

Indian Opinion

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JOHANNESBURG'S FAREWELL BANQUET

"EAST is east, and west is west," said Rudyard Kipling; but the twain met and mingled in quite an unusual manner at the farewell banquet to Mr. M. K. Gandhi at the Masonic Hall yesterday evening (says the *Transvaal Leader* of the 15th instant.) Every seat at the tables was occupied, and as the feast proceeded there was a continual influx of other Indians, until, when the loyal toast was given, there were almost as many standing as had been dining. Hon. H. A. Wyndham, M.L.A., presided, and amongst the company were Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi, and Mr. Kallenbach (guests of the evening), Dr. F. E. T. Krause, K.C., Mr. John Taylor (the Town Clerk), Mr. T. A. R. Purchas (Chairman of the Rand Water Board), Mr. A. M. Cachalia (Chairman of the British Indian Association), Mr. Polak (Secretary, T.B.I.A.), and Mrs. Polak, Mr. H. J. Hofmeyr, Rev. and Mrs. Chas. Phillips, Rev. Andrew Brown, Rev. Dr. Landau, Rev. Mr. Howard, Mr. Chamney (Registrar of Asiatics), Advocate and Mrs. L. Blackwell, Advocate Adam Alexander, Advocate and Mrs. P. Millin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Raphael, Mr. and Mrs. N. Kallenbach, Mr. A. L. Cohn, Mr. W. T. Hall, Mr. J. Royeppen, etc. The feast was a vegetarian one.

The Chairman Garlanded

The toast of the health of Mr. Gandhi was submitted from the chair. Mr. Wyndham was half-way through his first sentence when someone touched him on the shoulder. As he turned round a garland of flowers was thrown over his head, and the same honour was paid to Mr. Gandhi and Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. Kallenbach and Miss Schlesin.

The Chairman proceeded that those present were actuated by different feelings. It was a cause of regret that such a thing as a farewell dinner to Mr. Gandhi had become necessary. The departure of Mr. Gandhi from this country they must all look on with regret. In the second place such a banquet was also connected with events of a much more happy nature, for the very fact that Mr. Gandhi was leaving this country proved that the problem with which he had been struggling had at last, after a considerable number of years, been brought to a successful issue. This was a matter for very great rejoicing. (Applause.) The moment when they had found a solution for one of their problems was a proper time for looking forward to the future. The problem they had had before them was only part of a greater problem, a problem which was world-wide, which was racial in its character, a problem which was going to tax the energies of the best statesmen to solve. The fact that in South Africa they had managed to solve the problem which had been troubling them made him hope that they would be able to solve the greater problem with which the British Empire was faced. There was no one more than Mr. Gandhi who had proved his loyalty to the Empire, for he had always responded to the call of

duty, had always loved the British Empire, and stood up for it. As long as they had faith in the ideals for which the Empire existed, as long as they remembered the fundamental principles on which the Empire was based, he believed they would be able to achieve a solution of the great problem in front of them. It was sometimes said that the British Empire had become overwhelmed by materialism and commercialism. It was true there were waves of materialism, but deep below those passing waves, immutable and immovable, they would find, untarnished and pure, the fundamental principles on which the British Empire was based. If they who owed common loyalty to the King and common loyalty to the ideals of the Empire faced problems before them in a bold, generous spirit, an enormous amount of good lay before the British Empire. It was because Mr. Gandhi believed in the future of the Empire, because he had shown his loyalty to the highest ideal of the Empire, that he (the chairman) asked them to drink his health. (Applause.)

Mr. Chamney (Registrar of Asiatics) also paid a tribute to Mr. Gandhi, who, he said, had once caused him a great deal of trouble—(laughter)—though there had never been an unkind word between them. The Indian community, he said, would lose great leaders by the departure of Messrs. Gandhi and Kallenbach, and it behoved them to choose the right man as their successor—one who would "play the game." (Applause.)

Mr. T. A. R. Purchas, adding his meed of praise, described Mr. Gandhi as one of the most single-minded, purposeful men he had ever met.

The Rev. Mr. Howard also spoke to the toast, as one of the European Committee. They had learned to look on Mr. Gandhi as a brother, he said, and it was with a deep sense of personal loss that they looked upon his departure. When they thought of the patience and moderation of the Indian community, they attributed a great deal of that wonderful patience and tolerance to the splendid characteristics of their great leader. (Applause.)

Many Presentations

Before Mr. Gandhi replied, he was made the recipient of a number of presentation addresses, including tributes from the Transvaal British Indian Association, the Mahomedan community, the Transvaal Chinese Association, the Tamil Benefit Society, the Transvaal Indian Women's Association, the Hindoo Gujarati community, the Persian community, Germiston Indian Association, and the Ventersdorp Indians and Mahomedans.

Then Mr. C. K. T. Naidoo approached, with four boys, saying: "On behalf of myself and my wife, I have the honour to present these four boys to be servants of India."

Mr. Gandhi referred to this incident in replying to the presentations, stating that this was the most precious of all those gifts, for what Mr. and Mrs. Naidoo—

both of them "gaol-birds" (laughter)—had done was the ceremony of surrendering their right to those boys. Johannesburg was not new to him. A great deal of bitterness and sorrow had been his lot in life, but during all these years he had learned to love Johannesburg, although it was a mining town. It was in Johannesburg where he had found his most precious friends; it was in Johannesburg that the foundations of that great struggle were laid, in September, 1906; it was Johannesburg which had always helped him, and therefore it was the holiest of the many holy associations his wife and he would carry back to India. South Africa was, next to India, the holiest land to him. It was Johannesburg which supplied those two youths, that gentle young girl, and that old man who gave their lives in the great struggle; and, when they remembered those, it was no wonder the Passive Resistance movement fired the conscience of South Africa. The settlement of the great question they had struggled for was due to Passive Resistance, but not to that alone. They had to thank Lord Hardinge for his efforts, the Imperial Government for urging the Imperial side of the question, and the Union Government for the spirit of justice they had adopted this time. In his opinion, the value of that settlement consisted not in its intrinsic worth, but in the suffering and sorrow which had brought it about. Behind that great struggle for concrete rights lay the great spirit which asked for abstract principles. The fight was started in order to combat the spirit then overshadowing South Africa and undermining the British Constitution, and, if the British Constitution were torn to shreds, his loyalty went also. This Constitution kept him to the Empire. He felt it his choice, when that spirit was spreading over South Africa, either to tear away from the British Constitution or to fight for the preservation of the ideals of that constitution. These ideals had now been acknowledged in South Africa, and he honoured General Smuts for his recognition of that in his last interview. "This time," said General Smuts, "there must be no misunderstanding, no mental reservations on either side. Let us have all the cards on the table, and I want you to tell me where you think a particular passage does not read according to your light, and it shall be amended." That was the spirit in which General Smuts approached the matter. They did not congratulate themselves; it was not a victory gained; it was the establishment of the principle that in South Africa legislation should never contain this colour taint or racial disability. It was that which made the suffering of the struggle justifiable and honourable. They had vindicated this principle of the British Empire. The settlement was honourable on both sides; but, while this was gained, there were many other things—the Gold Law, the Land Law, the Licensing Law—which contained "stings" which would have to be removed. They would have to "hurse" this settlement, but it was all they could expect at present. The Indians need not be a source of weakness to any Government and the Europeans would remember that, while the Indians had insisted upon rights, they had also discharged responsibilities when the latter fell to them. (Applause.) Mr. Gandhi concluded that all his best years had been spent in Africa. India had become a strange land to him, but he felt impelled to go. He begged for their prayers that they might still learn how the first, second, and last thing was the approbation of their own consciences, and then whatever might be due to them would follow in its own time. "Farewell." (Applause.)

