing before the meeting; satisfaction because he was given an opportunity of protesting against the unjust persecution of the Jews, and shame because it came from those who if they had any religion would call themselves Christians. "Here in the twentieth century we have been reverting to barbarism such as I did not think possible," he said. He was glad that he had been given this chance to make some sort of reparation like a penitent standing in sackcloth and ashes. Anti-Semitism was fundamentally anti-Christian and a nationalistic country which glorified only its own race was an anti-Christian country.

While we whole heartedly support this protest against the persecution of the Jewish race, we would like to be enlightened whether Christianity allows the defence of only the White races and whether it is now moved to defend the Jewish community just because it happens to be one of the White races. It would, of course, appear so to the non-White races since no such voice is raised against the barbarous treatment and the racial hatred and exclusiveness they are subjected to. Neither democracy nor world peace seems to be affected in the slightest degree in the persecution of the non-White races, for instance, in South Africa?

A Malanite Supports White

Labour Policy

In the course of his speech in the Union House of Assembly on the Labour Vote, Mr. A. J. Worth, (Rep. Nat., George) criticised the Government's

labour policy and observed: "While housewives were complaining that they could not hire maids, the factories were filling with non-European women, who kept Europeans out of work. All forms of relief work, he said, were only blindly occupations and he considered that the White labour policy of the Railways was the only solution of the Poor White problem. Mr. Lawrence (Minister of Labour) said he agreed that the State had a duty to raise the standard of life of the unfortunate elements of the population of the country and not only the Europeans. The Government could not take steps to improve the conditions of merely one section while the State of another was just as bad. The Industrial Legislation Commission in 1935 stated in its report, continued the Minister of Labour, that owing to the peculiar circumstances in South Africa it would not be possible to introduce a scheme for a uniform wage scale. The Government must try instead to raise the standard of unskilled labour. . . . It had been suggested by some speakers that no efforts had been made to raise the wage and standard of living of the Natives. What the Government had done was to extend the minimum wage laid down for unskilled labour to the Natives. In the past the Native workers had been excluded from this determination, with the result that certain businesses had filled their factories and works with Natives and got rid of European workers in order to pay lower wages. The position had now been remedied. Mr. Werth had complained, said Mr. Lawrence, that non-European females were ousting European women workers from the factories. The facts were that since 1934 the number of non-Europeans had increased by 912, while the number of White female employees had increased by 4,590. So far as complaints in regard to the position in certain clothing factories on the Witwatersrand were concerned, Mr. Lawrence said his department had undertaken a thorough investigation into the whole position.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1938

Rising Of Demons In Europe

THE eyes of the world were focussed during the last few days on Czecho-Slovakia. The daily happenings ever since the interview the British Prime Minister had with Herr Hitler were watched with keen anxiety. At last we have seen the result, and no one can be too happy over it. All that military manoeuvre on the part of Herr Hitler on the border of Czecho-Slovakia was not in vain. It has had its result and it will give that Nazi leader courage to proceed with more firmness and confidence on his forward march in land robbery at the threat to those who refuse to part with it of blowing them off.

Whatever talks may have taken place between the British Prime Minister, Mr. Chamberlain, and Herr Hitler last week, the world only knows what it sees and is fully justified in passing judgment from those facts.

A fortnight ago the British statesman waxed eloquent of Britain's power and declared that she would stand by Czecho-Slovakia. This was in reply to Herr Hitler's threatening speech at Nuremberg. Then followed unrest in Czecho-Slovakia and clashes between Czechs and Sudetens. Sudetens gave an ultimatum to the Czech Government to withdraw all police forces and emergency orders. Herr Hitler declared his readiness to back the Sudetens with his great military force all arrayed ready for destruction. At this critical moment the Prime Minister of Great Britain humbly requested Herr Hitler to grant him an interview and expressed his readiness to go to him anywhere where it suited the Dictator of Germany. He is received with great pomp and loving hospitality by the people of Germany. He returns to England within a few hours and the next thing the world has to see rubbing its eyes is the presentation to the Czecho-Slovakian Government of a plan agreed by the British and the French

Governments for its submission. That plan is:

- 1 the attachment of the Sudeten German areas to the Reich, not by plebiscite but by direct negotiation under the control of an international commission,
- 2 a guarantee of Czech independence within the new frontiers by Germany, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Britain, France and Italy under a sort of new Locarno Treaty.
- 3 Renunciation by Czecho-Slovakia of her mutual assistance pacts with Russia and France.

The Czech Government protested. It was flabbergasted to find that those who professed to be friends and had pledged to stand by Czecho-Slovakia had suddenly become cold. The Czech Government was compelled to accept the plan and was told that neither France nor Britain would assist in the case of Czecho-Slovakia being involved in a war. Czecho-Slovakia was confronted with two alternatives, either to surrender or be crushed by Herr Hitler's military force. The latest report, while these lines are being penned, is that Czecho-Slovakian Government has completely accepted the British and French recommendations with no reservations or stipulations.

What the world sees is that a great demon has arisen in Germany, who is bent on devouring whomsoever he chooses. Austria has been devoured, next comes Czecho-Slovakia. Britain and France, friends of Czecho-Slovakia, have left her in her hour of peril and even though with trembling legs Britain still maintains that she is ready now as in 1914 to face any peril in a just cause, and that if such a call should come Germany or any other country would find the British spirit, resolute, reckless of consequence and invincible.

The world has heard sufficiently these bombastic words and when it thinks of what was allowed to happen in Abyssinia, at the hands of Mussolini, what was allowed to happen in Austria at the hands of Herr Hitler and what is now being allowed to happen in Czecho-

Slovakia, it wonders with dismay what sort of a time is still in store for it yet to see and when it will actually come. Evidently these are but trifling things for the "British Lion" to take notice of!

The fact is that Britain has so long played the part of a demon by keeping in subjugation and exploiting vast numbers of her subjects in the name of law and order and in the name of protection of the weaker nations. Demons that would out-demon Britain have now arisen in Germany and Italy and Britain is now lacking the strength of character to face them boldly and to strike awe into them because of her own misdeeds.

We are advocates of non-violence. We cannot therefore view with favour any act of violence. But the creed of non-violence does not allow of any act of cowardice, any shirking from the issue even though the heavens may come down. If Czecho-Slovakian issue was just a small quarrel as it is now stated to be Britain ought not to have waited all this while and allowed Germany to confound the world with her great military manoeuvre. She could have intervened long before now and persuaded Czecho-Slovakia to settle the issue.

