

Indian Opinion

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NOTES AND NEWS

His Excellency the Viceroy's pronouncement on the South African question (says Mr. Gandhi) is satisfactory so far as it goes. Sir Benjamin Robertson, who is already personally known to General Smuts can, in many respects by his tact and diplomacy, smooth the way for a just and honourable settlement. I take it naturally that whilst Sir Benjamin will go as a representative of the Government of India to put their case before the S.A. Government and generally to assist the Commission to be appointed, Mr. Montagu's announcement that two representatives on behalf of the Indian interests will be appointed on the Commission stands intact, and that we shall soon have the names of proper representatives announced. I venture entirely to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by H. E. the Viceroy that "it behoves us to see that our words and actions are not such as may embitter the existing sentiment and make a settlement more difficult."

The London correspondent of the *Natal Advertiser* writes:—"I hear that the Home Government has received a petition from India asking its help in vetoing the proposed legislation in the Transvaal, which the Indians who have acquired land there aims to deprive them of their rights."

An interesting situation has arisen at Port Elizabeth, (say the *Natal Advertiser*), in connection with the transference of a general dealer's licence held by a Chinaman who died, to another Chinaman by 10 votes to nine at the last City Council meeting. A gathering of European general dealers decided to call a public meeting and to send a deputation to the Council.

The Secretaries of the Hindu Young Men's Association, Pietermaritzburg, wish to bring to the notice of our brethren in the Transvaal that the President of this body, Mr. S. S. Pather, and Messrs V. N. Pather, M. R. Naidoo, and T. V. Padayachee, have been deputed to collect funds for the purpose of paying the debt that still exists in respect of the commodious building purchased by the Association in 1915. A sincere appeal is made for donations.

London, Oct. 31.—The "Times of India" says the South African Commission on the Indian question is more restricted than it anticipated. The journal urges the Indian Government to impress on the Union Government the necessity and wisdom of including the following subjects in the terms of reference, namely, rights to hold land, inter-Provincial migration, and full educational facilities.—Reuter.

The *Hindu* learns that Mr. B. G. Tilak is returning to India in November so that he will be well in time to take part in the proceedings of the next Congress. He was elected unanimously as President of the Congress last year, but was unable to act as President on account of his absence in England. He is now coming back to the country after more than a year of

strenuous public work in great Britain, and with up-to-date knowledge of English political life. It would be a fitting acknowledgment of his great services to the country, and of the high position which he holds among the Nationalists all over India to elect him President of the ensuing Congress.

Mr. Fawcett, M. L. A. for the Umzini Division of Natal, speaking at a recent meeting at Pinetown, said that the Asiatic question was of considerable interest to them in Natal, and pointed out that the mistake of bringing in Indians into this Province and allowing them to import their wives had fairly rooted them in this country, and it would tax their best endeavours to ever get them out of it. The mines had dealt with the problem of Chinese labour in a more effective way by not allowing them to stay in the country. They in Natal were saddled with this large Indian population, which was not allowed to overflow into the other Provinces, and the problem was how they were to be effectually controlled. We had gone out of our way to delineate areas for Europeans and Natives, and he did not see why they should not in a similar way delineate areas for Indians, which, while allowing them to work outside of these areas, should not allow them to hold land outside those areas.

Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras, has recently brought out a publication entitled "Indian Reforms: The Government of India Bill, 1919." It opens with a brief introduction by Mr. G. A. Natesan who urges some important modifications in the Bill. A symposium of some constructive criticisms suggests the direction in which improvements can be made in the Bill. Among other important documents published in the book are the full text of the Bill, the Memorandum, Mr. Montagu's great speech in the Commons during the second reading, and Sir Sankaran Nair's two Dissenting Minutes; Summaries of the Southborough Committee's Reports, the Government of India's Despatches and connected papers; also Schemes of Reforms of the Congress, the Muslim League, the Indo-British Joint Conference; of Sir William Wedderburn, Gokhale, Lord Islington, and H. H. the Aga Khan. Altogether this hand-book of over 400 pages which is priced but a rupee contains in a concise and comprehensive form all the important literature published on the subject of the Reforms.

Commenting upon what it calls "The Wages Board Fiasco," *Industries* says:—The fact that the regulations apply to Indians and Natives will result in some curious anomalies—if it does not result in scrapping the Act altogether. For instance, a young person (i.e., either sex under 18) engaged in a clerical work must start at £5 per month rising to £12 10s. at the end of the fourth year. "Clerical work" is capable of wide interpretation, but it is usually assumed to include office boys who address envelopes, etc. In Natal this work is usually performed by young Indian boys, who start at 40s. to 50s. per month. As they are not likely to be engaged at £5 per month and as, at 18 years

and one day they are no longer "young persons," office boys in future will all be 18 years old—or they will say they are. As it is difficult to prove an Indian's age and easy to prove that of a European boy, the Act will inflict a real hardship on the latter.

At a general meeting of the Poona District Congress Committee the following resolution was passed:—

"The Poona District Congress Committee prays that the State Secretary for India and the Governor-General in Council in India be pleased to insist that at least half the number of members to be appointed on the commission to investigate the grievances of Indians in South Africa should be non-official Indians of South Africa, and that the operation of the Asiatic Land-owning and Trading Act of 1910 be suspended pending the report of the commission."

Cape Town, Nov. 3.—Following the decision of the National Union of Railway and Harbour Servants, although for a totally different reason, the local Federation of Trades will not be represented at the conference between employers and employees which opens its proceedings in Pretoria to-day. The secretary of the Federation, who is attending the conference in an unofficial capacity, explained the reason why Cape Town was not being represented, was because the Federation did not consider the conference was on a national basis, as originally intended. When it was first mooted the Government expressed the intention of permitting two coloured delegates; but subsequently withdrew the offer.—Keeler.

REGULATION OF WAGES

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS

In his letter to Mr. E. P. Hoare, Chairman of the Durban Retailers' Council, published in the press, Mr. A. E. Green, late Chairman of the Durban Wages Board, writes:—

Speaking of waitresses, you go on to say we fixed the wage on the basis of what a girl needed to support herself "respectably." Quite so, but what kind of girl? Why a white girl every time. If the Board, in reference to any trade, was to be impartial to all three races, viz., European, Native, and Indian, was it fair to base the rate of remuneration to be paid to each of the three races on the cost of living to one of the three only, and that the most highly civilised?

I think the cost of living comfortably for white girls was about £11 14s. 3d. per month. Does it cost an equal sum to the other two races, for which you say the Board was equally legislating? If not, was it fair to the employers of the other two races to make them pay the difference between their cost of living and £12 10s. a month, the minimum wage for white skilled workers?

Again, if all the representative members of the Board fully understood the scales applied, irrespective of race, why did not some of the members, knowing the Board had power to call for evidence, suggest that Natives and Indians should be informed through their own channels of information, that, if they desire to give evidence, it was open for them to do so?

