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FAREWELL TO MR. AND MRS. GANDHI

THE spacious Town Hall of Durban has only once before—on the occasion of the reception to the Hon. Mr. Gokhale—been the scene of such a large and enthusiastic Indian gathering as assembled there on Wednesday evening last to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Kallenbach on their departure for England *en route* to India. The body of the hall, with the two galleries, was quite full. There was also a fair number of Europeans present.

The Mayor (Mr. W. Holmes) presided, and was supported on the platform by a number of Europeans, as well as leading Indians. Among the former were the Rev. Hodson and A. A. Baillie, Messrs. C. S. Jameson, Karl Gundelfinger, Baumann, Otto Siedle, F. A. Laughton, K.C., Eugene Renaud, and A. R. Michel.

Telegrams of apology for non-attendance were received from the Bishop of Natal, General Botha, Mr. Smuts, Mr. J. X. Merriman, Mr. Burton (Minister of Railways and Harbours), Sir Thomas Smartt, Mr. W. Hosken, Senator Marshall Campbell, and many Indians in different parts of the country.

The ceremony of garlanding and presenting bouquets to Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi and the Mayor took place amid applause.

A telegram was read from Mr. Kallenbach regretting his inability to attend and asking Mr. Gandhi to thank the friends on his behalf for the addresses presented to him.

The Mayor's Speech

The Mayor said it gave him much pleasure to preside at the public reception to Mr. M. K. Gandhi on the occasion of his leaving their shores on his return to his native land. Mr. Gandhi had been personally known to a large number of the inhabitants of Durban for many years past. Speaking of him as a Burgess of Durban, he (the Mayor) could state that throughout his residence amongst them Mr. Gandhi was always held in the highest esteem by all sections of the community. (Applause.) It was a matter for regret to the official section of the community when Mr. Gandhi left Durban in 1904, and relinquished the un-official position which he held as the representative of the Indian community in Durban. In that position he was glad to testify that Mr. Gandhi rendered invaluable service to the whole community—particularly on the occasion of the outbreak of bubonic plague, when his cordial co-operation with the Health Committee enabled the authorities to stamp out the disease very rapidly. As Mayor of Durban he was precluded from making any reference to Mr. Gandhi's political career, but he could state that he honoured him as a man, and appreciated the whole-heartedness of his efforts to alleviate the conditions of his fellow-Indians. During the course of that afternoon he (the Mayor) received a number of telegrams chiefly emanating from Johannesburg, protesting against that reception, and stating that the

Indian community were not satisfied with the Relief Bill. With that matter he had no concern, but he was given to understand that, so far as the Indian community of Durban was concerned, that demonstration in honour of Mr. Gandhi was perfectly unanimous. (Applause.)

Mr. A. Christopher then read the address of the Reception Committee to Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi which was presented by the Mayor. The address was signed by Mr. O. H. A. Jhaveri, Chairman; Messrs. G. H. Miankhan and V. Lawrence, Treasurers; and Messrs. Abdul Hack Kaji, Lazarus Gabriel and A. Christopher, Secretaries.

Mr. Joseph Ruyeppen read the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee in which reference was made to Mr. Gandhi's various activities in Natal and the Transvaal and as leader of the Passive Resistance movement. In referring to some of the chief landmarks in Mr. Gandhi's career, he said: "The first and foremost of these is that our brother set out on his life's work to conquer hate by love. If any doubt this, he has but to turn to the pages of a small pamphlet issued by him on his first return to India now nearly 20 years ago. There our leader has set forth the teaching that envy, hatred and malice, emanating from whatever causes should be met and can only be wiped out by an abundant love. How he has won with his weapon of Peace is known to the world to-day in the pain and suffering of himself and his followers in the great Passive Resistance movement. The second beacon-light of his life has been a complete effacement of the self. Here we find our brother, in all his life and thought and action, laying aside self and considerations of self. With him, it has ever been his brother first and last, and himself not at all. The third feature of his life has been a calm fearlessness. An aspect of this characteristic is seen in his work during the Boer War and the outbreak of plague in Johannesburg. In the midst of pain and suffering, his own life counted with him for nothing, but the life of the meanest being a precious thing worthy the price of his own."