Mr. Kallenbach's Lesson

The health of Mr. Kallenbach was proposed by the Rev. C. Phillips; and after he too had received a series of addresses, Mr. Kallenbach replied that the Indians had taught him the greatest lesson of his life—the worth of a soul. (Applause.)

Miss Schlesin was also presented with addresses of gratitude.

Mr. Polak proposed "Other Guests."

This was responded to by Dr. Krause, K.C., who said there would still be people left in this country to see that the Indians received justice. He was a democrat of the democrats, and his democracy meant that there should only be one standard for all men, irrespective of colour or creed, and that was justice. (Applause.) He did not agree that the Indian problems had been solved. They were just now starting from the point at which they should have started years ago. They had obtained recognition, a spirit of tolerance—nothing more; and that was the road along which they must go in future. (Applause.)

Senator Marshall Campbell Honoured

On the arrival of the Hon. Marshall Campbell at Mount Edgecombe from Capetown, on the 12th instant, over a thousand indentured Indians and others met to give him and Mrs. Campbell a welcome. The party, which included Miss Campbell and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Campbell, arrived by motor-car from Durban. Each member of the party was garlanded. Mr. A. C. Moodliar then read and presented, on behalf of the Mount Edgecombe Indians, the following address to Mr. Marshall Campbell:—

"To Senator the Hon. Marshall Campbell, J.P."

"Honoured Sir,—We, the Indians employed on the Natal Estates, Ltd., wish to thank you for your valuable assistance and great disinterestedness in getting the obnoxious tax of £3 removed.

"We hope, sir, that the Almighty will preserve you in good health and that you will have very, very many years to live, and although, we hear with regret, that you are no longer going to live on the Estate you love so much and amongst us, your children, whom you have so much solicitude for, yet we hope that, when you have the time, you will occasionally visit the Estate you have brought to such greatness, and we might feel that still we have a father to look to and be assured of contentment.

"We pray that Mrs. Campbell will be spared many years of health to assist you in still furthering the development of the country and the welfare of its people."

Mr. Campbell, in thanking the Indians for the kind expression of their regard, said that it gave him great pleasure in being connected with the removal of the £3 tax. He had from the first thought that the tax was iniquitous. He was very glad to be able to tell them, on his return from Capetown, that the tax was a thing of the past. The Indians were free to remain in Natal or go to India as they pleased. Although he was going to live in Durban, he would leave his children on the Estate and he would be a frequent visitor. He thanked them for their kind reception and address which he should treasure very highly.

Mr. V. C. Ramsamy interpreted the speech in Tamil and Telugu.

Lady Hardinge's Death

The Natal Indian Association cabled to Lord Hardinge, Viceroy of India: "Indian community sadly mourn loss of the beloved Vice-Reine. Offer deep sympathy. Pray Almighty grant eternal peace." The Natal Zoroastrian Anjuman cabled: "Offer heartfelt sympathy your irreparable loss."

The following telegrams have been received from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy of India to the President, Natal Indian Association: "Please convey to Indian community Viceroy's warm appreciation of their sympathy." To Natal Zoroastrian Anjuman: "Viceroy thanks you gratefully for your sympathy."

From the Editor's Chair

THE LEGAL POSITION

As the removal of the £3 tax has given rise to the fear that it makes the Indians affected by it prohibited immigrants and that, therefore, their position becomes worse than before, it may be worth while examining the true legal position. For, if it is a fact that the removal makes them prohibited immigrants, the first clause of Paragraph 2 of the letter from the Secretary for the Interior addressed to Mr. Gandhi, providing for the issue of discharge certificates to such Indians, does not, as the *Natal Mercury* says, take them out of the category. That clause was inserted, not for the purpose, as the *Mercury* would have us believe, of securing these poor men's right of domicile. It was inserted simply to enable the men to move about the Province without vexatious inquiries from the Police and to free them from liability of arrest for being without passes. Now the contention that has been made by the *Mercury* is that, if the men do not pay the tax, they have to perform one of the other two conditions of their contract, namely, to re-indenture or to repatriate themselves to India, and, if they do not do either—so it is argued—they can be declared prohibited immigrants in virtue of Section 30 of the Immigrants' Regulation Act of last year, which defines the term "domicile," declaring those who may have entered the Union under terms of conditional residence prohibited immigrants. If the above contention were correct, those Indians who have not paid the tax for years could all have been declared prohibited immigrants and driven out of the Province immediately after the passing of the Immigrants' Regulation Act. But no such thing was done. The contracts containing the conditions as to re-indenture or repatriation are made with the Immigration Trust Board, a private body. It is a well-known maxim of law, that contracts which are opposed to public morals or are in restraint of personal liberty, are invalid. Therefore, the clause as to repatriation, being against public morals and in restraint of personal liberty, is invalid, and a special statute would be necessary to make them valid and effective in law. This is what the late Natal Government tried and failed to obtain from the Government of India, and the only thing—though it was a wrong and shameful thing,—that the then Government of India consented to do, was to make the men, who did not repatriate themselves, liable to pay the tax. Therefore, the tax being removed, the clause as to repatriation or re-indenture becomes ineffective and valueless. Another maxim of law is that any Statute which does not provide a sanction, that is, a penalty, for a breach of any of the obligations which it may impose upon the subject is powerless to compel the subject to perform that obligation. This was clearly laid down by the Supreme Court of the Transvaal in a case that arose out of Law 3 of 1885, which requires Indians to reside in locations. If they do not so reside, no penalty is provided in that Law, and the Supreme Court has, therefore, held that Indians cannot be compelled to live in locations, and that position remains unchanged, and, in spite of the Section referred to, Indians reside where they like in the Transvaal. It is, therefore, absolutely clear, so far as the legal aspect is concerned, that the Indians affected by the repeal of the tax are exactly in the same position as those who came under Law 25 of 1891. Adding to this the fact that the Commission themselves, composed of three distinguished lawyers, recommended the repeal of Section 6 of the Act of 1895 in question, and considered the repeal to be sufficient to put the men who came under it in the same position as those who came under Law 25 of 1891, that the Government of India and the Imperial Government, too, hold the same opinion as

the Commission, and understood clearly that the men, after the repeal of the tax, would be free to settle in the Province after completing their present indenture and that the Union Government themselves have declared that such is also their reading of the law, we fail to see the slightest cause for alarm. The *Mercury* further has suggested that, whilst the assurance of the Union Government may be enough, should the legal interpretation placed upon it be found to be true, that assurance will not be of any value if General Hertzog were to become the Premier. We cannot share this fear, no matter what policy General Hertzog may have on the Indian question. In a constitution State such as the Union of South Africa is, General Hertzog would be bound by the promise made by his predecessor to third parties. He can change policy, he can alter laws, but he cannot, he dare not, alter or commit a breach of promise made by predecessors in office to third parties. If he could, it is easy to see that there would be an end to government, and that people could not with any assurance have dealings with governments where there is Responsible Ministry. Lastly, our countrymen need have no fear as to the future. Many things are possible; they are highly improbable. It is possible that the Supreme Court may interpret the law as the *Mercury* has. It is possible, though highly improbable, that any future Government or even the present Government would commit a breach of the promise deliberately made. Surely, in those circumstances, with the clearest conscience and with the fullest justification before the world, Indians can make use of the same irresistible weapon of Passive Resistance, as they have hitherto done.