Did ever any Commission or Board appointed by any Government to actually decide matters affecting the prosperity and well-being of at least three distinct races come to their conclusion and promulgate their decision after taking evidence from one race only? If the cost of living was the basis on which the scales of wages was built up, and the cost of living had been shown to be considerably higher to the European than to other races for whom the representative members all knew they were working, then in my opinion there should have been two bases upon which to build and not one only, and two scales of minimum wages and not one.

Is it that it is desired to force the wage of all races up to the level of the European, so that the European workwoman will be chosen every time? If that be so, although I may be absolutely alone in my opinion, I consider it inequitable that the woman of other races, coming into civilisation, should be debarred from obtaining work, because the State insists on their being paid a wage, which they can never hope to obtain.

Is it too much to hope that the European female worker would, in the great majority of cases, retain her pre-eminence, first, because she is European, and then because of the high character and excellence of her work?

The Wages Board cannot speak the languages of the Indians or the Natives; they do not understand their needs or conditions of life, nor have they as a Board made any attempt to define these. And, lastly, the Board has made no attempt whatever to ascertain the views of these races, the only evidence taken being European.

You are a man of wide reading. May I ask if you know of any other country in the world in which the white race is dominant where employers are compelled by law to pay the same minimum rates of wages to blacks, Asiatics, and other races that are paid to respectable European women and young persons?

In my opinion, the question is too big to be settled absolutely by a mere clause which states "shall pay to every woman and young person employed." If there were any approximation in the social conditions and methods of life in the three races in this Province, viz., Europeans, Natives, and Indians, it would be different, but they are so entirely dissimilar that one will be much surprised if Parliament does not pass an amending Act re-stating the functions of the Boards, and clarifying the position.

MR. HOARE'S REPLY

In a brief reply Mr. Hoare writes:—

As regards the powers of the Board in calling evidence, I must remind Mr. Green that the Board has no authority to subpoena witnesses. For the rest I see no new points in his letter. We are all aware of the endless complications which arise out of the presence in this country of peoples of many races and of mixed races. The function of the Board, I take it, is not to mend the Act, but to administer it.

As regards my own attitude towards the questions, he recapitulates, may I repeat what I have repeatedly said in public and in private? "In my opinion the only solid foundation for industrial and commercial organisation is the principle of equal pay for equal work, irrespective of race, colour, or sex."

THE ASIATIC QUESTION

At the annual congress of the S. A. P. in the Transvaal, which opened on the 30th, October, in Pretoria, a Middelburg delegate moved that no new trading licences be issued to Asiatic traders in the Transvaal, and this gave rise to a protracted debate, in which the Minister of Justice claimed that the door was locked against the entrance of Asiatics in 1913. He had made enquiries and was told that Asiatics were not coming in. He would be glad if anyone who knew of the illegal entrance of any Asiatic would inform the nearest police, and the Asiatic would be taken by the seat of the breeches and ejected.

Neither, continued the Minister, were Asiatics permitted to purchase land, and recent legislation had closed the door to syndicates of Indians buying land. The Government had opposed the proposal not to grant new licences to Asiatics, though it was as keen on the question as any at the congress. But the Government was a responsible body and was obliged to act fairly towards all who lived in the State.

As to repatriation who, asked the Minister, was to pay the compensation? The farmers or the mines again? To talk in that spirit was sheer nonsense. There were many Indians born in the Transvaal who could not be sent away. No country in the world would take them. On the question of licences, the Government desired more information, and a strong Commission would be appointed to go into the whole question of Indian trading. Nationalists might make what profit they like out of it, but the Government had to face facts. There was nothing to prevent a native from taking out a licence as things stood. Some people were stupid enough to desire to reopen the whole Asiatic question, but the attitude of the Government was that other matters had been settled, as well as the entrance of Asiatics into the country.

The motion was withdrawn.—*Rene Daily Mail.*

"LOCK STOCK AND BARREL"

MR. KEMP ADVOCATES REPATRIATION OF INDIANS

At a recent electorating meeting Mr. Kemp, the Labour Party candidate for the Umlazi Division, speaking on the Asiatic question, said that Col. Fawcett had indicated that he was in favour of the segregation of Asiatics to areas to be specially set apart for such people. But he had heard nothing from Col. Fawcett as to whether he was in favour of the Government purchasing lock, stock and barrel all the interests held by Asiatics in land in Natal, and legislating against Asiatics acquiring land in future, either in freehold or on leasehold. Segregation with or without the compulsory acquisition of the land held by Indians, and with or without restricting them from purchasing land, except in areas set apart for their occupation was a will-of-the-wisp. For the steady increase in the Asiatic population would inevitably sweep away all such barriers within a few years. No legislation could withstand it, any more than the legislation regarding the £3 tax could withstand the Asiatic pressure. Personally, he held that the Union Parliament should honour the pledge given by the Natal Government and by the Natal Parliament in 1895, when it passed the Indian Immigration Law Amendment Bill. That pledge was given by the late Mr. Harry Escobbe (the then Attorney-General), who said in the House: "Of course, these minor matters are of little moment, as compared with the underlying principle of the Bill, which I have already indicated as follows. Indians who are to come in the future will be expected to sign in India a contract to the effect that they are to remain under indenture, or if they do not remain under indenture they are returned to India. . . . That, I understand, is in pursuance of an agreement come to in India between the gentlemen who formed the Commission in the early part of last year and the Indian Government. . . . And if those persons (the Indians) are encouraged to come here for the purpose of working, and with an understanding that this is not to be their home, but that they are to return to India at the expiry of their indentured term of service, then I think the wish of the Colony generally will be met, namely, that the Indians are to come here appreciated as labourers, but not welcomed as settlers and competitors." As one who strongly opposed the introduction of the Chinese into the Transvaal after the Boer War, and as one who abominated having them expatriated from South Africa, he had no fear as to the result. We were told in the Transvaal that the expatriation of the Chinese meant the closing down of the mines; that it would spell ruin and bankruptcy. But none of those dreadful things happened; indeed, the output of gold after the expatriation increased by leaps and bounds. We could not allow the policy of "laissez faire" to continue unless we were prepared to ruin this fair Province and to require our children in the future to sell out and emigrate to other Dominions. It was purely

a question as to whether we would expropriate the interests of the Asiatics in Natal at the present time, lock, stock and barrel, and expatriate or otherwise accept the position that in at least two generations' time they would themselves begin to sell out their interests to the Asiatics and to emigrate overseas. That was the position in a nut-shell, and the, for one, would at all times use his best endeavours in the direction of expatriating the whole of the Asiatic community from the Province on terms equitable and even generous.