The World cannot but believe that that Dictator of Germany has stricken awe into Britain and France which has led them to do what they have done; and Heaven alone knows who is the next on the list to be devoured. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has truly said "to abolish war we have to remove the causes and roots of war. We have failed and we shall fail again and perhaps perish in that failure if we continue to ignore those roots of war. It is the imperial idea, functioning as Imperialism or Fascism, that is a potent cause of war and till this goes there can be no true or enduring peace." We are afraid Britain's troubles are of her own creation. This sense of false prestige has gone too far, perhaps beyond reparation. The fate of Europe is hanging in the balance. One shudders to think what dramas we shall have yet to witness before there is calm on the horizon.

FEETHAM COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT

THE Minister of the Interior, Mr. R. Stuttaford, moved on September 20 in the Union House of Assembly a resolution exempting areas already scheduled from the restrictions on Coloured occupation, contained in the Transvaal Gold Law, and also cancelling any discrimination against Coloured persons which might be contained in the title deeds of any land included in the schedule. The Minister explained that the motion dealt only with areas on proclaimed land already occupied by Coloured persons. He hoped that this step would, once and for all, solve a problem which had occupied the attention of successive Governments for the past 30 years.

Mr. Stuttaford pointed out that the Feetham Commission had recommended that certain provisions should be enacted and these had been incorporated in Act 30 of 1936.

The Act made a distinction between two types of land. It laid down that certain exemptions from the Gold Law in connection with Asiatic and Coloured occupation of land should be permanent and absolute and that others should be at the discretion of the Minister. The

present motion dealt only with those areas which would be permanent, and these had to be accepted and passed by resolution of Parliament.

All the areas recommended by the Feetham Commission were not included in the motion. He had to consult with the Minister of Mines and the local authorities with regard to the areas which were to be recommended for exemption, and in the course of these negotiations certain arrangements had not been finally completed, and therefore he did not include these areas in the resolution.

Mr. B. J. Schoeman (U.N.P., Fordsburg) said he was unable to accept the Minister's motion. The Feetham Commission sat six years ago and since then Johannesburg had developed considerably and conditions had changed. If the recommendations of the report as put forward by the Minister in his motion were carried out segregation would not be given effect to.

Conditions in Fordsburg were very bad. Europeans and non-Europeans were living cheek by jowl and were constantly mingling and non-Europeans

were making their way into areas which had previously been occupied by Europeans only.

The present recommendation would make no provision for a buffer between Europeans and non-European and the same intermingling would take place.

Mr. Van Den Berg (Lab., Krugersdorp) also refused to accept the motion, stating that the most important sites in the centre of Krugersdorp had been set aside for Indian and Coloured occupation. If the motion was carried it would mean that the Indians would have three important residential and trading areas in the heart of Krugersdorp.

Mr. H. Van der Merwe (U.N.P., Potchefstroom) said they should not deviate one inch from the direction adopted in connection with the occupation of areas by Asiatics and Coloured people. He saw no reason why they should not adopt in respect of these people a segregation policy similar to one which governed Natives.

Mr. Van der Merwe moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to without a division. The resumption was set down for Thursday.

N. I. CONGRESS (MARITZBURG BRANCH)

ANNUAL REPORT

MR. I. A. Haffjee, Hon. Secretary of the Natal Indian Congress (Maritzburg Branch), in his report from November, 1937 to date states that the Indian Soup Kitchen which was opened in 1934 is still being continued. The Education Department makes a grant of 10s. per day. There were in all 348 school days from November 1936, to 31st August 1938, and the number of children who were supplied free meals was 18431.

Several matters connected with the convenience and comfort to Indian passengers on trams and buses were brought before the Transportation Officer and relief in some instances were given.

The matter of Technical education requires immediate attention and although a small committee was formed nothing in the shape of putting the classes into being has been done. Unless a definite move is made, it is feared the grant of £240 from the Government may be withheld. There is also a possibility of a grant from the Carnegie Trust being made for the initial equipment.

With regard to Camps Drift Housing Scheme in spite of repeated requests to

the Town Council to receive a deputation no such facility was granted. The Congress thereafter communicated with the Central Housing Board, Pretoria. An interview was arranged, and Mr. S. R. Naidoo with Mr. A. G. Pillay was appointed to represent the Congress and to lead the deputation. Subsequently Mr. Walton Jamieson a member of the Central Housing Board visited the City in connection with the Housing Scheme. Full information was placed at his disposal, and Mr. Jamieson was favourably impressed with the views of the Congress. He assured the Congress that everything possible would be done to bring about the solution of the problem.

New Trade By-laws

The Congress opposed a set of new trade by-laws framed by the City Council. These By-laws were very carefully scrutinised. The Congress obtained Senior Council's Opinion and with the assistance of Junior Counsel submitted a long memorandum to the Provincial Administration. The Congress succeeded in most of its objections, to the new by-laws.

The Dairy Control Board had as a result of Congress representation agreed to the free supply of milk to Indian children attending school. There has, however, been some difficulty in obtaining sufficient milk during the winter months, consequently at times there is no milk available for distribution. In its stead a supply of cheese is being given.

The Congress interviewed the Mayor and the Town Clerk in connection with reservation of seats for 'non-Europeans,' at the Alexandra Park and Town Gardens and as a result of Congress representation it was assured that the sign for 'Non-Europeans' would be removed, but that seats for Europeans would be labelled 'Europeans Only,' and that Non-European seats would be left unlabelled.

After protracted delay the celebration of the Centenary of the City has now been definitely fixed from the 23rd October to the 30th October 1938. The Council has voted a sum of £150 for Indians, and asked the Congress to co-operate and bring the celebration to a success.

Setting Aside Of Areas For Occupation By Europeans Only

The Town Council extended an invitation to meet three representatives of the Congress to discuss the question of setting aside of areas for the occupation of Europeans only. The Town Council was informed that no good purpose could be served in this connection as the Congress was opposed to segregation on principle. No further steps have since been taken by the Town Council.

Unity Proposal

With regard to unity the Secretary states there is no need for me to stress here the importance of unity as it is common cause that great achievements could be realised with a united front.