Departure of Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi

At Phoenix Settlement on the 11th instant the settlers and the children gathered together to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi. Mr. Parsee Rustomjee had that day provided a feast for all, and the children each received a present, at the hands of Mrs. Pywell, from Mr. Rustomjee. It was, therefore, a pleasant as also a sad occasion. Mr. Gandhi addressed a few parting words to those remaining at the Settlement, and those words will long be remembered. Mr. West, in a few brief sentences, referred to the ever-growing friendship, commenced eleven years ago, between Mr. Gandhi and himself and its influence upon their lives and the history of the Phoenix Settlement. The singing of some favourite hymns in English and Gujarati brought the proceedings to a close.

At Maritzburg, the train was met by a large number of the local residents. Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi alighted, and after the usual garlanding, an address was read and presented.

At Newcastle, too, a large number of friends were on the platform to wish Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi Godspeed, while Mr. Lazarus, the Chairman of the Local Committee, had joined the train at Dannhauser. A photograph was taken by Mr. Ephraim as the train steamed out of the station.

At Standerton, a representative gathering met the train, and Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi were garlanded, Mr. Gandhi addressing a few brief remarks to those assembled.

The Germiston platform was thronged, amongst those present being a number of ladies—ex gaol-birds.

Arrival at Johannesburg

Mr. Gandhi arrived at Park Station on Monday night by the Natal mail train (says the *Transvaal Leader*) and was welcomed on the platform by a large crowd of Indians, who escorted him to Anderson-street. Mr. Gandhi and his wife were seated in a cab, and there was no lack of enthusiasts to take the place of the horses, which were unharnessed.

In the evening, Mr. Gandhi addressed a crowded meeting at the Gaiety Theatre. He declared that at last a settlement had been reached that was honourable to both sides, and in keeping with the dignity of passive resisters; for the Government had conceded every tittle of what had been asked for by Mr. Cachalia in his last letter before the negotiations were interrupted last year. To have asked the Government to go further would, Mr. Gandhi declared, have been a breach of faith on the part of passive resisters, to which he could be no party.

Mr. Gandhi's Address to the Indentured Indians

The following is the text of Mr. Gandhi's address to indentured Indians at Verulam on the 12th instant (reported by the *Natal Mercury* correspondent):—

"Please understand, my indentured countrymen, that it is wrong for you to consider that relief has been obtained because I or you have gone to gaol, but because you had the courage to give up your life and sacrifice yourselves, and in this instance I have also to tell you that many causes led to this result. I have to specially refer to the valuable assistance rendered by the Hon. Senator Marshall Campbell. I think that your thanks and my thanks are due to him for his work in the Senate while the Bill was passing through it. The relief is of this nature: The £3 tax you will not have to pay, and arrears will be remitted. It does not mean that you are free from your present indentures. You are bound to go through your present indentures faithfully and honestly, but when these finish you are just as free as any other free Indian under Act 25, 1891, and can receive the same protection as set forth in that Act. You are not bound to re-indenture or return to India. Discharge certificates will be issued to you free of charge. If you want to go to India and return therefrom you must first spend three years in Natal as free Indians. If you, being poor, want assistance to enable you to go to India, you can get it on application to the Government; but in that case you would not be allowed to return. If you want to return fight shy of this assistance, and use your own money or borrow from your friends. If you re-indenture you come under the same law—namely, 25 of 1891. My advice to you is: Do not re-indenture, but by all means serve your present masters under the common law of the country. Now, in the event of any occasion arising (which I hope it will not do), you will know what is necessary.

"Victoria County has not been as free from violence as the Newcastle district was. You retaliated. I do not care whether it was under provocation or not but you retaliated, and have used sticks and stones, and you have burnt sugar-cane. That is not passive resistance. If I had been in your midst I would have repudiated you, and allowed rather my own head to be broken than allow a single stick or stone to be used. Passive resistance is a more powerful weapon than all the sticks, stones, and gunpowder in the world. It imposed upon you must suffer even unto death. That is passive resistance. If, therefore, I was an indentured Indian working for the Hon. Mr. Marshall Campbell, Mr. Saunders or other employer, and if I found my treatment not just, I would not go to the Protector—I would go to my master and ask for justice; and if he would not grant it I would say that I would remain there without food or drink until it was granted. I am quite sure that the stoniest heart will be melted by passive resistance. Let this sink deeply into yourselves. This is a sovereign and most effective remedy.

"If you want any advice or guidance all I can suggest is that you go to Phoenix to Mr. West, if you do not want to pay Mr. Langston, or any of his brothers in law. I have no doubt that if you go to Mr. Langston

with a certificate from Mr. West, saying that you are too poor to pay a lawyer's fee, that the lawyer in Mr. Langston will sleep, and the man within him will rise, and he will give you advice free of charge. Do not sign any documents unless you first consult Phoenix, and Phoenix advises you to sign it. If Phoenix ever fails you, or wants a penny from you, shun Phoenix.

"I shall now say my farewell to Verulam and you all. The scene before me will not fade in my memory, be the distance ever so great. May God help you all in your trouble. May your own conduct be such that God may find it possible to help you."

Mr. Gandhi then lowered his voice to address the Europeans near to him. He asked his European friends to forgive those Indians who during that awful time retaliated. He had no part or parcel in such retaliation, but there were times in life when one lost self-control, and the brute in one arose, and one felt that might was right, and worked with the doctrine of "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." He again asked for their forgiveness. He thought that sometimes the European employer was inclined to be selfish, and he asked them to bear in mind that the indentured Indians were human beings, with the same sentiments as themselves. They were not cattle, but had all the weaknesses of themselves, and all the virtues if they were only brought out. He made a plea for sanitary housing, and asked that the Europeans would look upon their indentured Indians as fellow-beings, and not as Asiatics who had nothing in common with them. The indentured Indian was a moral being. "Do not place him in surroundings in which he cannot rise from hideous immorality. He is not beyond reclaiming, but is capable of responding to every moral pressure and realising the highest moral height."

Mr. Gandhi's Explanation to Mahomedans

Johannesburg, July 15th (Reuter).—As a number of Mahomedans expressed dissatisfaction with Mr. Gandhi's conclusion of negotiations leading to the Relief Bill, he accepted an invitation to meet them this afternoon.

He was asked on whose authority he had acted, what the Indian merchants had gained by the eight years' struggle, and how the funds subscribed had been disposed.

Mr. Gandhi said that in the negotiations he had acted on behalf of the general body of Indians throughout South Africa, and meetings which had been held since the Bill passed showed the unanimity of the British Indian public opinion. Merchants had gained what the community had gained. The status of Indians had been raised in the estimation of Europeans, and the term "coolie" as a reproach had been effectively removed. If they had not fought no trace of them would have been left here as a self-respecting community. He satisfied the meeting that the money set aside for the hospital at the time of the plague was from fees due to him for acting as solicitor for clients in connection with expropriation of the insanitary area in 1904, and, though not used for the hospital, were devoted to public purposes. Balance-sheets showing how money subscribed for passive resistance had been disbursed had been published, and any inquiry would be dealt with by his solicitor. The settlement was final. As regarded the passive resistance, there was nothing to prevent them continuing to agitate for the removal of Provincial disabilities, but he warned them they had to cultivate European opinion. He also explained the settlement in connection with marriages and said that Moslems were not called on to violate an iota of the Koran.

The meeting passed off harmoniously.