INDIAN TRADERS IN EAST AFRICA

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S CONCERN

Simsa, September 19.—At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council to-day Sir George Barnes, replying to Sir Dinschaw Wacha's question regarding Indian traders in East Africa, said—The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to a statement which was published to the press, made by the Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau regarding East African trade. I regret to say that the statement of the Committee, that colour prejudice has begun to make itself felt in East Africa, appears from the information which we received from various sources to be not unfounded. In March last we received a deputation of Indians from East Africa headed by Mr. Akashapji Jeevanji and were much impressed with the sober and convincing way in which they stated their grievances. His Excellency the Viceroy at once telegraphed a summary of their grievances to the Secretary of State and urged strongly that their claim should receive sympathetic consideration. The memorial presented by the deputation was subsequently forwarded to the Secretary of State with a despatch in which the Government of India urged that there was no justification in a Crown colony or protectorate for assigning to British Indians a status in any way inferior to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects resident in the colony. The Government of India further urged not only that the more galling disabilities of Indians in East Africa should be removed but also that their claims to a share in the Government of the country by adequate representation on the Legislative Council and on local bodies should be sympathetically considered. The committee's statement also refers to another grievance which was not mentioned by the deputation, namely, that no attempt is being made to remove Indian gineries from leading industrial places like Kampala. It had already been brought to the notice of the Government of India that the cotton policy of the Uganda Government was likely to injure Indian trade interest. We have more than once addressed the Secretary of State on the subject protesting most strongly against restrictions on trade which particularly affect the Indian owned gineries at the ports. The Hon'ble member will be glad to hear also that a meeting of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, at which only one Indian was present, passed a resolution that the proposals of the Uganda Government if carried out would constitute a very grave injustice to the ginning industry and would be a serious interference with the freedom of trade. Regarding the policy of segregation to which the Hon'ble member specifically refers, we have received papers from the Secretary of State from which it appears that in a report on sanitary matters in the East Africa Protectorate, Uganda and Zanzibar, Professor W. J. Simpson, who is one of the leading authorities on tropical sanitation, has recommended the division of residential areas into separate lanes in which different building regulations should be enforced by the sanitary authorities. The Secretary of State has already protested against this division being based on racial discrimination and has pointed out that Professor Simpson himself has observed in his report that the

division into separate zones would not prevent any European, Asiatic or African from owning land or buildings in any zone, provided they conformed to the provisions relating to these zones. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has promised to give further consideration to the question.

THE PUNJAB "REBELLION"

STORY OF ITS GENESIS

The Allahabad correspondent of the *Hindu* (Madras) writes on the 24th September:

The *Abhyudaya* is a very enterprising and influential Hindi weekly edited by the nephew of Pandit M. M. Malviya.

The special correspondent of the *Abhyudaya* in a most simple and matter of fact manner gives the genesis of the outbreak at Lahore.

The "outbreak" began at Lahore on the 10th April. A most unprecedented mass meeting had been held on the 6th April. This mass meeting was convened by Dunichand; and Lala Harkishan Lal signed the circular lest he should be misunderstood to have been frightened:

The Police Superintendent and two more Englishmen were present in the meeting; and the "furiated"—rather the outraged audience were nothing but polite to them! So far until the spread of the news of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest on the 10th there was perfect peace and order in Lahore. But within an hour of the news of the Satyagrahi's arrest, the people, without waiting for Lala Harkishan Lal or Dunichand's advice closed their shops.

In the meantime the Police had issued orders that no procession should pass through the streets of Lahore.

In the evening about 250 College students and 50 lookers-on were noticed walking along the mall repeating the words "Oh Rowlett Act." The correspondent of the *Abhyudaya* was told by an Englishman of Lahore: "Boys were fooling as they always do. There was nothing more serious than that." And these boys were fired on because they were "proceeding towards the civil lines." About seven students are said to have been wounded and killed. When the citizens of Lahore heard of the fate of the unfortunate students, they gathered at the Lahore Gate and were talking to one another informally.

When Pt. Rambhuj Dutt Chaudhury heard of it he appeared on the spot. He found that the Commissioner with a contingent of armed soldiers had arrived on the scene, at the Lahore Gate. He ordered the people to retreat within the city gate. But the people remained where they were. Pt. Rambhuj requested the people to disperse. They, instead, sat down on the ground. Then the Dy. Commissioner said he would fire on the people. Pt. Rambhuj Dutt asked the Dy. Commissioner to give them time and assured him that he would see that they were dispersed. But the Dy. Commissioner of Lahore did not listen to his request and ordered to fire on the people, the casualty being about 4 wounded and dead. Thus, episode No 2 of the Lahore Rebellion was dealt with.

The above account I have extracted from the "Abhyudaya" of September 20th.

Now I give some more information about the Punjab Rebellion, as I find it in the "Abhyudaya" of 30th August:

AMRITSAR

After the disturbances of 10th April the police and Military had practically evacuated the city of Amritsar. And from 12 A.M. on 10th April until 13th, Amritsar was "in the hands of rebels."

The shops were closed—they were on strike as a protest against the Rowlett Act and the arrest of their leaders. The poor people—who lived from hand to mouth—could not obtain eatables. There was a fair

on the thirteenth. So all sorts of characters had come to town on the occasion. The police was not there to protect the people.

Therefore, Bagga and Ratto (Ratanchand) who have appealed to the Privy Council against death sentences, organised a "people's police force." The volunteer constables guarded the streets at night and patrolled the town in the day. And they also established free communal kitchens where they supplied food to Hindus and Muhammadans free of cost. The Hindus and Mussalmans ate together and enjoyed the "Rebel-Raj" together. The Government said that these two men did all this to prolong the strike. Hence they were implicated in the Amritsar case and sentenced to death.

BUGGA AND RATANCHAND

Both of these belong to a class of people on whom our "educated men" often look with contempt. Bugga kept a shop of picture frames in Amritsar. He does not know English. But he knows both Hindi and Urdu. Bugga is a great athlete, and he has his own wrestling ground (Akbara). And it is said that on account of his physical virtue police had an eye on him for a long time. At the time of his arrest Bugga was in the adjoining house belonging to his neighbour, where he was then entrusting his will to his neighbour and a few other friends. He owned property worth 40,000 to 50,000 Rs. He had willed to be spent on works of national importance, in the service of his country. He had just completed the draft and was getting it duly signed, and he was snatched away by the police from his friends and trustees.

The life story of Ratanchand, popularly known Ratto, is nearly the same. He also is a great athlete. He, by profession, is a broker and knows very little English.

THE ARREST OF BUGGA AND RATTO

On the 13th at midday two English officers with some European soldiers, two head constables and a police force came to the house of Bugga. Bugga was not in his house. One English officer entered the house with pistol in his hand and enquired from the sleeping servants, at the point of revolver, who Bugga was. When they could not satisfy him he went into the upper floor with a few soldiers. Bugga's wife was there. She was surprised to see a revolver aimed at her. When she said she did not know where her husband was, he said "Tum janta ha bolo"—"You know it, you must tell me where he is." Two soldiers brought the lady to lower floor, dragging her down.

Some of the doors of the house were broken by soldiers, with the butts of their guns. Bugga, who was then in the next house—as I have said above—heard the noise and he appeared on the scene. And having realised what they had come for, he surrendered himself, saying: "Here I am! Bugga, you may arrest me."

Ratanchand also was arrested practically under similar circumstances at his house.

LAJPAT RAI ON DUNICHAND

Evidently men like Bugga and Ratto are not known even to the Punjabis. Their names do not appear in the list of Lajpat Rai. I am sure the Punjab contains many an unknown hero like Bugga and Ratto.