Further addresses were presented from the Indian Women's Association, Indian Women's Sabha, Colonial-born Indians, Anjuman Islam, Shri Hindi Jigyasa Sabha, District Indian Association, Tamil Mahajana Sabha, Mahomedan Mastic Society, Zoroastrian Anjuman, Gujarati Community, Newcastle Indians, Dannhauser Indians and others.

Addresses were also presented to Mr. Kallenbach by the Natal Indian Association, Anjuman Islam and Zoroastrian Anjuman.

The Mayor then called upon Mr. F. A. Laughton, K.C., to address the meeting. Mr. Gandhi, he said, belonged to the same profession as himself and there had grown between them a bond of friendship which had grown stronger and stronger. Mr. Gandhi's courage he had never seen excelled—he doubted whether he had ever seen it equalled. Selfishness, Mr. Gandhi

had none; he had sacrificed everything to his people, whom he loved, and he left as poor a man as when he came to the country. His principles were such that he could trust him among all the men he had known. He advised his Indian friends to be guided by the principles which had led Mr. Gandhi.

The Rev. Mr. Hodson congratulated the Indian community upon the success which had attended Mr. Gandhi's efforts on their behalf. It was a matter for thanksgiving that the troubles had been settled for some time to come. He was impressed by Mr. Gandhi's fearlessness. He was not only ready to write and speak of sacrifice but he was prepared to suffer and, he believed, even to die. He (the speaker) would welcome the day when there would be, in the words of a great South African statesman, "equal rights for every civilised man South of the Zambesi."

Mr. Fred Ball, as one who had worked with the Indian community of Durban for over thirty-three years, wished to add a word of appreciation. He referred to the marriage question as being one of the greatest of the grievances and he was glad that the matter had been satisfactorily settled.

Mr. Gandhi, in returning thanks, first explained why he appeared in the mourning costume which he had been wearing since the time of the strike. He hoped they would forgive him for appearing in the strange costume, which he had adopted on his premature discharge from prison, as a sign of mourning. That mourning had gone, yet he retained the costume, and as the alternative was for him to wear evening dress, he felt that in the mental attitude which possessed him at that moment he could not render a greater respect for them than in appearing as he did. (Cheers.) Referring to the addresses which had been presented to him, he said that, while he valued them, he valued more the love and sympathy which the addresses had expressed. He did not know that he would be able to make adequate compensation. He did not deserve all the praise bestowed upon him. Nor did his wife claim to deserve all that had been said of her. Many an Indian woman had done greater service during the struggle than Mrs. Gandhi. He thanked the community on behalf of Mr. Kallenbach, who was another brother to him, for the addresses presented. The community had done well in recognising Mr. Kallenbach's worth. Mr. Kallenbach would tell them that he came to the struggle to gain. He considered that, by taking up their cause, he gained a great deal in the truest sense. Mr. Kallenbach had done splendid work during the strike at Newcastle and, when the time came, he cheerfully went to prison, again thinking that he was the gainer and not the loser. Proceeding Mr. Gandhi referred to the time of his arrival in 1897 when his friend Mr. Laughton had stood by him against the mob. He also remembered with gratefulness the action of Mrs. Alexander, the wife of the late Superintendent of Police in Durban, who protected him with her umbrella from the missiles thrown by the excited crowd. Referring to Passive Resistance, he claimed that it was a weapon of the purest type. It was not the weapon of the weak. If needed, in his opinion, far greater courage to be a Passive Resister than a physical resister. It was the courage of a Jesus, a Daniel, a Granmer, a Latimer and a Ridley who could go calmly to suffering and death, and the courage of a Tolstoy who dared to defy the Czars of Russia, that stood out as the greatest. Mr. Gandhi said he knew the Mayor had received some telegrams stating that the Indians' Relief Bill was not satisfactory. It would be a singular thing if in this world they would be able to get anything that satisfied everybody, but in the condition of things in South Africa at the present time he was certain they could not have had a better measure. "I do not claim the credit for it," Mr. Gandhi remarked. "It is rather due to the women and young people like Nagappan, Narayansamy, and Valliamah who have died for the cause and to those who quickened the conscience of South Africa. Our thanks are due also to the Union Govern-