This important question has been the subject of discussion at nearly all of our meetings. It was hoped that with the pact signed by the President of the Branch Congress and the President of the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association (since disclaimed) would settle this subject once and for all, but I regret to say that was not to be in the opinion of the Colonial Born and Settlers Indian Association element. Any question of unity or amalgamation in their view is out on the question so long as the name Natal Indian Congress remained. For a few individuals to sit and agree to a change of a vital and most important item of the Constitution, would in my opinion be against the common rule of justice as well as against all rules of democracy. I should

have thought that any such change of name should have the will of the people behind it. Although the question of unity has been tackled from every possible angle the Congress should still extend its welcome hands to the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association to come to a reasonable and basic understanding and settle any differences that may exist. There should be no limit to the gesture on our part. We should be prepared to go to the extreme limit in effecting harmony among our people. It is shameful to think that amalgamation by the two bodies is poles apart. If difficult problems in international affairs could be solved, surely ours is so small a matter that we should sink our differences and follow the wishes of the people."

WHAT INDIA MEANS TO ENGLAND HOW TO BRING THEM NEARER

Englishman's Suggestions

ASKED someone how we could bring India nearer to the Englishman and this is what he said:—"It is not of much use to tackle the ruling class. May be it has mended its manners, but its morals are the same as before. The pity is they don't hear unless you shout or kick and kick more than you shout. Perhaps you can't afford to be cynical as I am at their hypocrisy. You distrust them too much to sneer at them. And then often the sneer will not reach them or be lost on them. You must work to evoke their respect and trust. It will be difficult for you to reach the masses. They are not interested. They are hardly aware of the empire except dimly that their bread, butter and well-being somehow depends on it. Veiled hints are always thrown at them and, if necessary direct propaganda will follow.

"On the other hand you can do nothing to reach them. The most that some of you could do is to tackle the middle class or rather that fringe of it which belongs to no party or its party bonds are not strong. Now I tell you our Press will not help you much. The power of the Press is very great. Just imagine that formerly some hundred thousands read. Now 15 millions read newspapers and 13 million are sold—One paper per family. Every adult can read and does read some newspaper. But it is not free Press.

No Free Press Here

Nowadays, views are put in columns, news in editorials and both for profit. The press is not concerned with serious affairs until they become actually dangerous. For the most part they write what "the public wants" and it was found long ago that the public wants

By

Prof. N. R. KALKANI
In The "Indian Express"

(Concluded from last week)

"sex and murder" on Sundays, amusements, sports, all sorts of news on week days. No paper can be "Victorian" since Northcliffe's days. And so far as India is concerned, they will suppress the right news and retail the wrong ones. Even Viscount Samuel could not help writing about the "three tensions—the national, the social and the communal—which are still the chief factors in the Indian situation." And remember that our Press is great but not free. It is a controlled press—not by ukase but by persuasion. It is the gentleman ruler case who puts you on your good behaviour knowing well that the Press is trustworthy. Even the independent Press—there are just a few papers—do not care to displease and forfeit confidence. England has not a Fascist but a pro-Fascist Government. It is a veiled dictatorship ruling by Dope, Trust and Force, if necessary. But one of you can write a great book, You know what Uncle Tom's Cabin did. Jawaharlal's autobiography has been widely read and appreciated....."

Modern England

After passing more than a month here I think that the task of approaching any class is very difficult. But something can be done, both privately and publicly. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. In modern England the fear of war is making the Englishman sensible. He feels like a robber discovering a conscience because

he is told he has none. That day Mr. J. F. Horrabin gave a scathing lecture on "British Imperialism," that colossal thing of the British Empire which the Englishman simply takes for granted; to which the British Parliament devotes hardly eight hours in a year in a House of 25 members; in which not the rule of law but jungle Law prevails; where the simplest test of elementary education fails. He then flared up and said, "You talk of Fascism and Nazism. Our Empire like their rule is based on jungle Law, not on moral law, Fascism is a result of this knowledge. Talk of new world order is hypocritical. I believe in a new world, with a retrospective effect, that wipe out the wrong-doing of three centuries....."

The audience cheered, for to-day the Ordinary Englishman is not proud of his empire and the average schoolboy does not have dream of acts of heroism for that empire. I am often surprised at the general conviction that the empire will hardly last for the next ten years. This does not mean that the speaker is prepared to make a gift of it to you or me but that Imperialism has ceased to be a faith and there is not much pride left in its possession. The time is apt for establishing more wide contacts with the intellectual class. Even this I have found that those who have been to India, without staying to serve in India, are the most sympathetic. The apathy of the rest is slowly giving place to interest.

What India League Can Do

In all this the India League can do a great deal more by moving a step or two to the Right. At present Labour is impotent, communism is ineffective and Independent Labour insignificant in the Parliament or even the country.

The India League can serve India best by reducing the vehemence of its attacks on British Imperialism and by increasing contacts with semi-political or non-political parties that can be converted. And to my mind, nothing can be more effective in this direction than broadcasting the Congress literature and by keeping the public informed of the achievements of Congress in office and outside it.

Quite a number of people are interested to know the working of the Wardha educational scheme, of the introduction of prohibition in some provinces. They

are pleased to learn of the great drive against untouchability and some of them exhibit a surprising interest in Gandhiji's political philosophy based on non-violence. The ordinary Englishman hears with interest these semi-political or rather social upheavals in India. It is not pleasant to be always showing one's scores to the other party. There is some exhilaration in telling people how our body politic is getting healthier and stronger. It is possible that some of these who will lend you their ear may also give you their heart.

Have Patience

I remember how one good person said to me, "I know what we have done to India. But be patient. Excuse me, I mean, have patience with us. We shall do you justice soon....."

All may not turn out as conscientious when the time comes. Some will. For the rest as the Englishman says "Have faith and keep your powder dry." When the day of trial comes, as it must, we may find more friends than we thought of, whose goodwill may shorten or mitigate the trials of civil resistance.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH MONEY?

Present Form Of Money Organises Avarice

I USED to think that money was the heart of our economic and social system. Now I would say that the essence of our system is not an exterior thing but an inner attitude, a set of sentiments, a complex of several elements dominated by acquisitiveness or greed. Money in its present form is the symbol and instrument that stimulates and organises acquisitiveness, makes it easy, certain, and limitless.