Lala Lajpat Rai, in his open letter to the youths of the Punjab which is published in today's *Independent* paid a tribute to Dunichand, which will not be out of place here:—I do not wish to make any inviolable distinctions but there is one person among this group of whom I must speak separately—my dear friend Duni Chand. Where in the land of the five rivers is there a person nobler, truer, purer and bolder than Duni Chand? Having neither wealth nor excessive talents, nor an extended practice at his back, the man has fought single-handed for high principles and noble practices, for the rights of the poor against the rich, for pure democracy, against greater odds. I have had the

privilege of working with him in the Municipal Committee, in the Indian Association, and in the Congress and I can truthfully say that I never came across a more disinterested and high-minded public man than Dudi Chand. To his children and to his wife my heart goes forth in full sympathy."

A TRIBUTE TO MR. GANDHI

The *Hindu* (Madras) writes Editorially as under on the services rendered to India by Mr. M. K. Gandhi:

The grateful people of India owe a deep debt of gratitude to numerous sons of the soil who have rendered great and distinguished services to the country, but the debt which India, nay the whole world, owes to Mr. M. K. Gandhi is so heavy and immeasurable that the prospect of repaying it is very remote indeed. The only form which appreciation can take, and the saintly soul expects nothing more, is by a constant attempt to live up to the ideal he has placed before the public by the absolutely unselfish, pure and noble life he has led. The tremendous sacrifices he has made, the acute sufferings he has undergone and the almost impassable barriers he has got over by the strength of his soul-force on behalf of his people have exalted his life to a pitch of loftiness which scarcely any person has reached ever before. The simple life he leads, the firm faith he has in his mission, the unbounded sympathy he extends to those in sorrow and in suffering and the complete absence of any trace of anger in his face, or in his words or actions, have raised him to a pinnacle which does one infinite good to ponder over and try, as far as it may be in one's power, to follow. Mr. Gandhi's glorious work for his down-trodden countrymen in South Africa, for the ryots at Champaran and at Kaira, and for the mill-hands at Ahmedabad constitutes an imperishable record which justifies Mr. Gandhi to be considered as one of the greatest benefactors of humanity. The esteem in which the people of India hold him and the reverence paid to him cannot better be demonstrated than by the enthusiasm, earnestness and sincerity with which his fiftieth birthday was celebrated in Madras and in other places throughout this country. The country can ill-afford to be without his guidance, help and advice for many more years to come.

HINDU YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION

PIETERMARITZBURG

The 15th Annual meeting of the Hindu Young Men's Association, Maritzburg, was held on the 19th ultimo, at which the following officials were elected for the ensuing year:-

Patron: Mahatma Gandhi.

Hon. Life-Presidents: Messrs R. R. Pillay and T. Naidoo.

President: Mr. S. S. Pather.

Vice Presidents: Messrs P. R. Pillay, M. M. Naidoo and P. V. Naiker.

Sec. and Treas: Messrs V. N. Pather and S. K. Naidoo.

Manager: Mr. P. T. Pillay.

Auditor and Delegate: Mr. R. N. Moodley.

Committee: Messrs P. M. Gounder, K. R. Naidoo, C. P. Moodley, K. Moodley, Katty Gounder, M. Moorugasan and Ramasamy Pillay.

THE ANNIVERSARY

The 14th anniversary of the H. Y. M. A., P.M.Burg, was celebrated on the 12th October.

Mr. R. N. Moodley, the President, welcomed the delegates and urged upon the immediate co-operation in the work of promoting vernacular education. The pupils of the Tamil School gave several interesting recitations, which were much appreciated by the

audience. After the delegates had spoken, congratulating the Association upon the progress it has achieved, Mr. C. V. Pillay, of Durban, delivered an instructive address on "our present position and how to uplift ourselves."

MRS. BESANT'S BIRTHDAY

MR. GANDHI'S TRIBUTE

The 73rd birthday celebration of Mrs. Annie Besant took place on 1st October at Bombay under the president-ship of Mr. Gandhi.

In his speech Mr. Gandhi said that it gave him great pleasure to attend that meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the person who had devoted the greater part of her life for the public cause and they could feel justly proud in celebrating the event. He first knew her in England in 1888 or 1889. He was introduced to her at the Blavatsky Lodge in England. He saw her answering the various queries and giving reasons for renouncing atheism and adopting Theosophy. After replying all the allegations, she had then said that she would be satisfied if after her death it would be said that she lived for Truth and died for the cause of Truth. When he (the speaker) had been to South Africa, he came in contact with many Theosophists there and from them he came to know the work of Mrs. Besant and they furnished him with more particulars of the work of Mrs. Besant which information was not contained in the books published by Mrs. Besant. From all this, he (the speaker), was convinced that Mrs. Besant continued to work according to her own convictions little caring whether she was praised or abused.

Coming to the Satyagraha movement, Mr. Gandhi pointed out to the audience how Mrs. Besant stood by her own convictions which made her believe that Satyagraha had its shortcomings and the common people were not able to grasp the full significance of Satyagraha. That furnished another instance that she cared for convictions of the inner soul more. She did not care whether these convictions were liked by the public or not.

The speaker then referred to Mrs. Besant's work and said that he never in his life found Mrs. Besant at leisure, but found her always toiling for the public cause—even when she was travelling in trains. Though he found her in her 73rd year, he was glad to see her working with such zeal and earnestness which none of them could equal. In his opinion, the services that Mrs. Besant had rendered to India were immense and invaluable. She had dedicated her whole life and all her own for the good of India.

MONUMENT OF MRS. BESANT'S CAREER

Referring to the present political differences of Mrs. Besant, Mr. Gandhi was pleased to see that even those who differed from her were proud to testify to the great services that she was rendering in England for India. By her espousing the cause of Indians she had suffered much in body and mind. Her company was even shunned by Europeans. But the greatest services to the speaker's mind which she rendered and which will ever remain a monument to her memorable career in India was the introduction of Home Rule Propaganda. It was only by her initiation that the movement was set on a foot and now it had spread to every nook and corner of India so that in whatever villages he went to, he found the villagers awakened to the necessity of winning Home Rule for India.

Concluding, Mr. Gandhi said that Mrs. Besant had inculcated the *Mantra* of Home Rule, into the minds of Indians and it was his fervent prayer to Almighty God that she may live long for India's sake and may be able to see India securing Home Rule in her life.

time, so that contentment would reign supreme everywhere in South and India would achieve her pristine glory once again. (Loud Applause.)

A general meeting of the Port Elizabeth Tamil Hindu section was held on the 19th ultimo, when several members attended. Mr. V. A. Pillay outlined the objects of the meeting, which were to preserve the Hindu Ideal, to preserve the spiritual standpoint and to popularise the most ancient Tamil language by having a proper institution, and thereby to further the teaching of Hinduism in the minds of young and old. Mr. Pillay also referred to the need in the city for a Crematorium. Several other speakers supported Mr. Pillay's endeavour to form a United Society to further the Hindu ideal and to establish a crematorium, and a committee was formed with these objects in view.