ment. General Botha showed the greatest statesmanship when he said his Government would stand or fall by this measure. I followed the whole of that historic debate—historic to me, historic to my countrymen, and possibly historic to South Africa and the world. Proceeding, Mr. Gandhi said that it was well known to them how the Government had done justice, and how the Opposition had come to their assistance. They had also received handsome help from both the Imperial and Indian Governments, backed by that generous Viceroy, Lord Hardinge. (Cheers.) The manner in which India, led by their great and distinguished countryman, Mr. Gokhale, had responded to the cry which came from the hearts of thousands of their countrymen in South Africa, was one of the results of the Passive Resistance movement, and left, he hoped, no bitter traces or bitter memories. (Applause.) "This assurance," continued Mr. Gandhi, "I wish to give. I go away with no ill-will against a single European. I have received many hard knocks in my life, but here I admit that I have received those most precious gifts from Europeans—love and sympathy." (Cheers.) This settlement, he said, had been achieved after an eight years' struggle. The Indians in South Africa had never aspired to any political ambition, and as regarded the social question, that could never arise in connection with the Indians, "I do not hold for one moment," Mr. Gandhi exclaimed, "that East and West cannot combine. I think the day is coming when East must meet West, or West meet East, but I think the social evolution of the West to-day lies in one channel, and that of the Indian in another channel. The Indians have no wish to-day to encroach on the social institutions of the European in South Africa. (Cheers.) Most Indians are natural traders. There are bound to be trade jealousies and those various things that come from competition. I have never been able to find a solution of this most difficult problem, which will require the broad-mindedness and spirit of justice of the Government of South Africa to hold the balance between conflicting interests." Referring to his stay in South Africa, Mr. Gandhi said that he should retain the most sacred memories of this land. He had been fortunate in forming the happiest and most lasting friendships with both Europeans and Indians. He was now returning to India—a holy land, sanctified by the austerities of the ages. In conclusion, Mr. Gandhi hoped that the same love and sympathy which had been given to him in South Africa might be extended to him, no matter in what part of the world he might be. He hoped that the settlement embodied in the Indians' Relief Bill would be carried out in a spirit of broad-mindedness and justice in the administration of the laws lately passed in connection with the affairs of the Indian community. "Then," added Mr. Gandhi, "I think there will be no tear on the part of my countrymen in their social evolution. That is one of the lessons of the settlement."

The proceedings then terminated by a vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. R. K. Khan, to the Mayor, and the singing of the National Anthem.

The Gujarati Hindus

On Thursday evening a tea-party was given in Mr. Naik's school-room by Mr. Bhaou Parshotam to Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi when a large number of Indians were invited. The scholars sang hymns in Gujarati. After partaking of refreshments, Mr. Veera Mesur, the chairman of the Mayavanta Association, presented Mr. Gandhi with a purse of £12 to be used as he thought fit.

From the school the party proceeded to Victoria St., which was decorated for the occasion. The Dharmshala, where the meeting was held, was crowded. Mr. Sanghaves, the chairman of the Gujarati Hindu community, recalled some pleasant recollections of Mr. Gandhi's life-work in South Africa and expressed great pleasure at the settlement, including the abolition of the £3 tax. Other speakers included Messrs. Omar H. A. Jhaveri,

Dawad Mahomed, Parsee Rustomjee, G. H. Miankhan, Imam Abdul Kadir Bawazzer, Swami Mangalanand Puri, J. Royeppen, A. Christopher, Bryan Gabriel, Virji Damodar, Morarji Naik, Dulabhbhai Desai, Ambaram Maharaj, Shaikh Mehtab and Gulab Singh.

Mr. Gandhi, in thanking the gathering for the kind reception to his wife and himself, made touching references to the happy relations that existed between his Hindu and Mahomedan brethren.

The Children's Sports

On Friday the Indian children of Durban and the surrounding district were entertained by Mr. Gandhi's Farewell Reception Committee when sports were held at the Albert Park by kind permission of the Corporation. Before ten o'clock the children, marshalled under the care of the teachers of the respective schools, assembled in Field Street where they received each a bag of sandwiches, fruit and sweets. Thus armed, they proceeded through the town to the Park, where they were joined by others, making a gathering of about 2,500 children. Parents and friends also came in large numbers and during the afternoon there must have been over five thousand people present. About three o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi arrived and were greeted with cheers and signs of affection as they walked the round of the cycle track.