Trouble Increasing

If we continue to use money in its present form, the continued concentration of ownership and of control of wealth and the consequent growth of monopoly are inevitable. In all business transactions there is the chance of loss, and in course of time losses come to all. The fellows with small capital can't stand big losses, and drop out. The fellows with much can weather the storm, and then they absorb the business of the little men. With our present kind of money, the mathematical laws of frequency distribution necessarily produce concentration of wealth and growth of monopoly. This means, before long, the complete destruction of almost all small enterprises and of the entire middle class in every country, together with suffering, violence, terror, tyranny and wars. Modern inventions including several new forms of money, have greatly accelerated this cumulative process within the last two centuries. And now in the United States we are painfully realising, may be too late, that the desire for quick money profit has caused our farmers to use land in such a way that erosion by water and wind has destroyed and swept away vast areas of top soil, leaving a rapidly enlarging desert. This is a danger worse perhaps even than war.

Effect On Spiritual Values

The comprehension of these qualities of money helps us to understand why it has had such a regrettable effect upon



By

RICHARD B. GREGG

In "The Modern Review"



(Continued from last week)

the church, upon other religious organisations, upon spiritual values, and upon individual and group morality everywhere. We can better understand why one cannot worship both God and Mammon, and why the rules of Buddhist monks and early Franciscans forbade them to use money and why the Banks of Bengal are also reluctant to use it.

Money hurts truth because it is ambiguous in its meanings, because it makes men try to squeeze all values into its one form, and because, it pretends to measure accurately an unmeasurable thing, namely, human trust and faith. It stimulates greed and fear, and hence it is divisive. It creates superiority and inferiority complexes. It causes frustrations and barriers of envy and jealousy. It does not stimulate respect for personality, but frequently makes people humiliate and insult personality. It destroys the effectiveness of other values. Christian Church members follow the rest of men in behaving everyday as if they trusted money more than God or more than their fellowmen. Money makes people misconceive wherein their real and enduring security lies. Money tends to warp the imagination and to injure the sense of human unity. It shrivels love and often impedes its outward expression. It creates conflicts in standards and motives. Hence, in so far as purity of heart is synonymous with singleness of purpose, money greatly interferes with purity of heart. The use of money makes integrity of personal character difficult. Its multiplicity of functions operates to create intellectual doubts and indecision, both mental and moral confusion. These inner conflicts create suppressions with psychological and moral effects that we have learnt in recent years to recognise.

Though money gives power, this power is exterior, and because of the moral effect of money, its possession and use tends to take away as much inner power from men as it gives to them externally. Indeed it probably takes away more than it gives. And it deprives them of the awareness of inner power, and thus detracts from the sense of spiritual reality.

Money tends to create a certain kind of moral irresponsibility, partly because it creates barriers between people, partly because it operates over greater distances than can usually be bridged by human knowledge and sympathy, and partly because it makes its more thoughtless owners feel that they can do anything and then buy their way out.

Moral Lag In Society

In relation to ideals, money is the great inconsistency whose constant use warps all our efforts at improvement. Several years ago Mr. Reinhold Niebuhr in his book "Moral Man and Immoral Society" pointed out with great cogency that the individual man is capable of and fairly often does rise to great moral heights, but that groups and societies of men lag far behind in this respect. I believe that one cause for this is that money is the predominating tool, energizer and binding force in the world to-day, and since it is so defective the group results of its common and constant use must be equally and indeed more defective. Since our civilisation can be said to have money as one of its great foundation-stones, we can begin to see one important reason why our civilisation is crumbling.

If all these considerations be true, we can readily understand why so many idealistic ventures have failed in the course of a few years. They are brought to naught by the character of the means which they use. We can see why so many men of high promise in their youth fail to make good morally, why their idealism seems to dry up.

Relation To Democracy And To Non-Violence

The believer in democracy must learn to realise vividly that the continued use of present forms of money will destroy his objective. Democracy is based on the belief that the opinion of every person has some value for the direction of the common life of the community and nation. It necessarily implies respect for human personality, a belief that personality, with its responsibility and initiative, is of the highest importance. Since the operation of money overrides respect for personality and

promotes economic monopoly, it strangles both the social and political forms of democracy.

We feel helpless in the face of economic forces partly because of the momentum of our habits, but partly also because we are bound to the tools we have used so long that we now find them necessary. Money is the chief of those tools, and its defects make us impotent.

The believer in non-violence must understand the defects and deceitfulness of money, for if he remains ignorant of them he will be conquered. Since deceitfulness is a form of intellectual

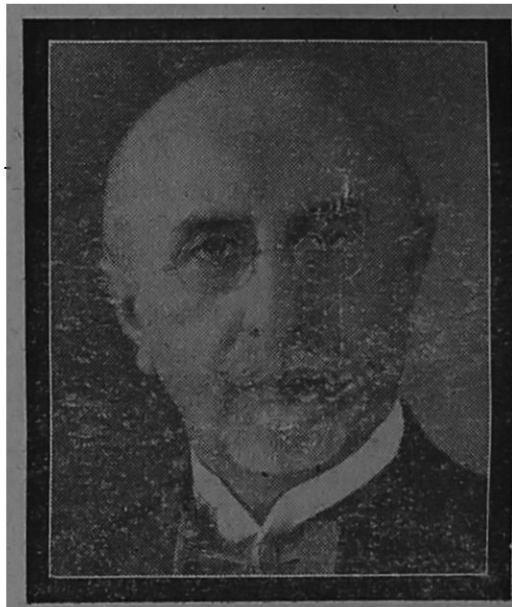
and moral violence, he must learn how to meet and overcome it in this particular manifestation as well as in the grosser form of physical violence.

Because of the confused way the different functions of money act upon one another and upon people, money is gradually destroying mutual trust among people and among nations. As that process goes on, violence increases, both the violence of individuals and of governments. The decrease of mutual trust and the increase of violence mean before long the end of civilisation.