Writing on the re-organisation of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress and the editing of the newspaper *India*, Mr. S. Nihal Singh says, in the Indian Press:—

As I have written again and again in the Indian Press, the Congress Committee in Britain should be a national Indian body. In my views non-Indians should not be debarred, but they should not be allowed to control it. The Head of the Committee should certainly not be a non-Indian. The paid agents should be, as far as possible, Indians, and that applies particularly to persons who may conduct the weekly orgad. The present stop-gap editorial arrangement must not be continued a moment longer than it can be helped. I am told that the present secretary of the Committee, who has been at the helm for a quarter of a century, is leaving, and that an attempt is being made to put another non-Indian in his place. If that move proves successful, it will simply show that the Indians are bankrupt either in organising ability or in moral courage.

BOOKS FOR SALE

To be obtained from the *Indian Opinion* Press, Phoenix, Natal. Postal Orders to be made payable at Durban.

We have just received the following books from India. The prices given include cost of postage.—

	Price post free £. d.
Mr. Gandhi's Speeches and Writings—1896 to 1912	3 5
Mrs. Annie Besant — A Sketch of her Life	0 7
Tales of Mariada Raman	0 7
The Son-in-Law Abroad	0 7
Maitreyi	0 7
Tales of Raja Birbal	0 7
Essentials of Hinduism	1 2
Aspects of the Vedanta	1 2
Chapters of the Orient To-day, by Saint Nihal Singh	1 2
Indian Industrial and Economic Problems, by Prof. Kule	1 3
Studies on Indian Economics, by Rapade	1 4
Sri Sarvacharya	1 75
Sri Harivanshacharya	1 75
Essays on National Education, by Dr. Coombeswamy	2 25
The Indian National Congress, its Origin and Growth	2 25
Speeches of John Morley	2 25
Sri Shankar's Select Works	2 3
The Life and Teachings of Buddha	2 3
Sri Madhvacharya	2 2
Vaishnavite Reformers of India	2 25
The Governance of India, by Govinda Das	6 4
Juda's Unshackable Saints	6 10
Digestive Minquins	2 4

Gokhale's Speeches	6 2
Dadabhai Naoroji's Speeches	6 1
Vivekananda's Speeches	4 7
King George's Speeches	2 2
Ten Tamil Saints	1 95
For India's Uplift, by Annie Besant	3 3
Speeches on Indian Questions, by Mr. Montague	3 3
The Indian Demands, by G. A. Natesan	2 25
Commentary on the Bhagavad Gita, by R. V. Khedkar	1 1

BIOGRAPHIES OF EMINENT INDIANS

Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopala Krishna Gokhale, Rabindranath Tagore, M. K. Gandhi, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, Budhratna Tyabji, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, The Right Hon. Sayed Amr Ali, H. H. Shri Sayaji Rao Gaekwar, Shri Sayed Ahmed Khan, H. H. the Aga Khan, Swami Vivekananda, V. Krishnamurthy Aiyar, Kristo Das Pal, Dwarka-C. Ranjachari, Rao Balodar R. N. Mehta, Dr. W. G. Botmee, A. M. Bose, Behramji M. Malibati, Ravi Varma, Lala Lajpat Rai, Kashiwantri Trimbak Telang, Gouram Dayaram Salawhai, Md. Sardjini Malda, Swami Vivekananda, Torn Dasi, Ishwari Chander Vidyalagar, Sir Safer Jung, V. P. Madhava Rao, D. B. Wadia, Sri Radhakrishna Pillai, Sri Phirozeshah Mehta, Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayabi, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Sir C. Sankaran Nair, Lal Mahua Ghose, Raja Ram Mohan Roy	each 10/-
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Tales of Komati Wit and Wisdom	0 7
Tales of Tennalirama	0 7

FRIENDS OF INDIA. SABINE — Lord Morley, Sir Wm. Wedderburn, Rev. Dr. Miller, Sir Edwin Arnold, Lord Hardinge, Chas. Bradlaugh, Edmund Burke, Lord Minto, Sister Nivedita, Henry Fawcett, John Bright, A. O. Hume, Sir Henry Cotton, Lord Macaulay and Lord Ripon.	each 10/-
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From Colombo to Almora	2 11
Essays in Indian Art, Industry and Education, by E. B. Havell,	2 4
Rabindranath Tagore, a Lecture by the Rev. G. F. Andrews of Delhi delivered at Capetown.	1 0
Hinduism, by Dr. Barnett	1 9
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The Hon. Mr. Gokhale's Tour in South Africa	1 9
Special INDIAN OPINION Souvenir	1 9

કન્દળાન એવિનાન.

ફુસ્તક ઈચ્છા

ફીનીકાસ, ચુકવાર, તારીખ ૪ મદ્વેમારે ૧૯૭૬

四

નોંધ અને સમાચાર

ପୁଣିଜାନ ନେଥିଲା କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରୀ ଖୋଲିଛ କହିଟିନି ନମେଶରୀ
ବସନ୍ତ ଉତ୍ସବରେ ଜନେ ଦେଖିଲାନ୍ତି ପୁଣ୍ୟକୁଳ ପୁଣିଜାନ । ଏହି
ଅଧିପତିରଙ୍ଗାନ୍ତା କେବଳମାତ୍ର ହିଂଦ୍ଵା ଭାଷାମେ ଜେବ କାହାରେ
ପ୍ରତିଧିତ କରିଥିଲ ଥିଲା ଓ କେବଳ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର କାହାରେ ତେ କେ
ହିଂଦ୍ଵା ଭାଷାମାତ୍ର କେ ବସନ୍ତ ବସନ୍ତ କାହାରେ ଗ୍ରେହ କୁଳ କେବ
ବୋଟନମାନୀ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରର କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ହିଂଦ୍ଵାରେ କହିଲା ହୋଇବା
ନେଇବେ । ଆରା ଭଲ ପ୍ରଭାବେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ
ନାହାଯା କେବଳକେ, ପଥ କହିଟିନେ କାହାରେ କୁଳ ତେବେନେ ହୁଏଥାଏ
ହେବେ କେବଳକେ । ଭାରତୀୟ ମୁଖୀ ତେ ଚାଂକଦିଶ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ
କେବେ କେବଳକେ । ଭାରତୀୟ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରକେ କେବେ କାହାରେ କୁଳ
ହିଂଦ୍ଵାରେ ହୋଇବା କେବଳକେ କହିଟିନେ ଏହାରେ ଏହାରେ
ନାହାଯାମେ ତେ କେ ଆଶ କାହୁ ପାରି ତେ । ହାଲକି ଅଧିପତିଲା
ମନ୍ୟଲାହି କୋଟିବଳୁ ବନ୍ଦୀ କେ କେ କୁର୍ବା କେବଳ ପଥ କାହାରେ
ବସନ୍ତ କାହାରେ କେବଳକେ । ନାହିଁ । ଭାରତ ଭାରତ କେ କେ
କହିଟିନା କେବଳକେ କେ ୩୫ ବରସ କାହୁ କୋଟିରେ ରଖା ତେ କେ
ପେଟାନୀ କାହୁ ଏହାପାଇନା ତେ ଜନେ ଦେବୀ ନଭାମେ କେବଳ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକେ
କୁଳକାନେ ପ୍ରଭାବ କାହୀ କଥେ ତେ । ଏହା ପଗଳ କେବଳକେ
ନିର୍ମଳତେ ତେ କେ ଏଭାବ ପୁରୁଷର କୁଳ ଅପରେ କେ କାହା ତେ
ବସନ୍ତ କରିବାନୀ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ ତେ ଭାବେବଳମାତ୍ର ହିଂଦ୍ଵାରେ
କେ ଦେବୁଣୁ କାହୁ ତେ ।