Durban Banquet Speeches

The Hon. R. Jameson, the Chairman, in submitting the toast of Mr. Gandhi, said the occasion was touched with sadness at the recollection of the loss to Natal of Sir David Hunter. Had he been with them that evening, he would have rejoiced at the settlement of the Indian question. He always took a very great interest in the welfare of the Indian community and was always found on the side of those who needed help and encouragement. As for Mr. Gandhi, he would leave behind him a high reputation of whole-heartedness of purpose, of healthy ambition and self-sacrifice, and of everything which an Englishman respected in the making of a man. At first he was inclined to look upon Mr. Gandhi with alarm, afterwards he came to respect him, and, last, he regarded him and his work with sympathy. (Hear, hear.) And he had had the sympathy of the majority of the European population in South Africa, and that, he had no doubt, had been a very great factor in his success. Mr. Jameson spoke of his work among the Indians during the plague at Durban, Mr. Gandhi being the first to detect it; also his offer to the War Office to form an ambulance corps in the South African War, an offer that was accepted and the work of those who helped was honourably mentioned in dispatches. Mr. Gandhi had often come to him for advice on public matters and he remembered how he came to his office to ask his advice in regard to the offer of the Indian community to assist in the battlefield. As a man of experience in these matters, he had strongly urged upon him not to think of it. He told him of all the hardships they would have to go through and did all he could to discourage Mr. Gandhi. "But," said Mr. Jameson, "he, like a sensible man, did not take my advice." They all knew what splendid work Mr. Gandhi and his Indian volunteers did at that trying time. He had been associated with Mr. Gandhi in many matters regarding the public health of Durban and he had always found him anxious to help. Mr. Gandhi had attained the best results in all the phases of life he had been prominently associated with, and they were sorry he was going from their midst. (Applause.)

Mr. E. H. Langston and Mr. P. O'Hea also added their tribute to the work of Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Gandhi thanked those present for the hearty words that had been spoken of him, there was a danger of developing a swollen head. When much praise was being bestowed, that was the time to beware. Speaking of the settlement, he said that, whilst it was a settlement of the present difficulties, it was not a complete settlement. It was not a charter of full liberties. There were many questions which would require patience to solve. One of these was the licensing question. He had never been able to find a solution. It would need much tact and a sense of justice on the part of the Government and a desire to meet all the requirements of sanitary and building by-laws on the part of the Indian community. A certain class of Indians were born traders and if these people were to be driven from their means of livelihood a serious position would arise. The value of the settlement lay in the struggle which preceded it—a struggle which quickened the conscience of South Africa—and the fact that there was a different tone prevailing to-day. (Hear, hear.) It would rest upon themselves to keep up that tone. That which they had gained was but a portion of that which they had to gain. Speaking generally of the opposition with which they were faced, he said that, although there was great prejudice, in his opinion unreasonable and unjustifiable, there was also a spirit of justice behind that prejudice. He appealed to his fellow-countrymen to exercise patience and try to live down prejudices which were against them. They had not received all they were entitled to, but it depended very largely upon themselves whether they received in

the future a full measure of justice. Referring to the Provincial barrier, he said that the Union was no Union for them so long as they were confined within their own Province. They appealed for and should have freedom of movement no matter to what Province they desired to go. In conclusion, Mr. Gandhi spoke of the British Constitution and ideals, and remarked that so long as both were retained as they were, and the traditions maintained then it was a good thing, but evil would be the day when the constitution crumbled, and its ideal was changed. (Applause.) Although he was going home to India which was dear to him, he assured them that he would never forget South Africa, and next to the homeland it would be nearest his thoughts. (Applause.)

Mr. Gandhi again rose, on behalf of Miss Schlesin, to thank the donors of the address and set of books presented to her. He said that Miss Schlesin had played a great part in the Passive Resistance movement. She had worked night and day and thrown herself heartily into the work. She had not hesitated even to court imprisonment but that was denied her. For many years she had acted as his Secretary and rendered valuable assistance to him in his public work, but she was also no less than a sister to him. She had organised the Transvaal Indian Women's Association and had acted since its inauguration as honorary secretary.

Replying to the toast of "The European Guests," the Mayor of Durban, Councillor Holmes, said that all Europeans had gone there that evening to show their appreciation of the work done by the guests of that gathering among the Indians of the community. Mr. Gandhi had done splendid work for the Indians, not only in Durban but also in South Africa. (Applause.) Mr. Gandhi set himself to a certain work, and they there felt that he had accomplished that work and wished him Godspeed on his voyage, so that when it was over he would be able to take a rest and enjoy a little more leisure than he had done. (Applause.) At the same time he and others felt he could do a good deal more good yet, and they hoped he would. (Applause.)

The Late Mrs. Mayo

We have received the following letter for publication
To the Editor, INDIAN OPINION.

THE LATE MRS. ISABELLA FVIVIE MAYO.

Sir,—May I crave space in your journal—as the only medium through which to reach the senders—for an opportunity of thanking the members of the following Indian Associations in South Africa, for their very kind cablegrams of condolence and sympathy:—

The Transvaal Indian Woman's Association,
The British Indian Association,
The Patidar Hindu Society,
The Tamil Benefit Society?

I am sure such kindly and sympathetic thought must have given pleasure to our departed friend in her new abode.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE FERDINANDS, M.D.

Capetown, July 12th (Reuter).—At a meeting of Cape Province British Indians, held under the auspices of the Awakened India Society, to-day, resolutions were passed expressing satisfaction with the final settlement of the Indian question as embodied in the Indians' Relief Bill and the correspondence between the Government and Mr. Gandhi. The meeting also expressed its deep gratitude to Messrs. Gandhi, Kallenbach, and Polak for their services, and thanked the Government and Houses of Parliament for the spirit of justice shown. The meeting further thanked the Imperial Government and the Government of India for their good offices, and Mr. Gokhale and the people of India for their assistance, and also the passive resisters.

The Press on Mr. Gandhi's Work

"Twenty-one years ago," says the *Sunday Times*, "there landed at Durban one Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, an almost unknown Indian lawyer, on what he believed to be a brief visit to South Africa. He was on the point of sailing for India again when a draft Bill of a repressive nature directed against his fellow-countrymen in Natal attracted his attention. He stayed to oppose it. His stay lasted 21 years. To-day Mr. Gandhi, famous in England, Africa, and India as the champion of the Indian race in South Africa, is preparing to leave the country in which he has fought the cause of his people with so much ability, patience, and dignity. He has finished his work. Mr. Smuts has spoken of a complete and final settlement of the controversy which has unfortunately existed for so long, and Mr. Gandhi can at last take the rest he has so long needed and so well deserves. The settlement reflects credit upon the Union Government as well as upon the Indian leader. It is unnecessary to declare that one side has won, or one side has been defeated: rather should it be said that the struggle has produced an understanding which augurs well for the amicable settlement of any future difficulties, for Mr. Smuts has not abandoned the principle that in the interests of white South Africa any considerable infiltration of Asiatics must be prevented, and Mr. Gandhi has not had to give up his plea for more sympathetic treatment of the Indians already in the country. What appears to be a solid and lasting understanding has been reached. All Indians, it is true, are not satisfied: but when such a staunch patriot as Mr. Gandhi is content little importance need be attached to the few sectional murmurings. Two decades of Colonial life have impressed upon Mr. Gandhi the futility of demanding the open door for British Indians in every part of the Empire. He has concentrated his energies upon securing practical benefits for his people, instead of wasting his strength in shouting for theoretical claims which he knows South Africa will never grant, and which the whole weight of the British Empire could not force it to concede. If when Mr. Gandhi's mantle falls upon his successor it carries with it a full measure of his common sense recognition of the rights and needs of white South Africa, one may have no fear for the future. One cannot expect that the future will be entirely free from difficulty. Trade competition alone is liable to produce occasional friction; but there is good reason to hope that if the Indian leaders in days to come do not depart from the spirit of Mr. Gandhi's final messages there will be no repetition of the acute controversy. South Africans who have fought Mr. Gandhi (as we have done) will wish him well in any task to which his indomitable spirit may set him upon his return to his native land."