On conclusion of the sports Mr. Gandhi addressed a few words specially to the children and asked them to become true sportsmen in the race of life. To the teachers he urged that they should endeavour, above all things, to instil into the minds of the children the importance of forming a sound character, and all teaching should have that object for its final aim. A knowledge of letters merely was not education. That gathering, he said, would remain always a pleasant memory. The sight of their bright and cheerful faces was more to him than the more formal receptions which were being given. He thanked those present for all the kindness and love they had showered upon his wife and himself and he assured them that when he had returned to India he would never forget the people and the children of South Africa.

The Rev. A. A. Baillie, Superintendent of St. Aidan's Mission, in a few well-chosen words, spoke of the importance of the training of the young. The future of the Indian community of South Africa depended upon what kind of men and women those children before them that day would become. In wishing Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi farewell, he spoke very highly of Mr. Gandhi's services to his countrymen.

Mr. Gandhi then distributed the prizes won at the sports during the day. To the Durban and District Indian Football Association he presented, on behalf of Mr. Parsee Rustomjee, a valuable trophy in the shape of a magnificent silver cup to be competed for by the football clubs in the Province of Natal. We understand that it is to be called the "Gandhi Memorial Challenge Cup." In presenting this cup, Mr. Gandhi paid a high tribute to the great and self-sacrificing services rendered to the community by Mr. Rustomjee, and he advised them to rally round Mr. Rustomjee as a leader in Durban and trust him whilst helping him in all public matters requiring the assistance of the young men of the town. He hoped that the true spirit of sportsmanship would be displayed whenever there was a demand made upon them in the service of their countrymen and the Borough of Durban.

Three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi brought the day, which had been a happy one for all, to a close.

The Banquet

A public dinner was given in the D.L.I. Hall on Saturday night to the Indian leader and Mr. H. Kallenback. The Hon. Mr. Robt. Jameson, J.P. presided over a large assembly, which included the Mayor of Durban, Mr. W. Holmes, Mrs. Jameson, and a number

of other European ladies and gentlemen, as well as Mrs. Gandhi. Mrs. Polak travelled down from Johannesburg to attend. About three hundred were present, all sections of the Indian Community being well represented. In addition to the speeches there were also some interesting presentations. One was to Miss Schlesin, who was made the recipient of an address setting forth her labours, and a set of books from the Farewell Committee, while the Zoroastrian Anjuman also made her a present of some choice volumes. An address was presented to Mr. Parsee Rustomjee, from the members of Mr. Gandhi's Farewell Committee. The proceedings were toned with the finest sentiments, mingled with some degree of sadness at the departure of Mr. Gandhi, to whose work reference was made by many who were unable to be present. The Bishop of Natal was among those who wrote, while in a letter Mr. F. S. Tatham, K.C., said he would have been glad to have had that opportunity of joining in an appreciation of the self-sacrificing efforts of those gentlemen to protect the interests of their countrymen, and of their broad-minded and statesmanlike settlement of the questions involved. Mr. J. R. Nicolson (deputy-mayor) and Mr. Karl Gundelfinger, M.P.C., voiced similar feelings, and these were re-echoed in the course of the speeches of the evening. The Chairman gave the loyal toasts, and Mr. A. Christopher "Our Motherland." Mr. R. K. Khan, responding to the latter, alluded to the Indian question in South Africa. So far as that was concerned, a settlement had been arrived at, and their thanks were due to the Union Government and to Mr. Gandhi, their worthy leader, and those who had assisted him.

The speeches of the Chairman, the Mayor, Mr. Gandhi and others will appear in our next issue.

At Verulam

On Sunday morning, in bright sunshine, over five thousand Indians, including a large proportion of indentured people, gathered on the Recreation Ground to hear an address by Mr. Gandhi. A special train, containing about five hundred Indians and Europeans, travelled from Durban, picking up passengers on the way. Mr. E. H. Langston presided and he was supported by many prominent European residents of Verulam, including Messrs Garland, Dykes, Matthews, Huganau, Rossler and others.

Addresses were presented in Hindi, Tamil and Gujarati by the Verulam Indian Committee, the Tamil Community and the Tongaat Indians respectively. A purse containing £25 was also presented by the Verulam Committee and another of £8 10s. from the Tongaat Indians to Mr. Gandhi to use in any manner he thought fit.