નોહાનીસભરથથી જાણવામાં આવે છે કે ટોચવાંખમ્યુ
સત્તા હિંદી વેપારીઓનું એક મંડળ સ્વાપનાની કરીથાત
નથી બેસરસ પ્રસ્તુત, મેઠાન દાદ અને શૈંગ રસુદ
પ્રદૂધને નોહાનીસભરન આતે બીરીબ પુરુષન બેસર
નેથી ડાભરસ નામનું મંડળ ઉલ્લંઘન કરવા રેખીયીનાન બાબાર
ઘયું છે, નેમાં ઘર્ણા આવેના વેપારીઓએ ગેમરો એવા
બાહેર કંણાવી છે, તેમજ બેસર થાં એ વધુ ગેમરો
સ્વા ઉપેક્ષ કરી અને હું ક વખતમાં નોથીયાં ગેમરોની જોક
બીરીબ બોલેલવામાં આવેલે, કે વખતે ડાયોલોઝ બોરડની
કુટુંબી થયે અને ડાનસ્ટીરિયુશન ધારવામાં આવેલે. હીરસ્ટીકનો
પાણેશન વેપારીઓ એ મંડળમાં નોડાઈ, મંડળને કારા
માફ ઉપર લાંબી લાંબી મેળવી કરીને.

बाटोना अमरांगी निभाना थे, कुक्कुस जेम, औंडे
मे, आठनाविनमां देपा दिवस उपर लाप्पु छरतो शैलभ
एप्प ते:- नाटालम् अशीमार्हि कैसव धर्म ज्ञान
मेंचारो थर्ष पर्याप्त हे. आ ग्रांतस्य दिंजिजाने बातवानी
मने तेजोरी अभिजाने वेलावेद्य देवानी आपणी खुदे आ
हमारी अमरांगी अमरांग चायआप फटी ठीक्का हे. अने
वे तेजोने अक्षर उच्चारां धर्मीजुं कुसीपात आववानी हे,
गोप्यांपने ज्ञु देहां रहेवा नहि, उप अभिजाने वर्ण-नु
सुखेना अवावने वस्तु अधरधर नीवेए कास्तो देव

નાયાલગ્ના બા ગોટી હિંદી વર્તમાનો બેનો જાપણી હુંપર
એ અને તેને થીન પ્રવાગ્ના જીવમણ્ય દેવાગ્ના જાપણી
નથી. સાચ એ છે કે જાપણે રેઝાને ખેલી રીતે જુદુભ્રાં
જીવમણ્ય, મુરુંગીખનો અને નેરીવોને આર્ટ જાપણે નીમળની
અધ્યાર કર્ય ખાસ લતાગ્રેટી હું - બાધી છે. એજ રીતે
હિંદીઓને ખાટે પણ ખાસ લતાઓ મુક્કરે નહિ કરવાનું હું
કંઈ પણ કારણ નેતો નથી. પણ જેવા લતાગ્રેટી નજીબ
તેઓને ડામ કરવાની જરૂર ખૂટ જાપણાર્થી જાવે પણ તેની
અધ્યાર તેઓને જરૂરનો પરાવણાની ખૂટ જાપણી નહિ એધુંચ.

કૃષ્ણરામાઈન (નાયાબ) ની જેલીપાત્રીની સોચારીની વર્ણિક
મીટોળારી બેલાપાત્રીના પ્રભુએ મેતાના ભાગથી દરમ્યાન
જાણાયું હતું કે આ પ્રભુએ જેઠીની કંઘીનાં ડીમત
હિંદીઓને સમજતા થાયા છે અને કેલાડે ખેતરો તેઓ
ખરીદવા પણ અંગી જાય છે. આ પ્રભુએ ખેડૂને તરીકું
તેઓનું આગમન આ પ્રભુના અવહારિક છુફનમાં બેસા
ખલા રહેયાઉનાં થઈ રહ્યો અને તેને પરિણામે ખેતરોની
ડીમત કાવસ્થ પછે. ઓટા-ઝીમતે ખેતર અધીકારીને આપે
કે પછે ખુલાયું રહ્યું હોયાની કરત છે કેદું કે અપણનું
ખેતરો હિંદીઓના હાથમાં નહિ કર્યા વેદુંબે.

આ વ્યાપતમાં ‘નાટાલ ભરકૃષ્ણરી’ દીકું કરતું હશે છે
કે:—ઉરણન બહેરમાં દિંદીઓએ મુરોપીયનેની રહેઠાળું
જયાઓાં પ્રવેશ કરતા હોવાની હરિયાદી અમે જાગ્રત્તા છે
કેને હિંદીઓએ ખરિદ્વાં કેમીન અને ધરીની પર્દેખણી
ગોલડત્તાને તેથી અવસ્થ હરંકું પહોંચે છે. નો કે ખેતરોથી
વસ્તનારાયા કર્યેનું કાંતર વહું નોહું હોલ કે ખત્તાં ગ્રામપણનું
દેક્કા હિંદીઓના પરીકુંની હરિયાદી કરે છે કે જીલ્લાનું
જ્ઞાનદર્શી નથી. અને મી અભિયોષ (ભીતીનારીની સોચાય-
દીયા પ્રભુષ) ની દ્વારાના દેક્કાન વહું કદી કદ્દાપ તેમ છે.
ખેડક હિંદીને પોતાની ભરજમાં આવે તેથી ગ્રામીન અરીકુંનાને
અંધી હણાં કંધી પણ નથી અને જોક સાહુસિંહ પ્રણ
તરીક હિંદીઓએ પ્રાણાદ દીને દુસેપીયને કારેણા ઘરનાનો
દરેક વિસ્તાર અનુષ્ઠાની વિધિ છે. કેભયાનું કેની
કંદ્દાપ અને વસ્તી વળી જગ્યામાં દિંદીઓના રહીની તરીકે
ઉરણન અસ્ત્રાતિ પ્રમાણાર્થ થઈ પડે એ રહેલે સંગ્રહ
સંક્રમ વેનું છે. ખત્તી તેનો ધ્વાદ યો જો જાળીનીના
અદીકિનાં સંયમાં રહ્યો છે. દેખોએ મુરોપીયન ચિન્સાય
પ્રણાં હોયને બંધીન ચેચણી નાં નોયાં, જાણીનાં નીકાય
સાચાતી સંપદે જે તેણો જેણી ઘરાત દરી નાણે, કે જેણી
અપુરુ ભાષુસે ચોણી ઝુદ્દા ઉપરુ ઉરણનમાં એરી હતી, કે
તેને અથીયારીએ તરફથી કે દેણી વાતી નાં અરીદાવા દેખ્યો
તો કાં ચંચાણો હુરણ નીરોપ જાળી બના,