(To be continued)

DEATH OF HON. SIR PHIROZE SETHNA

THE death of Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna on Friday September 16 at Bombay, has removed a man of varied activities in India. Sir Phiroze was born in 1866 and was educated in the Bombay University where he qualified for his B.A. He was conferred the title of O.B.E. in 1916 and was created a Kt. in 1926. He was a member of the Council of State of India upto his death. He was well known in the Indian Financial circles and was associated with many financial concerns. He was the Managing Director of the Central Bank of India Ltd., and was Manager in India, Burma and Ceylon of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada until a few years ago. He was a Director of the New India Assurance Company and was a Director of many leading Indian Companies. He was Hon. Magistrate and served on several Government Committees. He held many public positions. He was President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and also of the Indian Merchants Chamber. He was a member of the First Indian



THE LATE SIR PHIROZE SETHNA
મરહુમ સર ફિરોઝ સેઠના

Round Table Conference held in London. He was for some time President of the Indian National Liberal Federation. He will be well remembered in South Africa. He was a member of the first Indian Delegation which visited South Africa in 1926 for the first Round Table Conference between the Governments of India and the Union of South Africa. Sir Phiroze Sethna took a lively interest in studying the various phases of the Indian problem in South Africa. He was also a member of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association. Sir Phiroze Sethna was a practical business man. We extend to Lady Sethna and the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their great and irreparable loss.

Congress Sympathy

At a meeting of the Natal Indian Congress held on Tuesday, September 20 at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall a resolution was passed expressing grief at the death of the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, and conveying the condolence of the community to Lady Sethna.

South African News In Brief

Mr. Capelli's Bequests

MR. ERNEST CAPELLI, the South African millionaire and winner of the last Durban July Handicap, who died in Capetown last week, has made numerous bequests the largest being £50,000 each to the Johannesburg General Hospital and to the Witwatersrand University. Mr. Capelli will be buried on October 26 in the Stradbally Parish Church, County Waterford, Ireland. His body, which has been embalmed, is being taken to England in the Athlone Castle, which leaves Capetown to-day (Friday).

Will Of The Late Judge Beyers

In his last will, dated February 4, 1938, Mr. F. W. Beyers, former Judge of the Appellate Division, who died at Maizenburg on Thursday, September 15,

makes a number of bequests and directs that the corpus of the estate shall remain invested. Of the income so derived it is provided that one-seventh shall go to the Nationalist Party, on condition that it remains in existence as a separate political Party and does not amalgamate or fuse with any other political Party, and on condition further that it substantially maintains and carries out its present programme of principles. Another one-seventh is to go to Dr. D. F. Malan, so long as he remains leader of the Nationalist Party. Three-sevenths of the income shall go to his daughter, and two-sevenths to his widow. Should the Nationalist Party cease to exist, or not comply with the conditions of the bequest, the capital will devolve on the University of Stellenbosch, which, in certain eventualities,

will also share in the income before that time. Bequests made under the will include £1,250 to the President Steyn Memorial Fund and £1,000 each to the Potchefstroom University College and the Capetown University. Mr. Beyers left his Law library to the Stellenbosch University.

Fate Of Grey Street Property

For two and a half hours on Tuesday the Slums Committee of the Durban City Council discussed the question of Mr. F. A. Laughton's property in Grey Street. After Mr. Laughton had put up his case the Committee decided that unless the requirements of the Medical Officer of Health were complied with the property would be declared a slum and be dealt with under the Slums Act. Mr. Laughton will now have to decide

whether he is prepared to make the necessary alterations, which include reconstruction, or whether he will allow the matter to be dealt with under the Slams Act.

Selling Yeast To Natives

The appeal of an Indian storekeeper, whose assistant had supplied yeast to natives without his knowledge or consent and against his instructions, was upheld in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, on Friday, September 6. Mr. Ahmed Moosa Nanabhai had been charged, together with the assistant, of contravening Sections 164 and 168 of the Liquor Law. The magistrate found them both guilty. Mr. Justice Grindley-Ferris, in a considered judgment, said that as a general rule a person was not criminally liable unless he had *mens rea*. The Legislature, however, could attach criminal responsibility to a person for the act of his agent even in the absence of *mens rea*. He could not find anything in the Act to indicate that the Legislature intended to do so in cases which arose from the section under which Nanabhai has been charged. Mr. Justice Grindley-Ferris came to the conclusion that the upholding of the appeal could not affect the legal position. "It is for the Legislature," he concluded, "and not for this Court to extend the provisions of the section so as to prevent such consequences." Mr. Justice Schreiner agreed that the appeal should be upheld and that the conviction and sentence should be set aside.

Service Lifts For Non-Europeans

Although Pretoria is powerless to force property owners to provide service lifts for non-European messengers, the General Purposes Committee of the Pretoria City Council will recommend, it is stated, that the Council should persuade owners, who intend to build multi-storied office blocks, to include service lifts in the plans. The matter was raised last week by the Non-European Messengers' Association, which drew attention to the forcing of non-European messengers to use stairs in buildings nine or 10 storeys high.

Indian Scouts Honoured

The Commissioner of the local Indian Boy Scouts has been notified by the Prime Minister's private secretary that General Hertzog has been pleased to present a Union flag to the Port Elizabeth Indian Boy Scout Association, the first Indian Scout Association to be formed in the Cape Province.

Liberation League To Be Inaugurated In Durban

The following is the copy of a letter received by Mr. Guruduth R. Varma of Umkomaas, sent by the secretary of the National Liberation League of South Africa. "We are pleased to hear that your interest in the national liberatory movement is sufficient for you to com-

plete organising a branch of the league in your district. The General Council feels that if you are able to gather around you such as are conscious of the need for the movement, they should be given every encouragement to organise themselves." Negotiations had taken place between Mr. Varma and the secretary of the league during Mr. Varma's stay in Capetown and it is hoped in the course of the next few months, a branch of the National Liberation League will be inaugurated in Durban. The league is national in its outlook and is the first organisation which will act for all. Those interested may write to Mr. N. Thathiah, 41 Columbia Road, Greenwood Park, and Mr. Guruduth R. Varma, Rosecath, Umkomaas.

Indian Women's Reading Circle

A meeting of the Indian Women's Reading and Educational Circle was held on Saturday, September 17, at the residence of Mrs. B. A. Maghraj. Amongst the many who were present were: Mrs. B. A. Maghraj, Mrs. R. B. Chetty, Mrs. English, Mrs. M. R. Varma, Mrs. Paltan Singh, Mesdames Daisy Maghraj, Radhie Singh, Bhartie Varma, Piriam Singh, Nirmol Varma, Zuleka Jhaveri, Ameena Ebrahim.