In addition to the Chairman's remarks, which were highly appreciative and sympathetic, there were speeches by Messrs. Babu Talawantsing, Raghavjee Ragnath, M. V. Pillay and Dhanji Ramji of Verulam, Mr. Devchand of Tongaat, Mr. P. G. Desai of Stanger, Mr. D. H. A. Jhaveri and S. D. Shroff of Durban, and others. Mr. Shaikh Mehtab and his pupils came forward with a poem and farewell song in honour of Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Gandhi addressed the gathering in Hindi, explaining the position in regard to the repeal of the £3 tax and other details of the settlement. He reminded the indentured Indians that the district had not, during the strike, been free from violence on their part. They had retaliated and that was wrong. Whether it was in self-defence or otherwise he condemned such resistance. Passive Resistance was the only weapon wherewith to fight their battles. It might mean suffering or even death. He advised them, on completion of their indentures, to work as free men under the common law. He advised them, if they had serious grievances (and he hoped that a strike would never be necessary), to tell their employers that, until they were redressed, they could not work. If no food was given to them, they should starve until such time as their em-

ployers should be touched with their sufferings. That was their only remedy and it would never fail them if carried out in the right spirit. He also invited them, whenever they had doubts or difficulties, to go to Phoenix Settlement where they would receive advice free of charge.

Mr. Gandhi paid a high tribute to the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Marshall Campbell to the cause by his untiring efforts in the Senate during the Relief Bill. He appealed to the employers of the district to look upon their work-people not merely as workers, but as human beings to be cared for, and their children educated, and he was sure that they would be amply repaid by the devotion and respect which would be bestowed upon them in return.

Mr. Gandhi also addressed in English to the same effect which was translated into Tamil. In conclusion he asked those present to forgive him for any thing he had done to cause them trouble or pain or suffering and he hoped that they would remember him always with love and forbearance.

The Final Scene at Durban

When the special train bringing Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi arrived in Durban on Sunday afternoon, a vast crowd met them at the station and followed them to the Football Ground where a gathering of over 5,000 assembled including a large number of indentured Indians. Mr. Gandhi explained the details of the settlement which were interpreted in Tamil.

The final scene was at the station just before the departure of the mail train for Johannesburg. The platform was packed with hundreds of Indians eager to catch a last glimpse of Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi. It was a pathetic sight. There were several European friends there to say good-bye, including the Hon. Marshall Campbell who had only that day arrived by the mail-steamer from Capetown.

Tramway Appeal Case

In the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court on the 24th ultimo before the Hon. the Judge-President (J. de Villiers), and Justices Bristowe and Curlewis) the appeal of *Williams and Adendorff v. Johannesburg Municipality* was heard.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Ward in the W.L.D. Appellants, who were coloured persons, applied to the W.L.D. for an order restraining the respondents from refusing to allow the appellants to travel on the municipal tramcars. The appellants boarded a municipal tramcar, and tendered the fare; the tram-conductor refused to accept the fare, and a tram inspector informed them that they, being coloured persons, had no right to travel on tramcars. Mr. Justice Ward refused the application, and held that the particular by-law was valid.

Mr. Stallard, K.C., with him Mr. J. T. Barry, for the respondents, raised a preliminary point that the appeal was out of time, as the appeal had only been noted 21 days after judgment. This point was dismissed.

Mr. Van Hoytema (with him Mr. Hosken), for the applicants, contended (1) that Section 184 of Ordinance 9, 1912, could not assist the respondents, because that section did not validate invalid by-laws; (2) that the by-law—No. 33 of the tram by-laws—was *ultra vires* the Ordinance under which it had been passed. The by-law discriminated between white and coloured persons, and there was nothing in the Ordinance giving the Municipality any power of discriminating between classes. The validity of the by-law depended upon the powers given in Ordinance II. (Priv. 1906), Section 41 (65). The third point was that the by-law was void for unreasonableness, inasmuch as it regulated nothing, but left everything to arbitrary discretion of the Council.

Mr. Stallard, K.C., contended that the Municipality could carry out the provisions of Section 31 of Ordinance II. (Priv. 1906) without any by-law, and that a by-law was unnecessary. The Municipality had a monopoly to run the tramways, and were in the same position as a common carrier. Being in that position, the Council had carried out its powers reasonably; they had decided that there should be separate cars for white and coloured persons. The difference between white and coloured persons was known and recognised everywhere in South Africa, and especially in the Transvaal, in our laws and in society. A municipality might surely recognise in its by-laws such an acknowledged principle. An hotel-keeper was obliged to provide accommodation for the public, but it could not be contended that he would lose his licence because he, e.g., refused a coloured person to dine in the same room as white persons. Counsel would go even further, and contend that the hotel-keeper could tell such a coloured person that he only catered for Europeans.