“नाटाल अडवरटाइजर” ने संघनों भवरपनी तारयी जल्दी छे कि—“मारा सांविळवामां आव्युं छे के अहिंसा सरकारने हिंदीयों को पीटीशन भय्युं छे जेमां डॉसवालमां जभीन धरावता, हिंदीयोंना हो लध देनारी। पसार थमेला छाप्हाने व्हीटा करवामां सरकारनी महद आगवामां आनी छे।”

“नाटाल अडवरटाइजर” जल्दी छे के चेरट अलीजाखेयमां छेला जीटी काउन्सीलनी गीटीभामां, एक भरेख पामेला जीनानो वेपारी परवानो एक घील जीनाने नामे दस विड्ड द भते इन्स्ट्रुक्शन इवामां आवतो जल्दीवा जेग स्थिति उन्हों थध छे, युरोपीयन जनरल डीकरोंनी एक भुँडायोंमे संबंधमां गीटींग बोलावी काउन्सीलने एक उपयुक्त गोकलवानो कराव छ्यों छे।

मुना हीस्ट्रीकट डोमेस्टिक अपीलीनी एक जनरल गीटीभामां नामे ग्रामांकोनो कराव, पचांर थयो होतो—“मुना हीस्ट्रीकट डोमेस्टिक नां हिंदी प्रधान अने जपरनर जनरल इन काउन्सीलने जेवी अरक्ष करे छे के दक्षिण्य आर्किकाना हिंदीयोंना इःभोली तपास यसाववाने नीमानार उभीयनना ओआमां जेवी अरवा कर्त्तो ह. आ. ना भीनसरकारी हिंदीयोंने नीभवामां आवे अने कर्मीयनो रीपोर्ट अहर खडे तेव्हा सुधी १६१६ना गोरीयाटीक लेन्ड एन्ड डेव्हेल एकटनो अमव करवानु गोकुर रापवामां आवे जेवुं ते नामहोरोजे द्वाध्य कर्त्तुं”

भेरायी दृष्टे जल्दी छे के कर्टम झांतानो चेप्हीकरे एक नेटीवने ज्यीभर ट्रोबा उपर यदतो अटाव्यो होतो, जेवी रोम थध करी हे तेबु जेवी आस छंगर पहेरेली हे जेमा १३०० सेनाना, शीका संतांवामां आव्यु छता, नेटीव जे शीका एक गोटा वेपारीना हेतानु जल्दीव्यु हो पछ जे वेपारीजे तेना छन्कार करी होतो, नाश्च जेता धया होता।

“हुन्हीयन ओपीनीयन”

एमार, वा. अ. नवेगणर सन् १९१९.

आपस्युमां एक छेप्रत छे के एक उद्धरमां एक जेही रहेतो होतो ते धर, चलग्यी उद्धु, जेहाने आपस्यु रिंद्यति अहुओ संभल्यो, के तेबु आग लुङ्गावली लोह्यो, अपवा तो धरमायी नाच्यु, जेही शान्त जानेहो, छेपट ते आगमां अग्नि लुङ्ग, आ स्थिति आज धाय आपस्या बाध्योली, ते अने जेमा वापरो ज्योरो ज्यो जल्दीय छे, आपस्या इःभनो आपस्या आगे ढीक्याल यसाववान रखा छे, अने “मरक्युरी” नेवा आपस्या तेने डेही अभीरु रखा छे, हिंदीयो वेपारी, परवाना के तो तेनी जामे, भडानो दे तो तेनी जामे, भेतरो दे तो तेनी जामे जेकार थध रहेये छे, तेना डेट्वाड हाय्यध्ययो आं प्रवर्गान अगे अन्य स्थाने भाप्हाये छ्यो, जे अमा हुम्यायो छ्यो अने सभ्ताधना कायदायो व्या करता छ्यो आपस्या उप, आपस्या गोटीपक्ष आपस्या भुर्टुं नथी, जे अ व्याध छ्यो आपस्या भार्तीयो अने आक्ष फरीने तो

हिंदी वेपारीजो—केमहे वधारे आप्य ते तेमानीज उपर रहे, छे—जग्यो नहि तो जोगना देवद्वधी जे आम दिन भूतिल वधती जाय छे तेमां जणी भरो, जोगनो निर्वत वाणी वेक्षण नथी, जणी जेम जेम तेजो हिंदीयोने थांत वेला जेहे तेम तेम जेमोनो मह वधतोज जरो अने तेमोने अंतिम हेतु पार पाउसे, आपस्ये जे जेम धारीने बेस्ती रहीयुं के हिंद अने छंज्यांमां आपस्ये अटे गोमार झूनारोजो, एडा छे एट्वे जापस्ये कंध कर्वानी जरर नथी तो तेमा गोटी शुल छे, आपस्ये जाते जे जग्यत रहीयु तोज अहरनामोयी पस्यु आपस्ये जहद थध शक्तो, अप्य जे आपस्ये जेवी वल्लु भतावीयु ते आपस्ये तो हाँ जातना “हुःअ इरियाव तेज नहि तेज अहास्तामोनो गोकार डेवा, लामांज उठी जरी, अने हाँ पछु पछु इन प्राप्ता थो नहि, आयी जेपस्ये भतावी आपवानी जरर छे के आपस्ये हिंदता नथी पस्यु जग्यत छ्यो, तोज आपस्ये हाँ पछु पछु इन जेवी शक्युं”

हिंदी सवाल उपर राय भाताना प्रधान

साईय आर्किकन गार्टीनी डोमेस्टिक जया अहवालीवामां प्रोटोरिया आते भजेली एक्ट वधते भीप्लरस्तना एक उलीवेट जेवी इरभास्त युक्ती हती हे डॉसवालमां गेशीयाटीक वेपारीजोने नवा वेपारी परवाना भाल्यमुल आपस्या आववा नहि जेहाय्ये, ज्या इरभास्त उपर लाभी यर्या जातानी न्याय भाताना प्रधाने जल्दीव्यु ते गेशीयाटीकोनी आपात सामे १६१३ मां दवानो व्याध थयो होतो, तेजे तपास करी हती अने तेने जेम जल्दीवामां आव्यु हुँ ते नवा गेशीयाटीक दाय्यध थता नथी, डेह पछु गेशीयाटीक गेरक्षमहेसर दाय्यध थयो हेवातु डेह्यी जल्दीमां हेय तो तो जे नक्षकनाज जेलीसने तेनी अपर आपस्ये तो तेवा गेशीयाटीकने पहडीने काढी युक्तामां आवशे,