A "Star" Eulogy

The banquet to Mr. M. K. Gandhi, in the Masonic Hall last night (says the *Star*), was one of the most notable functions yet recorded in the strangely varied annals of the Rand. To the departing leader of Indian opinion in South Africa warm tributes were paid by several members of the European community, who represented official, social, and religious institutions, and who joined in one chorus of praise of the purposefulness of Mr. Gandhi's career and his high personal attributes. Mr. Gandhi's reply revealed him once more as a man of broad views and ready sympathies. There was no suggestion of self-satisfaction at his own share in the settlement; on the contrary, nothing could have exceeded his speech in its modesty, or in its recognition of the reasonable spirit of conciliation and justice in which Lord Hardinge, the Imperial Government, and the Union Government have contributed to the final issue of the question, which, as he again reminded us, concerned the removal of racial and colour dis-

tinctions, and not the principle of equality. Mr. Gandhi's compliment to the fairness of Mr. Smuts's policy of laying all his cards on the table, and refraining from any sort of mental reservation, is capable of application to the Indian leader himself. He has proved himself a singularly purposeful patriot, and a strategist of considerable ability; but with this intense pride in his people has marched a feeling for Imperial considerations, without which a solution might never have been found, and without which future leaders of Indian opinion in this country will find a future policy almost impossible to direct. Mr. Gandhi may well leave South Africa with the consciousness that he has performed a life-work of the highest value to his compatriots, and has left behind a reputation for great-spiritedness and lofty ideals.

The Late Sir David Hunter

The remains of the late Sir David Hunter were brought to Durban by the mail-steamers arriving from England on Sunday last. Amongst those present at the wharf were about twenty prominent members of the Indian community. On Monday afternoon the funeral took place and again the Indian community was largely represented by members of the Natal Indian Association, Durban United Indian Sports Association, Natal Zoroastrian Anjuman, Tamil Mahajana Sabha, Anjuman Islam, Hindu Women's Sabha, Colonial-born Indian Association, and Gujarati Hindu Association, who also sent wreaths. Tributes from the Natal Indian Association (signed L. G.) and others appeared in the local press yesterday, also resolutions of sympathy from the Shri Hindi Jigyasa Sabha, Hindu Women's Association and District Indian Association.

News in Brief

We are preparing a "Golden Number" of *INDIAN OPINION* to commemorate the close of the Passive Resistance struggle. It will contain portraits of celebrities and special articles and, from an artistic point of view, will surpass anything we have hitherto published. Further particulars will be announced later.

Reports of the unveiling of the memorial tablets to the memory of Valliamah and Nigappan, Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi's visit to Pretoria and the send-off at Johannesburg and Capetown Docks are unavoidably held over.

Mr. Gandhi's final letter to the public, handed to Reuters' agent at Capetown, was published in the press on Monday. We shall print it next week.

Amongst others, Mr. J. W. Quinn, M.L.A., Mr. A. Williamson, Deputy Mayor, and Mr. Advocate Manfred Nathan, wrote regretting their inability to attend the Johannesburg Banquet and wishing the function every success.

London July 20—Reuter's correspondent in Victoria, British Columbia, telegraphs that a body of 160 police that attempted to board the *Komagata Maru* was beaten off by the Indian passengers aboard, who used missiles of all kinds, fighting with hatchets and iron bars. Several of the police were wounded, including the Chief of Police. The Government has issued instructions to the commander of the Canadian cruiser *Rainbow* to send a detachment of men to the *Komagata Maru* to reduce the Indians to submission, in view of their deportation by the C.P.R. steamer *Empress of Japan*, which is due to sail on Thursday.—Reuter.

Supplement to

Indian Opinion

JULY 22, 1914.

Tributes to Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi, Miss Schlesin, and Mr. Kallenbach.

GRIQUALAND INDIANS.

Kimberley, South Africa, 2nd July, 1914.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Esq.
Barrister-at-Law.

Dearly beloved Sir,—We, the undersigned, representing the British Indian community of Griqualand West, beg once again to extend to you a hearty welcome to Kimberley.

In view of your impending departure for India, we feel that we cannot let this opportunity pass without giving public expression to our deep feelings of sincere appreciation of the signal services—too numerous and varied to particularise—rendered by you during the last 21 years of your sojourn in this sub-Continent.

Your life-long devotion to procuring just rights and privileges for your country men merit special commendation in as much as you have willingly devoted to this end the best part of your life, wealth, and strength without a single thought to the pleasures natural to youth.

The unparalleled patriotism and the heroic self-sacrifice you have displayed throughout the prolonged struggle of the passive resistance campaign and the recent Natal strike for the honour of India and the self-respect of its people, and the universal brotherhood you have shown towards all who came under your leadership without distinction of caste, creed, or kinship, cannot but excite the world's admiration.

We sincerely hope and trust that the honourable and just settlement arrived at between the Union Government and yourself of your demands, which were at all times characterised by sound judgment and tempered with moderation, will result in the dawn of a new era of everlasting peace and prosperity to the Indian community.

It is with regret that we view your approaching departure for India, but, since it is for the benefit of your health, shattered as a result of the prolonged struggle, and for the reunion with those near and dear to you, we pray that the merciful Providence will guide you home safely through your long and tedious voyage to London and thence to India, and that He may spare you for many a year to continue the service to your countrymen which you have so patriotically made the work of your life.

We are, Sir, yours ever gratefully,

(Sgd.) V. SAMMY, Patron.

AHMED MAHOMED, President.
P. M. DAWSON, Chairman.
T. VEDIA PILLAY, Treasurer.
MAHOMED SHARIFF } Joint Secs.
ISMAIL MAHOMED }

Kimberley, South Africa, 2nd July, 1914.

H. Kallenbach, Esq., Johannesburg.

Dear Sir,—It is with great joy that we, the undersigned, on behalf of the British Indian community of Griqualand West, take this opportunity of welcoming you to this city.

We have silently watched your unique services rendered to the cause of our countrymen in various ways, and we desire, at this juncture, to place on record our deep feelings of obligation and appreciation therefor.

Your sincere sympathy of our cause, as a lover of justice and humanity, your participation in the recent struggle, your going to prison as an example for all to follow, and above all your donation of Tolstoy Farm for the use of passive resisters, compel our sincere admiration and gratitude.

We trust that the recent settlement come to with the Union Government will prevent a recurrence of the recent struggle, but we feel sure that if our rights are challenged in the future you will extend to our cause the same practical sympathy as you have done in the past.

Wishing you the best of health, long life, and prosperity,

We are, Sir, yours very gratefully,

(Sgd.) V. SAMMY, Patron.

AHMED MAHOMED, President.
P. M. DAWSON, Chairman.
T. VEDIA PILLAY, Treasurer.
MAHOMED SHARIFF } Joint Secs.
ISMAIL MAHOMED }

DURBAN RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

To Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Esq.

Dear Sir,—We are filled with feelings of grief at the thought of your final farewell to South Africa.