The application in the present case was really that the applicants were entitled to travel in every tramcar without exception. The question as to whether the Municipality had provided separate tramcars for coloured persons did not arise in the present case; the question was whether coloured persons were entitled to travel in every car. The Municipality could, apart from any by-law, refuse to carry persons for a *justa causa* in the same way as common carriers, and the Municipality was entitled to refuse coloured persons the right to travel with Europeans in the same cars.

Mr. Justice Curlewis: Should there not be accommodation for Europeans and coloured persons in every car?

Mr. Stallard: I submit not. The question as to whether there are cars for coloured persons has not been raised. If coloured persons make such a complaint, it may be met, but I am not here now to meet that point.

Counsel further submitted that the by-law was a proper and valid one.

After further argument on the 25th ultimo, judgment was reserved.—*Transvaal Leader*.

The Press on the Settlement

It is not too often that we can compliment the Government on their policy (says the *Natal Witness*), but it would be unfair not to acknowledge that they have in this instance [of Indian Legislation] shown a very proper sense of their Imperial as well as South African obligations. It is certain that, if they had been legislating solely from a South African point of view, their policy would not have been nearly so liberal, and it is to us a somewhat painful reflection that the main opposition to a measure obviously intended to settle a very grave problem on permanent lines, with a due sense of Imperial responsibilities, should have come from the members of Parliament representing a Province which has boasted of its Imperialism. Fortunately, not all the Natal members have displayed this narrow spirit, and the reproach against the Natal plan largely wiped out by the whole-hearted support to the Bill in the Senate by the Hon. Marshall Campbell, who is undoubtedly the most influential representative of the planting interest. That the repeal of the tax, however, was not understood to mean that the indentured Indians must either return to India or re-indenture, is clear from the debates in Parliament, where such a contingency was never once mentioned. On the contrary, the repeal was chiefly objected to by several Natal members on the ground that it would lead to a great increase of the free Indian population and that was the general impression. It is argued that the Indians have been under a great deal of pressure in regard to the effect of the repeal of the tax, and that is so everybody else has been under a great deal of pressure.

From the Editor's Chair

FAREWELL!

It has been our lot to bid farewell to many a friend during the years this journal has been in existence, but never before have we experienced such a sense of loss as we do at the present moment by the departure of Mr. Gandhi and his dear wife to India. Mr. Gandhi's associations with this paper and the Phoenix Settlement have been so intimate that we cannot trust ourselves to make any lengthy reference to his various activities on our behalf. Mr. Gandhi is a part of ourselves; his life has been our life; his ideals ours. It is not possible to express in printed words our feelings on this occasion. He has been "guide, philosopher and friend" and, what is much more, a brother in whom we have confided our joys and sorrows, our hopes and fears. We venture to say that his influence upon us will remain even though his physical body is removed to a distance. We only hope that our feeble efforts on behalf of the Indian community and the Empire will possess some spark of the greatness of purpose, nobleness of mind and selflessness of character that have so marked the life of Mr. Gandhi. Mrs. Gandhi has played the part of both mother and sister and we shall ever remember her with affection and esteem.

During the past week we have seen manifestations of the love and respect with which Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi are held by the Europeans and Indians of this country, and we rejoice in that demonstration of affection because it raises still higher the hope that the day when Europeans and Indians of all degrees of society in this country will unite as citizens of the British Empire is drawing nearer and that the gulf which some pessimists say is widening is really being bridged over. We do not say that the gulf will be closed. That "East is East and West is West" we do not dispute, but we cannot believe that "never the twain shall meet." Into the gulf which separates we can drop our prejudices and clasp hands on the bridge of brotherhood and citizenship.

To Mr. Kallenbach we extend our love and gratitude, too, is so closely connected with us that a man like him as a brother. He goes to India to still cement the friendship which he has already established. For all his great kindness and interest in our affairs at Phoenix and for his noble work on behalf of the Indian community, we heartily thank him. We know, as Mr. Gandhi said at the Durban Town Hall, the other evening, that he considers the efforts and sacrifices made are a gain to himself in the highest degree. We have also gained. Like the widow's cruse, love does not grow less by giving, and we know our friend will be repaid by the love of the Durban, Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Kallenbach.

And Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Kallenbach—
Farewell!

The Marriage Question

During the Committee Stage of the Indians Relief Bill in the Senate, on Clause 1, Appointment of Marriage Officers to solemnise marriages according to the rites of an Indian religion.

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS said he had gone more fully into the subject matter of this clause with his advisers since last it was debated, and the result was that the effect of this clause would be, if passed into law, to place a Hindu priest in the same position as a Mahomedan priest. There was a Cape Act and also an Act passed in Natal in 1881 appointing persons professing the Mahomedan faith to solemnise marriages, and the effect of this clause therefore would be to place the priests of Indian religions such as Hindus, Buddhists, and Sikhs in exactly the same position. In this clause they were not recognising polygamy, as was seen by sub-section 2, which states that from such marriages solemnised by Indian priests all the incidents shall follow therefrom which follow from any other union recognised in law as a valid and binding marriage. The incidents which followed from marriage were several; such as that wives may sue for divorce; that the husband may be charged with bigamy if he contracts another marriage, etc. The effect, therefore, of the clause would be that although the persons are united by laws which recognise polygamy, yet such laws would have the effect only of laws of this country. This clause had given rise to more anxious consideration than any other in the Bill. He could only repeat what he had said the other day that such an authority as Sir William Solomon was a very good reason for adopting the clause.

Indians in East Africa

The question of Indian representation in the Legislature (says *South Africa*) is raised by Mr. Robert Chamberlain in the course of a letter which he has addressed to Mr. Geoffrey Williams, Chairman of the Convention of Associations. Mr. Chamberlain writes: "It is said that election is impossible in the case of Indians; impossible because illegal. In a country which by legal fiction is a foreign country—by name, is a Protectorate, and, in fact, is a British Colony—I should have thought that the elective character of the British Constitution could easily find an extra pigeon-hole for a new legislative contrivance to meet the special circumstances of our conditions. Be that as it may, I profess to believe that a wide and generous offer as towards the Indian case will certainly assist and not endanger our own case. A practical and satisfactory basis of compromise . . . is offered by the recommendation that the Indian element shall be represented by a nominated member. Such a recommendation would satisfy all my own conditions as to what the reply should be to the Secretary of State's inquiry—namely, a frank, straightforward recognition of the standing of the Indian community and a categorical admission on our part of the justice of their claim to be represented by some fair and reasonable method on the Legislative Council. This I plead for most urgently, most earnestly in the interests of good government, now and in the future. The real facts are that our White community is not self-contained; we have no artisan class; the social structure is empty in the middle. The Indians supply us with our industrial needs, where this deficiency exists. They render a real and valuable service. They are a law-abiding section of the population. They exceed us in numbers. It was on the proposal of the Convention that the poll-tax was imposed. It is our duty both to them and to ourselves to see to it now that they shall never have occasion for discontent. . . . We may not, we must not, seek to exclude from all share in the benefits and duties of political responsibility a race of men who contribute their

due share to the common prosperity and who obey the laws to the full as well as we do. In the treatment of this Indian question in East Africa, the Home authorities have truly and faithfully protected the interests of the White settlement. By their methods of administering the Land Law, they have effectually preserved the Highlands for the White community free from all Indian encroachment. This is one of the most important facts bearing upon our position as a White community. My own opinion is that, in respect of this single matter of the land, we should take occasion to show our respectful gratitude to the Mother Country by deeds and not by words by extending to the Indian claim for representation a considerate hearing and a just decision."