Maize Export Permits

A statement from the Maize Industry Control Board reports that up to and including August 10, export of 1,258,028 bags of maize and 758,500 bags of maize products had been authorised by the issue of permits.

Cato Manor Arya Samaj

The 16th annual general meeting of the above Samaj was held on Sunday, September 11. The following officials were elected for the ensuing year:— Patrons: Messrs. K. Baijnath, S. Prawlal, Pundit Metha Jaimini and Dr. Bhagat Ram Sahagal; President: Mr. R. Devduth; vice-presidents: Messrs. S. Basant and G. Esarprasad; hon. secretaries: Messrs. O. Devnarrien and S. Gokul; hon. treasurer: Mr. C. M. Singh; hon. auditor: Mr. C. N. Rana; committee: Messrs. R. Arjun, J. R. Singh, R. Machinarien, K. Ramlagan, B. Haripersad, D. Harichander and R. Rajkumar. Receipts of the year consisting of donations, fees, etc., totalled £185 16s. 9d., while the expenditure consisting of teacher's salary and redemption of bond amounted to £175 18s 1d. Sundry assets totalled to £429 18s. 8d., and liabilities 14s. 6d.

Magistrate's Main Objects

Three paramount objects which a magistrate should keep before him in judicial duties were outlined in a farewell speech in Court in East London, on Friday, September 16, by Mr. C. E. Stidolph, retiring chief magistrate. Mr. Stidolph is the oldest civil servant in the Union in years and in length of service; he has served 43 years. He said the

main objects were: Absolute impartiality; never to let an innocent person suffer; and to maintain the dignity of the Court. Mr. Stidolph said he did not consider the jury system in South Africa had been an unqualified success. He recommended a panel of three or five retired magistrates of experience, as more efficient and more economical.

What Union Pays For Planes And Locomotives

Replying to a question put by Mr. Marwick (Dom. P., Illovo) in the Union Parliament, Mr. Pirow, Minister of Railways, said: In 1934 the Union bought locomotives, aeroplanes, railway stores and similar requirements to the value of £952,400 from Germany, £1,590,250 from Great Britain, £174,000 from the United States, and nothing from Italy. In 1935 the value of purchases was as follows: Germany, £777,000; Great Britain, £2,109,000; United States, £416,000; and Italy, £1,000. In 1936 purchases from Germany amounted to £1,214,000; from Britain, £2,568,000; from the United States, £374,000; and from Italy, nothing. Last year the figures were: £3,101,000 from Germany, £4,472,000 from Great Britain, £722,000 from the United States, and £25,000 from Italy.

Indian Students In England

The General Secretary of the Federation of Indian Students Societies in Great Britain and Ireland writes: The Federation of Indian Students Societies in Great Britain and Ireland is an organisation which has brought into federation all the Indian Student Societies in the British Isles and thus proudly claims to represent the entire Indian student population in this country. The Federation realises the difficulties experienced by the Indian Students in finding suitable accommodation and proper guidance on their arrival in England and has therefore, set up a Central Bureau (85 New Oxford Street, London W.O.1), to offer all possible help, advice and guidance to all the students who come to England for studies or practical training. The Central Bureau is in constant communication with all the member-societies of the Federation and will take all care to make adequate arrangements for students on their arrival in this country. Students who intend sailing for the next academic session beginning in October are advised to communicate with Mr. G. S. Kasbekar, General Secretary, Federation of Indian Students Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, C/o College of Technology, Manchester 1, informing the date and time of their arrival in London either before leaving India or immediately before their arrival. The General Secretary will be only too pleased to supply any further information and details required.

Doings In India

China's Reply To Tagore's Message

MARSHAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK, acknowledging Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's recent message to China, which appeared in this journal some time ago, writes from Hankow: "Respected Gurudeva Tagore,—Prof. Tan Yun Shan, on his return to China, has brought me your esteemed letter as well as the message to my people, from which we realise once again that the feeling of justice and humanity is still there in our own ancient lands. This noble message of great sympathy and warm encouragement from one whom we look upon as the representative poet philosopher of the East of this age, has put a new life in our struggle and we are not merely deeply grateful to you but feel morally elevated by your words. The Japanese militarists have not only wantonly invaded our peaceful land. They send their soldiers to massacre the people, plunder the country and destroy centres of education and culture. All these atrocious and evil deeds, which are entirely against humanity, are really the greatest insults to the spirit of the great continent of Asia, as you have so poignantly said in your message. But all my people, civil and military, are determined with one mind to struggle and fight to the bitter end, not merely for the existence of their own nation, but also for the peace of the world. And we sincerely believe that if there is still any justice in this world, China will come to her ultimate victory. I eagerly hope you will continue lending your noble voice to condemn before the bar of humanity this great shame to the spirit of Asia which is ever on the increase in the Far East. With my warmest greetings and wishes for your good health." The letter is dated July 14, 1938.

Europe Not A Model For India

"I personally feel that we should look to Europe as a beacon light of warning that by aiming at material production we shall be destroyed. We should not feel that Europe is in any way a model for us to look to." Thus observed Mr. J. C. Kumarappa, Secretary of the All-India Village Industries Association, in the course of a speech on "Economics of Village Industries" at a meeting held under the auspices of the South Indian National Association. Mr. Kumarappa said that the principles underlying cottage industries would hold good for all time. If they bought Khadi worth Rs. 1,000, six or seven per cent. of the sum would go to labour. It was not so in the case of mill-made cloth. They wanted wealth to go

through the nation as blood circulating veins, through balanced diets and things of that kind. They had got to seek a method which would not merely produce wealth but distribute it properly. Continuing Mr. Kumarappa said that centralised method of production led to drudgery. The so called skilled labourers in factories were only machine feeders, and their work itself was drudgery of the worst type and was nerve-racking. So far as public utility services such as railways and electricity were concerned, these were, the speaker said, necessary evils and they had to make compromise in respect of such things. They should consider the problem from the standpoint, whether they were going to increase material wealth or human welfare.

Centenary Of Bankim Chandra

"Bande Mataram" the great National song of India was composed by Bankim Chandra long before there was the modern spirit of nationalism in the country and it was through this song, generations after him began to love and revere their Motherland,—said Sir Manmathanath Mukherji, Law Member addressing a crowded meeting at Kalibari to celebrate the birthday centenary of Bankim Chandra on August 8. Sir Manmathanath said that at a time when the British connection with India was established and educated India under the influence of the dazzling flow of western culture began to imbibe everything foreign, Bankim Chandra, through his powerful pen showed his countrymen the intrinsic value of what they already had and in consequence gave a new lead to the educated community.