We refrain from bringing you costly gifts as a token of our esteem, knowing well that such would not be acceptable to you, but we ask you to receive a few parting words coming from our very hearts.

You have dwelt among us for upwards of twenty years. If you had laboured in the Motherland as you have done for us in South Africa, and if you had desired it, you could, by means of your ability and character, have risen to the highest position in the land, and have also acquired considerable wealth. You have preferred, through the long years, to unselfishly and untiringly work for the good of your countrymen in South Africa, and you leave us as poor a man in worldly riches as when you came.

You have, with indomitable courage, defended our rights. You have grievously suffered in the fearless discharge of your duties, and you have throughout been actuated by the highest principles of rectitude. You have even set before us an example of the pure and simple life, an example which we and our children will humbly endeavour to follow. In very truth can the highest tribute be offered to you that, in thought, word, and deed you have ever been a gentleman.

We tender you, your beloved wife and children, our heartfelt wishes of God-speed, and we abide in the prayerful hope that you may be given yet more years to serve the Motherland at home which we know to be the last yearning of your life.

We remain, dear Mr. Gandhi, your countrymen in devotion and sincere gratitude,

O. H. A. JHAVERI, Chairman.
G. H. MIANKHAN } Treasurers.
V. LAWRENCE }
ABDUL HACK KAZI } Secretaries.
LAZARUS GABRIEL }
A. CHRISTOPHER }

To Herman Kallenbach, Esq., Durban.

Dear Sir,—On the eve of your departure to take up your abode in India, we desire to place on record our sense of appreciation of your labours and sacrifices on behalf of the Indian community in South Africa. Your efforts on our behalf are unexampled in this land in that, being of European parentage, you have espoused the Indian cause as your own, and so wholly and faithfully as to accept the rigorous imprisonment with Indian passive resisters with gladness.

Your name in the history of the great passive resistance movement will glitter in letters of gold. At first your sympathy with the cause was expressed by the placing of all your worldly belongings at the final disposal of passive resisters, but later the cause so appealed to you that nothing short of personal bodily sacrifice would allay you. By your present resolve to settle in India and to become an Indian among Indians you have paid the last tribute to any humble virtue in Indian life and thought.

We wish you bon voyage and a long and useful residence in our homeland, Mother-Indh.

We remain, dear Sir, your most affectionate friends.

(Same signatures as Durban Reception Committee.)

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

To Miss S. Schlesin, Durban.

Dear Miss Schlesin,—On this the eve of the departure of your revered friend and brother, Mr. Gandhi, we, Mr. Gandhi's Farewell Committee, desire, on behalf of those we represent, to make some slight reference to your life and work among us. We desire to record our feeble acknowledgement of the same in the presence of our departing brother, Mr. Gandhi, by reason that it is through him that we know you, and know you. Your work in our cause is remarkable for two reasons; firstly, because you are, unhappily for us, not of the Indian race, and, secondly, because you belong to the gentler sex. A further reason why your work is unique is that you come to it in the youthful period of your life. We are aware how distasteful compliments are to you, and that knowledge is helpful to us now that we are at a loss to know how to express our admiration of your labours. Your love for us has been abundantly set forth in your life among us, and if, even at this late hour, we have not risen to a fuller appreciation of it, let us assure you that it is not for want of will but rather to our inherent incapacity to return measure for measure. We ask you, Miss Schlesin, to take the will for the deed. Some day when we have divorced that incapacity from our nature we may translate our true will towards you into some form of action.

In conclusion, we trust that something of the mantle of your departing teacher will descend upon your shoulders, and we rest in the confident hope that with the departure of our beloved brother you will bestow upon us yet a greater measure of your love and devotion, feeling that in the absence of the one we love so well, we are as sheep without a shepherd. We wish you a safe return to the Transvaal, and a happy meeting with your near and dear ones at home.—We remain, dear Miss Schlesin, your sincere friends.

(Same signatures as Durban Reception Committee.)

Dear Brother Rustomjee,—On this the eve of the departure of our brother of brothers, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, we desire, if it is at all possible so to do, to make some acknowledgment in the presence of our departing brother and the world at large of the unexampled and unparalleled services to and sacrifices on behalf of the Indian community made by you.

It is a widely known fact that through a long succession of years you have served your community and your God with your heart, your soul, and your worldly wealth. Not content with the unstinted lavishing of these, you must, in your burning zeal for further patriotic service, give your very body into the hands of the gaoler and accept the hardships of imprisonment, and that, remarkable to say, in your declining health and age. Your services to the community shine, and will ever shine, as the glorious sun in the heavens. In our irrepressible grief at the impending departure of our great brother, Mr. Gandhi, we have this glad consolation, that we shall yet have an elder brother left to us in the person of your esteemed and revered self.

Our future will be to pray unceasingly that the Almighty may in His great mercy grant you length of years, health, and strength to cheer us and be a comfort to us in the dark and dreary days to come in the absence of our brother, Mr. Gandhi.

May the richest blessings ever rest upon you and yours will always be the prayer of,—Yours in deep gratitude and affection.

(Signatures as on Mr. Gandhi's.)

ANJUMAN ISLAM.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Esq.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, on behalf of the Anjuman Islam, Durban, venture to place upon record our feelings of gratitude and admiration of your great work in South Africa for the uplifting of your countrymen during the past twenty-one years. We dare not attempt to even outline the landmarks of these two decades—they are so widespread in scope and so varied in matter as to be almost beyond our powers of record. But we can honestly say that no life known to us presents the same picture of unceasing activity and toil as your life has represented during the best part of your manhood.

Your sphere of action has not been confined to our material welfare alone, but you have been even more solicitous of our moral and religious well-being, the latest instance of which is the noble stand you have made in the vindication of our religious principles involved in the famous Immigration Act.

Your respect for all religions is as proverbial as your love for all men, and in your great and sympathetic nature there has been no room for consideration of caste, colour, or creed. You have thus been enabled to weld into one great family of fellowship and brotherhood the many sections of our countrymen in this sub-Continent for the pride and joy of the Motherland.

We pray that the work of unity and fellowship you have promoted and so nobly achieved in South Africa will be the forerunner of similar manifestations in our great land of India.

We wish you and your worthy and devoted companion in life Godspeed, and pray that both Mrs. Gandhi and yourself may be spared to each other for many years to come to continue in the Homeland your work in the cause of humanity and justice.—We remain, dear Sir, your affectionate friends and countrymen,

MAHOMED HAJI SALE RANDEREE, Chairman.

OSMAN AHMED, Hon. Secretary.

DAWOOD MAHOMED.

ABDUL KADER.

E. M. PAREKH.

Hermann Kallenbach, Esq.

Dear Sir,—The Anjuman Islam of Durban embraces this opportunity of placing on record the profound sense of appreciation of your endeavours on behalf of the peace, happiness, and progress of the Indian community in South Africa. Your example of devotion to our cause by reason of its inherent truth and justice will ever be remembered by us. You have set a great example to the members of your race, and we abide in the hope that the others of your pupil will emulate you in your glorious example.

We hailed your proposed residence in India to be an Indian among Indians with the utmost enthusiasm. It is a remarkable tribute to any virtue in Indian national life.

We pray that your years may be blessed in our Motherland, and trust that your remotest anticipations may be amply realised. You may be sure that your name and memory will ever be green with us, and, though oceans lie between us, we shall be happy in the consolation that we shall always be united in spirit. We bid you a happy and safe voyage in the company of our illustrious countryman, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, and a long, useful, and peaceful life in our dear Motherland.—We remain, dear Sir, yours in deep gratitude.