The Clash of Races

In the course of an article in the *Hindustan Review* on the above subject, Mr. J. C. Roome says:—

Within the British Empire itself, in spite of the loud talk of Imperialism and all the rest of it, there is no peace and harmony. The heaven-born Englishman looks down upon the Colonial and the Colonial pays him back in the same coin with compound interest. The Australians and the South Africans and the Canadians ride rough-shod over the sentiments of three hundred millions of their fellow-subjects, and the Imperial Government is powerless before the solid phalanx of Colonial opinion. It is not from any lofty sentiment that the Colonies object to the Asiatic, but from the paltry motive of keeping all the gold in the country to themselves. The colonies would introduce the same laws against the immigrants from any other part of the world to-morrow if they found that the newcomers were prepared to work on a lower scale of wages than they take for their work. The objection to the Jews in most European cities is directly traceable to their willingness to accept even a living wage when out of work. While the European workman is prepared to treat an acute unemployed problem rather than accept poor wages, the Jew and the Asiatic is ready to earn his living by any manner of honest means. While the agitation against the Asiatic in the colonies is really due to economic causes, it has produced a state of affairs no faithful citizen of the Empire can contemplate with an easy mind.

In India, it has almost succeeded in shaking the faith of the masses in the unity of the Empire. They feel their position acutely, and, if so far they have not shown open signs of active disaffection, it is only because they are exercising the restraint of the East. From one end of India to the other, there is not a single individual, no matter what his caste or creed, who does not vehemently resent the treatment meted out to his countrymen by the colonies. It is that more than anything else which is responsible for the unrest. The social, rather than the political, inequality within the Empire, between one section and another is at the root of the anarchical movement. It does not mean that the Indians desire to be elected members of the clubs or to play polo with subalterns of the army or to dance with the wives of officials. Far from it. They want none of these things. They simply claim to be treated as fellow-subjects. They resent being treated as something higher than a dog and lower than a man.

More than anything else, it is necessary to the peace of the Empire that the unpleasant situation created in India by the thoughtless action of the colonies in the matter of Asiatic immigration should be dealt with tactfully. A need of the hour in India is a society of intelligent men of all communities which may make it its special concern to promote good-feeling between all sections of the people in the country.

In the colonies, too, some movement must be set on foot to counteract the harmful tendencies of the anti-

Asiatic doctrines. Some way must be found for the protection of the interests of the colonies without subjecting fellow-subjects of the Empire to unnecessary humiliation. If the education test were adopted in place of the colour bar, it would lead to a happy solution of the problem. But, whatever the ultimate decision of the colonies in the case of Indian immigrants, no efforts should be spared to bring home to the colonies the serious consequences of rash action, and every possible step should be taken to remove the false prejudices that obtain in the colonies against the Indians. An earnest band of workers can accomplish much in promoting harmony within the Empire.

News in Brief

London, July 11.—The death is announced of Lady Hardinge, Vice-reine of India. Lady Hardinge died in London as the result of an operation.—Reuter.

London, July 7.—Reuter's correspondent in Victoria, British Columbia, telegraphs that the appeal in connection with *habeas corpus* proceedings regarding a number of Indian passengers on board the *Komagata Maru* has been dismissed to-day, the Court holding that the British North America Act gave Canada power to deal with the matter to the extent of restricting or excluding British subjects, even those coming from the United Kingdom. The contentions of the Indians' counsel were defeated on every point.—Reuter.

The following resolution, proposed by Mr. A. Christopher, was unanimously passed at a recent meeting of the Natal Indian Association:—"That this meeting of British Indians, held under the auspices of the Natal Indian Association, takes this opportunity to place on record its sense of the great loss sustained by the Indian Community by the death of Sir David Hunter and desires that an expression of its sympathy be conveyed to the sorrowing members of the deceased gentleman's family."

In the Transvaal Provincial Council on the 30th ultimo, Mr. Kretzschmar asked the Administrator whether he was aware that several coloured children are attending the Milner Park Government School, and if he was prepared to have those children removed from the school in question. The answer to the first part of the question was in the negative. As to the second, the Administrator replied that the exclusion of coloured children is, in terms of Section 29 of the Education Act, a matter for the School Board to deal with.

Mr. S. H. Fremantle, I. C. S., in the course of a paper, entitled "Co-operation in Industry," questioned the correctness of the common belief that the factory system of production on a large scale, which has already established itself in some industries, must inevitably supersede the small scale production which still prevails in India. He warned students against being obsessed by the idea that production in India can develop only in one way, that large factories must increase, and that independent artisans must be superseded by large bodies of workmen receiving wages from employers. He called attention to the fact that contemporary English writers on economic subjects spoke no longer with the same assurance of the advantages of the modern factory system as their predecessors of some decades back; and urged that we should take the utmost care that we did not reproduce the conditions which have proved so injurious in the west.—*Indian Social Reformer*.