Will Burma Do Justice To Indian Minority?

A suggestion to the Burma Government to appoint a representative and impartial committee to go into the causes of the recent riots in Burma between the Burmans and Indians is made by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, in the course of a statement to the Associated Press. Mr. Bose says: "Once peace is restored, it should be the duty of the Burma Government to appoint a representative and impartial committee to go into the causes, both remote and immediate, of this unhappy incident. This is not the first time that an ugly clash between Indians and Burmans has taken place in Burma and it is, therefore, all the more necessary to undertake a searching enquiry into the causes. For this purpose, an investigation is necessary as to whether the inter-communal conflict is merely religious in character or racial

as well. Whatever the causes may be, a permanent measure should be adopted to maintain peace and goodwill between the two communities. The attitude of the Congress towards the Indo-Burma question is quite clear. We cherish feelings of friendship, cordiality and esteem for Burma and her culture and civilisation, with which we have so much in common. We also feel that Burma must have her freedom just as India must. But we expect our Burman friends to do justice to the Indian minority in their country. Whatever the faults of the latter may be, there is no doubt that many of them have made Burma their home and have made some contribution to the development and progress of that country. If unfortunately the legitimate rights of the Indian community are trampled under foot the sympathy of this country and particularly of the Indian National Congress will naturally be with our compatriots abroad. These feelings we shall cherish quite regardless of the religious denomination to which Indians overseas may belong. The Indian National Congress stands for the entire people of India and will, therefore, stand behind the legitimate demands of all sections of the Indian community abroad. In conclusion, I would once again appeal to the leaders of both the communities and also to the Burma Government, not only to restore peace and security as soon as possible but also take steps to ensure lasting friendship and goodwill between Indians and Burmans in Burma.

Prof. Richardson's Tribute To Madras Govt.'s Labour Policy

Mr. J. H. Richardson, Professor of Industrial Relations, Leeds University, who visited Madras in the course of his world tour to study industrial problems, met the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour and Industries, and discussed the industrial and labour policy of the Madras Government. Interviewed by the "United Press" Mr. Richardson expressed his satisfaction with the way in which the Madras Government are tackling labour problems and strikes.

£7,000,000 For Indian Defence

In order to place Indian defence on a more satisfactory basis, states a Reuter's report from London, the United Kingdom Government has offered to increase by £500,000 the grant of £1,500,000 which is paid to the Indian Government to aid Indian defence. The Government is also making a capital grant of upwards of £5,000,000 for the equipment of certain British Indian units, and the providing of aeroplanes for certain squadrons of the R.A.F. and four British battalions transferred from the Indian to the Imperial establishment.

The Sporting World

The Hindu Sporting Club

THE Hindu Sporting Club (Johannesburg) held its eleventh annual general meeting recently at Shree Gandhi Bharat Vidyalaya School, Fox Street, Johannesburg. The meeting was well attended by the members. Mr. Govindji Ohhiba presided. The secretary, Mr. Ohhotalal Ohhiba, in reviewing the past year's work stated that the Hindu Cricket Club was the first Gujerati Hindu Club in the Transvaal and he was glad to say that there were now quite a number of such clubs. The club is affiliated to the Witwatersrand Indian Cricket Union, and is one of the foundation members of the Union. During the last few years several of its members were selected to represent the Union in interacial matches. The most successful member was Mr. B. B. Desai who was the vice-captain of the Wits. team and he was the first player to score a century in the interacial matches. The treasurer, in his financial report, showed an handsome credit balance. The following officials were then elected for the ensuing season:—Patrons, Messrs. V. Bhaga, P. Brijlal, N. Prema, Megambhai I. Patel and Ravjibhai Tribhovanbhai; President: Mr. Govindji Ohhiba; vice-president: Mr. G. P. Navarria; hon. secretaries: Messrs. Soma Govind and L.

Vallabh; hon. treasurer: Mr. Ohhotalal Ohhiba; hon. auditor: Mr. K. Ohhiba; committee: Messrs. D. Morar, J. Parekh, N. Ohhana, M. Ohhiba and K. Khushal; Hindu First Team, captain: Mr. Govindji Ohhiba; vice-captain: Mr. M. L. Patel; Hindu Second Team, captain: Mr. Ohhotalal Ohhiba; vice-captain: Mr. M. Sukha; Manager: Mr. Dayalji Bhikhabhai.

Aryan Cricket Club

The annual meeting of the Port Elizabeth Aryan Cricket Club was held in the Gujerati Hall recently. Mr. R. G. Telkamdas took the chair. The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—Patrons: Messrs. R. G. Telkamdas, N. F. Bansda and R. G. Varma; Chairman: Mr. M. M. Balsara; secretary: Mr. D. M. Prag; assistant secretary: Mr. D. Nagar; treasurer: Mr. R. Ranohod; captain: Mr. N. Umley; vice-captain: Mr. S. Naran.

Cricket At Krugersdorp

A cricket match was played between Dinat Eleven from Johannesburg and Krugersdorp Ottomans, at Krugersdorp. The following were the results: Dinat Eleven first innings 189; Hamid Dadabhai 50, Hack Dadabhai 29, A. E. Dinat 27 not out, A. Dadabhai 25, E. Dinat 22. Krugersdorp Ottomans first innings 98;

(E. Dinat claimed 4 wickets). The visitors won by 96 runs. Both sides showed good sportsmans spirit, thus enhancing the game immensely.

Dannhauser Indian Cricket Club

The fourth annual general meeting of the above club was held at the Indian School, Dannhauser, on Thursday, September 8. The following officials were elected for the season 1938-39:—Patrons: Dr S. R. Campbell, Messrs. E. Bradley (Pinetown), A. Ross, S. C. Vawda and Sheik Kader; President: Mr. R. Loganathan; vice-presidents: Messrs. Sheik Emsam, D. R. Mistry, I. D. Vawda, H. M. Vawda, S. A. Gaffoor, M. D. Moola and Ismail Amcd; hon. secretary: Mr. D. V. Moodley; treasurer: Mr. M. E. Vawda; captain: Mr. J. Stevens; vice-captain: Mr. Percy M. Vengan; auditor: Mr. Y. A. Dawjee; committee: Messrs. S. Sadanandan and K. Nanjee.