(Signatures as on Mr. Gandhi's.)

DURBAN INDIAN WOMEN.

To Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Gandhi.

May God bless you and your family with health, wealth, and prosperity.—On behalf of the Durban Indian Women's Association,

F. NAYANAH, President.

S. MOODLEY

ANGELINA PAUL } Vice-Presidents.

R. GOONRATNAM, Hon. Secretary.

C. E. SIGAMONEY, Hon. Treasurer.

COLONIAL-BORN INDIANS.

M. K. Gandhi, Esq.

Dear Sir,—On this the eve of your last farewell to South Africa to take up your abode in the beloved Homeland, it behoves us, the Colonial-born Indians, as a sacred duty to meet in brotherhood and offer for your acceptance of our humble expression of Godspeed, cherishing the fervent hope that you may be found among us again if Providence wills it. Our frail nature cannot realise that you are indeed severing your connection with us.

During your twenty-one years' activity in our midst we have grown to associate your name with our life, thought, and action. The last consolation left to us is the realisation that though separated in the body you will in your absence be even closer to us in the spirit. We dare not contemplate our future life in this the land of our birth and adoption with you removed from it, but we believe that the truth that you have radiated by your life will be the kindly light to lead us into the encircling gloom for the days to come; recollection of your name will be the silver lining to our clouds.

We are not unconscious of the great part Mrs. Gandhi and the other members of your family have played in the passive resistance movement.

We bid you farewell, asking if it be worthy of your remembrance to know that you leave your image engraved upon our hearts, and that image will never fade.

We pray that you may be given many years to taste the sweets of service in the dear Homeland, which we know to be the present ache of your heart. We bid you and Mrs. Gandhi and the other members of your family Godspeed. And may the All-ordering Power be with you now and always.—

(Signed)—J. Royeppen, Charlie Nulliah, L. Gabriel, A. Christopher, R. Bughwan, M. Thongavello, Emam Ally, Lachaman Pandey, T. K. Tandree, Sorabjee Rustom, J. M. Francis, G. D. Lala, S. M. Moodley, M. Beethasee Maharaj, B. L. E. Sigamoney, A. S. Sing, V. K. Naidoo, S. Maharbeer, A. B. Naidoo, Jack Moodley, Bryan Gabriel, C. R. Naidoo, R. N. Sullaphen, M. Ramhory, A. G. Hoosen, L. C. B. Ephraim, A. Sookdeo.

NATAL ZOROASTRIAN ANJUMAN.

Durban, 8th July, 1914.

To. M. K. Gandhi, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Dear Sir,—As you are about to leave South Africa, where you have spent so many years labouring in the public cause, we desire to place on record our heartfelt appreciation as a community of the valuable services you have rendered to your fellow countrymen and the way in which you have acted as leader of the people, counsellor of communities, and friend of all. The memory of your devoted public services will live for all time. Your name will always stand supreme amongst Indians.

The Parsee community has had the honour, in conjunction with others, of co-operating with you in your efforts to improve the position of the Indian settlers of South Africa, and we feel proud to-day in having followed such a leader.

As the pioneer and originator of the passive resistance movement, whereby the Indian community has raised itself in status, and in the estimation of the Government and people of this country, and the world at large. You have by your own example of self-sacrifice and suffering drawn towards you and the cause the best elements that go to make a strong and self-reliant people. Our earnest prayer is that we may never forget the lessons you have taught us. We would desire that the spirit of unity which you have done so much to promote may be the aim of every one. To be an Indian first, and after that a Hindu, a Mahomedan, a Christian, or a Parsee, has been your ideal, and this we believe to be the keynote of success in our communal life.

Now that you are returning to India, where you may enter into new activities amid changing scenes, we have at least this consolation—that you will not forget those with whom you have lived and worked in South Africa, and we know that we can always look to you for wise counsel and hearty sympathy.

To Mrs. Gandhi and the members of your family, who have identified themselves so selflessly with you in your arduous duties and by actively taking part in the hardships of the struggle, we would tender our grateful thanks. The remembrance of Mrs. Gandhi going to gaol in her delicate state of health touches us most deeply, and makes us to be ashamed of the little we have attempted to do. We pray that heaven's blessing may restore her to perfect health again.—Yours most sincerely,

PARSEE RUSTOMJEE,

President, Natal Zoroastrian Anjuman.

ZOROASTRIAN ANJUMAN.

To Herman Kallenbach, Esq., Durban.

Dear Mr. Kallenbach,—My heart is too full to express to you, on behalf of the members of the Natal Zoroastrian Anjuman, the measure of the deep regret of Natal Zoroastrians at your approaching departure from our midst.

You have for so long been amongst us as a friend and a brother that we feel we are parting with one of our own, and we mourn our loss the more that we realise we have none to replace you.

You have devoted your services unstintedly to the Indians, and you have no warmer admirers either in India or in South Africa than the Natal Zoroastrians. It is difficult to attempt to record your manifold labours on our behalf, but you may be sure that the least of your noble acts in the cause of humanity and justice is engraven upon our hearts. You have by the espousal of the cause of the weak and oppressed, to the extent of accepting imprisonment, set an example to members of your race in the greatest purpose of life—the championship of the weak. In the pursuit of this one great calling of your heart you have spent your health and your wealth.

Our consolation lies in the knowledge that you are not withdrawing yourself from public work, but are seeking a wider field of service to the Motherland in India itself, and we pray that the Almighty may ever have you and yours in His keeping, and spare you for many years of self-denying and patriotic work for the advancement of India.—I am, dear Mr. Kallenbach, your devoted friend,

PARSEE RUSTOMJEE,

Chairman, Natal Zoroastrian Anjuman.

HINDU WOMEN'S SABHA.

To Mrs. M. Kustoorbai Gandhi, Lady Patron, Hindu Women's Sabha, Durban, Natal.

Dear Mrs. Gandhi,—On behalf of the Hindu Women's Sabha, of Durban, we, the undersigned, hereby ask your acceptance of our heartfelt wishes for a safe and happy voyage to our dear Homeland.

Your removal from the circle of Indian womanhood in South Africa will effect a gap which will be long left unfilled by reason of the sterling life of womanhood you have represented to us.

You have by your remarkable courage proven yourself a worthy companion to a great soul, your beloved husband, who has stood to us in South Africa the embodiment of all that life is worth living for, and it is painful to realise that your coming separation is a reality. Our consolation is, however, the knowledge that what is our loss will be a gain to our beloved sisters in the Motherland.

By the unexampled part you have played in the last phase of the Passive Resistance Movement, when unmindful of your failing health, you insisted upon accepting imprisonment for the honour of Indian womanhood, you have engraven your name in the golden scroll of India's great women.

We wish you and your noble husband God-speed, and cherish the prayerful hope that you may be long spared to serve our Motherland with the faithfulness that you served her in this the land of our adoption.—We remain, dear Mrs. Gandhi, your most affectionate sisters,

(Signed)—Thiyamal M. Pather (President), Monomoney O. Moodaly (Secretary), Packrimal K. Naidoo (Treasurer), Marimuthumal N. Pather, Shumburanam G. Pather, Sumunthra R. Bughwan, Janakimal B. Chetty, Papanmal M. Pather, Thanamal G. Naicker, Archimal V. Pillay, Bakamal M. Pillay, and Archimal V. Padiachy (Committee).