Everything appearing in this issue of a political nature has been written and edited by Manilal M. Gandhi to express the views of INDIAN OPINION.

PROPERTY OWNERS!

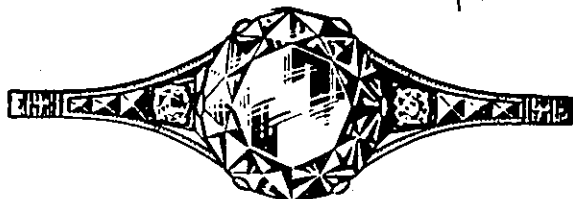
A waiting list of reliable tenants always on hand. Rent collection is our speciality; Satisfaction guaranteed; Estates administered; Absentees represented etc.; Money advanced on first mortgage.

NATAL BUREAU OF COMMERCE & ESTATE CO.

392 West Street, Durban Phone 25439.

Buy Perfect DIAMOND RINGS and Flawless DIAMONDS direct from our factory!

Do you know through our "Factory to Finger" policy, you can purchase beautiful Diamond Rings and Flawless Diamonds at prices lower than wholesale? Why not call and inspect our large selection of exquisite gems to-day? Write, 'phone or call for our Free, clear-type illustrated catalogue.



AMSTERDAM
Diamond Cutting Works

62, Field Street, Durban.

P. O. Box 2362.

'Phone 2-4888.

Also at Johannesburg and Capetown.

Books for Sale.

- The Story of Ramayana 6s.
 J. C. BOSE.—His discoveries and writings with a biographical sketch and portrait 5s.
 ESSAYS ON INDIAN ECONOMY.—By Mahadev Govind Ranade. Price 4s. 6d.
 ESSAYS ON INDIAN ART, INDUSTRY AND EDUCATION.—By E. B. Havell Price 3s.
 INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.—By V. G. Kale, M.A., Price 4s.

From: *The Manager,*
'Indian Opinion'
 Phoenix, Natal.

Congress Jubilee Albums

An artistic Jubilee Album containing the photos of all Congress Presidents from 1885 to 1935. The pictures have been done in three colours with smart decorative borders. The best available pictures of the Congress Presidents have been chosen for the colour printing.

Price: 2s. 6d.

To Be Had From:—

"INDIAN OPINION,"

Phoenix, Natal.

Books for sale.

NOTE.—Remittance should accompany order.

V.P. ORDERS will not receive attention.

Postal Orders to be made to "Indian Opinion" at Phoenix. Postage Free on all books.

THE STORY OF MY EXPERIMENTS WITH TRUTH

By M. K. GANDHI

This is an autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi printed in two volumes. Price 12s. 6d. for each volume.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU An Autobiography

(Cheap Edition)

("For those who would understand contemporary India it is an indispensable book."—ALDOUS HUXLEY.)

Price 10s. 6d.

THE POWER OF NON-VIOLENCE

By RICHARD B. GREGG.

The writer has explained the method of resistance by non-violence in modern Western concepts and terminology. The book is worth studying. Price 5s. 6d.

INDIA AND THE WORLD

Essays by—PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

Price 7s. 6d.

OUR TRIP TO AMERICA

BY

K. Natarajan.

Mr. Natarajan, editor of the 'Indian Social Reformer,' who recently visited America gives a vivid description of his tour in this interesting book.

Dr. J. T. Sunderland writes about the book as follows:—"The volume will give pleasure to your friends here, and will give much valuable information to a wide circle of readers in India. It will tend to correct misunderstandings and to create real friendship between the two peoples. We cannot have too many such books."

Copies can be had at 1s. 8d., postage and packing free from:—

The Manager,
INDIAN OPINION,
Phoenix, Natal.

PRABUDDHA BHARATA

OR

AWAKENED INDIA

A high class English monthly conducted by the Ramakrishna Order. It is devoted to Universal Religion, Indian Culture, Education, Art and other topics of international interest.

41st year from 1937

Annual Subscription: Inland Rs. 4, Foreign 11 Shillings.

Teachings Of Sri Ramakrishna

Edited by Sister Nivedita. An invaluable practical guide for those who sincerely seek for God.

Pocket-Edition pp. 400. Cloth Bound. Price. Re 1.12.

Alfar Flowers

A bouquet of choicest Sanskrit Hymns with English translation. Useful book for prayers and Parayanam.

Beautiful pocket size. Cloth Bound. Price Re. 1.4.

The Religion & Philosophy Of The Gita

(By Swami Sharananda)

Thought-provoking discourses bringing out the inner significance of the teachings contained in each chapter of the Gita showing their practical value in modern life.

pp. 170: Price Re. 1.4.

Message Of Our Master

By the First Disciples of Sri Ramakrishna. Gives in a comprehensive way the spiritual Message of the Master.

Profusely Illustrated: Pocket size: pp. 226. Price Re. 1.4.

Spiritual Talks

Contains rare spiritual counsels given by the great souls viz., Holy Mother, Swamis Brahmananda, Premananda, Shivananda, Saradananda and Turiyananda to the spiritual aspirants and as such invaluable for all those who sincerely search after God. Profusely Illustrated.

Cloth Bound: Pocket size: pp. 400. Price Re. 1.12.

Apply for a complete Catalogue:—

The Manager, ADVAITA ASHRAMA,
4, Wellington Lane, Calcutta, India.

HEADACHES

QUICKLY RELIEVED
BY TAKING

TYSONO BRAND (PAIN-I-CURE) HEADACHE POWDERS

FROM YOUR CHEMIST at 9d., 1/6, 2/6 and 4/6; or POST FREE FROM
ERNEST TYSON, CHEMIST, TOLLGATE, DURBAN

The History

of The

Indian National Congress

(1885—1935)

In Khaddar binding with over thousand pages.

It contains the photos of all the past Presidents.

Price: 6 Shillings

Obtainable from:

The Manager,
'INDIAN OPINION'
Phoenix, Natal.

Indians In South Africa

Helots within the Empire
and

How they are Treated.

By Henry S. L. Polak.

Price 2s.

To be had from:—

THE MANAGER,
INDIAN OPINION,
Phoenix, Natal.