MASTIC SOCIETY.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Esq.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, representing the Mahomedan Mastic Literary Society, venture to tender you our heartfelt wishes for a safe voyage to our Motherland on this the eve of your departure, after a labour of more than twenty years on our behalf in South Africa. As an educational body, we recognise with pleasure and satisfaction your unceasing endeavours in the cause of education. Twenty-one years ago you founded an educational institute side by side with a great political institution. Since that time many educational institutions have been founded under the aegis of the parent one. We ask your acceptance of our profound feelings of gratitude and admiration for the immense good you have done for us in the sphere of education and enlightenment.

We wish you and your beloved family Godspeed, and abiding in the hope that your years in India may be blessed with all that your heart desires. You carry away with you our universal feeling of appreciation and reference for your personal character.

HOUSEN GOOLAM PAREKH, Acting Chairman.

J. A. KAJEE, Hon. Secretary.

M. DAWOOD, Joint Secretary.

A. D. RANDEREE, Treasurer.

DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

Respected Sir,—On behalf of the District Association, representing the district and suburbs, we take the oppor-

tunity of congratulating you on the success you have achieved by the passing of the Relief Bill (now law) at such tremendous sacrifices during the last eight years.

We are thankful to the Almighty for your advent in South Africa, and for the practical lessons you have taught us during the past twenty years in constitutionally agitating for our rights in this sub-Continent.

We owe a deep debt of gratitude to you for your selfless labours on our behalf, and we can only bless your memory and that of the noble lives lost in the glorious and victorious struggle of passive resistance. You have sacrificed your all and all for the benefit of your countrymen here, not only financially but also physically, not forgetting the great part played by Mrs. Gandhi in assisting to achieve your goal.

We only hope that your future undertakings may likewise be crowned with success, and that India may produce more Gandhis and that we a helpless community may cherish to learn wisdom at the feet of such noble souls.

In conclusion, we wish you bon voyage, and pray that God may give you both long life and happiness in Bhratikhand.—Respectfully yours,

G. D. LALLA, Chairman.
S. S. AMOD, Hon. Treasurer.
S. ESSOP HOUSEN, Hon. Sec.

MAYAVANT ASSOCIATION.

Shri M. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

Dear Sir,—On behalf of the above Association, we beg respectfully to offer you our congratulations on the fact that the Relief Bill has become law, and when we remember that the passing of this measure is entirely due to your noble self-sacrifice our hearts are filled with thankfulness and love. We owe you a debt of gratitude which we can never repay, but your name will ever be held in honoured remembrance by our Association, and in bidding you goodbye shall watch with keen interest your future career.

We ask your acceptance of the accompanying purse of gold as some slight token of our regard.—Your faithfully,

VEERA MESUR, Chairman.
LALA BABHAI.
KARA MANDAN.
LALA PORSHOTAM.
DEVJI GHURA.

SHRI HINDI JICYASA SABHA.

8th July, 1914.

Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

Respected Sir,—On behalf of the above Sabha, we humbly offer you our sincere congratulations on the eve of your departure to the Motherland in the recent victory you have achieved.

We regret that you intend to leave us for good, and settle in Hindustan, but when we consider that the object in view is for a worthier cause, we feel that the loss to us would be the gain to Mother India at the critical time when the cloud is darkening over the whole of the East. You have been the guide, philosopher, and the shepherd of the Indian community in South Africa for the last twenty years, and need we say that it would be next to impossible to find another to replace you here.

We wish you and Mrs. Gandhi Godspeed, long life, and prosperity in Hindustan.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed)—Matabadal Beethasee Maharaj (President), C. K. Gandhi, B. M. Singh, and S. Ramduth Ram (Vice-Presidents), G. Lalbahadur, B. Thookaram, G. Doolichund (Hon. Treasurer), and Nainsook Girwar (Hon. Sec.).

GUJARATI HINDUS.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Esq.

Respected Sir,—We, the undersigned, representing the Gujarati Hindoo community of Durban, beg to take this unique opportunity, at this time of your departure, of expressing our gratitude for your sterling services rendered to our countrymen during your 21 years' stay in this land of our adoption.

It is only due to your pious efforts from the time of your arrival that our continued eight years' passive resistance struggle ended happily and honourably to our entire satisfaction.

In this memorable struggle for the prestige of our dear Motherland, your wife, Shrimati Kastooribhai, and your bold sons rendered excellent services by undergoing

hardships of gaol life, for which we cannot express our gratitude in words.

Your absence from this country will be a severe blow to the Indian community in general.

In the end we heartily hope that God may take you safely to our dear Motherland amongst your dear ones, and that you may be as successful as you were in this land of our adoption.

We remain, yours faithfully,

THAKERSHI JETHABHAI,
Chairman, Reception Committee.
VASANJI DEVSHI THAKER,
Chairman (K.A.M.).
VIRJEE DAMODAR MEHTA,
Secretary (K.A.M.).
ODHAV KANJI PATEL,
Chairman (S.H.A.).
VASANJI NARANJI NAIK,
Secretary (S.H.A.).

VERULAM INDIAN COMMITTEE.

(In Hindi.)

To M. K. Gandhi, Esq.

We, the undersigned, welcome you to Verulam on behalf of the Indian community of this district. You have been in the country 20 years, and have endeavoured your utmost to do all that is beneficial for Indians in general. We are so gratified for what you have done for us that we cannot pay you adequately in any way for what you have done for us. May God in His goodness do all that is good for you and yours. For the passive resistance system you introduced there is no weapon in the world that would equal it. We also make mention of your good lady's name for the passive resistance campaign, and the way she set an example to her sisters in the whole universe. We hope that when you pass away from this world your spirits will re-appear in the shape of yourselves in someone else's bodies. We grieve to part with you, are very sorry that you are leaving us. Wishing that God's blessing will rest on you and yours.—On behalf of the Indian community of the Verulam district.

(Sgd.) B. TALAWANTSINGH,
RAGOJEE RUGNATH,
(And others).

VERULAM TAMIL COMMUNITY.

(In Tamil.)

To Shri Maan Mohandhass Karamchand Gandhi, Avergul.

Our dear Brother,—You, with your pure heart and soul, worked for more than 20 years for the welfare and betterment of our countrymen in South Africa. All through your utmost effort, our great patriot, Shri Gopal Krishna Gokhale, brought a motion in the Imperial Legislative Council of India to stop the indentured Indians to Natal. Sir, as you found that our petitions and resolutions to the Union Government, etc., useless, you started the passive resistance, suffered imprisonment with your dear wife and children, and brought the issue to success that is to repeal the £3 tax. Although you are a Vaishnava in creed, Vaishya in caste, and son of the Prime Minister of a Prince of India, and an intelligent lawyer, yet you worked for the common cause of all the poorest Indians without any distinction whatever. Now, sir, that you have made up your mind to leave us as motherless children, how can we bear your parting from us? We do not know what we can do. You left us in the mercy of God. As you are determined to go to our Motherland, India, we most humbly request you to convey our compliments to our countrymen, who have contributed munificently, generously, and liberally at the time of our trial and need, or hard times, which occurred a few months ago. We pray our Almighty Father whole-heartedly to bless you with strength, health, and prosperity, and long life to you and to your dear wife and children. We sincerely thank you from the bottom of our hearts for accepting our invitation and honouring us by coming here.—We beg to subscribe ourselves your dear countrymen (here follow the signatures).

The Secretary of the Shri Sithee Vinayaga Siva Natha Bajana, Mr. M. V. Pillay, then, on behalf of that Tamil religious society, presented Mr. Gandhi with a sacred book of Tamil literature, with English translations, "full of ethics," and called "Naladiya."