आगं आक्षता प्रधाने जल्दीव्यु ते गेशीयाटीकोने जभीन भरीहवानो हक पछु नथी अने जेही, युक्त उपर पसार थमेला छाप्हायी डेपोनोजो, करी जभीन भरीहवानी पछु व्याधी इवामां आनी छे, गेशीयाटीकोने नवा परवाना नहि आपस्यानी इरभास्त सामे सरकार वांचो हिंदीयो होतो अने ए सवाल उपर, ज्या डोमेस्टिक डेह पछु हरे तेट्सीज सरकार पछु आतुर हती, परंतु सरकार एक ज्यापदार संस्था यस्याय अने तेथी राज्यमां रहेनारा संघणायो, तरी वाज्यी वरतन यस्याववाने ते व्याप्तायेली छे,

व्याप्ती व्याप्ते देहांकाल करी देवाना संबधमां प्रधाने जल्दीव्यु ते जे वाद्यो तो य आपस्ये? यु येहुतो ते आप्तो जावांयो आप्तो? जेवी वातो हेव्यी जे डेव्य येव्युती भरेहुं छे, धया हिंदीयो जेवा छे हे ते डॉसवालमां जे जन्मेला छे, तेजोने कहाँ नहि शक्याय, दुरीयामां डेह पछु मुख्य तेजोने देहो नहि,

व्यापारी भरवानामोना संबधमां प्रधाने जल्दीव्यु ते सरकारने वधारे भावीतीनी जरर छे अने गेशीयाटीक वेपारो आप्तो ज्याल तपासवाने एक भज्युत उभीक्षन नीमावानु छे, नेवनालीसे तेमायी, जाए ते लाल जेववावानो हेय ते जेवी वे, पछु सरकारने तो भरी, व्हीहुतो

सामेज लोकतुं छे दमेषा को रियति छे तेथा तो अेहे नेतीने पश्च परवाते क्वाचाते अधी अरनार्ह कृष्ण पश्च नयी केटलाक अेवा प्रभु बोडां छे हे नेतो आणो अशीपाठीक संवाद ही उमाडवा कृष्ण कृष्ण छे, पश्च सरकारी वावळ अेवा छे हे वीज अधी खालोतुं तो समाधान वाप गमुं छे अने वा देवता अशीपाठीक्काने दाखवे वावाना संवादतुं पश्च समाधान वाप गमुं छे.

ते यांचे उपर्युक्त दरभासा पाळी अभी वेवामां आवी होता.

प्रगारव्यो कायदा

केटलाक पुष्टामेला भेदने

भा. जे. भ. शीर्से के लेखे प्रगारना खासु संघटी केटलीक मत इरीना संघणे-उरवन वेलक योरडना प्रभु तरीकीनी वावा लल दीधी छे तेवे उरवननी दीटेलरस काउन्सिलना प्रभु भा. भ. शीर्से केवर अेहे प्रव लाघ्या छे केवा तेवे नाचे प्रभाष्ये अस्नो पुष्टेला छे:—

“ने योरड दोहरे पश्च जातना धूधाना संघेपांच अभी प्रलग्नो—युरोपीयन, नेटीव अने दिंदी—तरह निष्पक्षपात्र रहेवा कृष्णती होती तो ए नवेपांची अस्येक प्रलग्ना प्रगारने हर तेवाजांनी आन अेउनार्ह अने ते पश्च वावा संघाता वापरे सुधेश्वरी प्रलग्नी रहेश्वीना अस्यना योरव्ये क्वावया ए यु वाजपी गण्याय?

इंधारे झुं के गोरी—अंकुरीक्काने—संगवार्थी—रहेवानो अस्य असीक भा. ११-१४-३, याप छे, शु वीज ए प्रलग्नो के जेमने आटे तेवे कहा छो. के योरड अेहे सरणो न अपर्ही उरवा कृच्छे के तेमने पश्च तेव्या अस्य याप छ! ने न थोता होय तो वीक्क ए प्रलग्नोना आवीकीनी यापे योरा अने ठाणानी रहेश्वीना अस्य वाव्येना ताक्षपत्र अपावया ए यु वाजपी छे?

यांने योरडना संघो अेम आरी रीते जाणता होता ए आ हर अधी प्रलग्नोने अेहे संघेप्रेष्ट वावु अहे छे तो तेवायी केटलाक संघोचे पश्च योरडने जुआनीचो होवानी याचा होती ओवुं जाखवा ठार्ता अवी सुखना कृष्ण न करी हो दिंदी अने नेतीने ए जुआनी आपर्ही होय तो आपी याप्ये अवी तेवाने अस्य यापी नेहुंचे?

ओआमा ओधी वावु जुदी जुदी प्रलग्नोनी आपादी अने सुभाकारीनी जाखतेनो निष्पत्य क्वावये अेहे सरकार तस्याची नीमापवां डोहरे पश्च अगीकान के योरडे क्कां पश्च योतपेनो सुधेश्वरी आन अेउन ग्रलग्नी जुआनी वाप्तने, आपी दीधेवा ए अरो? प्रगारने हर ने, रहेश्वीना अस्यना घेस्तु उपरे रेवायो होय तो भारा अत प्रभाष्ये ते ए योरव्ये उपरे रेवाया जाईतो होतो अने प्रगारना पश्च अेहे नहि पश्च ए हर रेवाया जोहेता होता. अराये हे वुरोपीयेनो रहेश्वीना अस्य वीज ए प्रलग्नोना करता धव्यान येता छे.

पश्ची प्रलग्नोना प्लारने हर युरोपीयेनो अस्येन ही देवानो देतु शु चे छे हे नयी अविष्यग्नी भानु युरोपीयेन आवेनेक नोहरी आपवामी आवे? भा. शीर्से

होय तो भारी आन्यता, हात्य तेवी आन्यता, वरवनारो हे अेहेल देखड तो पश्च, अेवा छे, के वीज प्रलग्नोनी अीओ सुधारामां आपता तेशीओने नोहरी मेणवता क्वाचापत कर्त्तवी ए जेवान्याभी छे, अने यु तो अेमल, उमे देख तेशीओने अेवा प्रगार आपवामी हरक यात्रे छे हे वे मेणवता नोहरीनाथी क्वी आप्या राजी काडवान नहि.

वेलंज अेहे दिंदी अने नेतीनी लाला योली जाखती नयी; तेवानी जवरीयातो अने श्ववना अधारय विषे पश्च ते कृष्ण संभवती नयी, तेवे तेने संभववाना योरडे हारीय पश्च करी नयी, अने उपर्युक्त योरडे आ जलीओना विषारे आस्यानो पश्च प्रबल, अमी नयी, शरण, वे जुआनी तेवे वीधी छे ते आवं युरोपीयेनो ज छे.

तेवे वाव्यन वाप इरुन्हुं छे. हुं तेमने पुष्टवानी रेल वाई झुं हे तेवे दुनीपांच अेवा आच पश्च देष्ट जाग्या ए ते देवांग जेरी प्रल. सर्वपिरी होय ते देवांग ए पणार आप्पदार युरोपीयन अीओने अने युवाना वर्गने अपातो हाय योर प्रगार डोणा, अशीपाठीक अने अन्य प्रलग्नोने आपवामी आवीक्काने कायदायी हरक यापवामी आवती होय?

आ आंतीनी तेवे प्रलग्नो—युरोपीयन, नेटीव अने दिंदी—ना श्ववनारी इलीओमा हे व्यवहारीक रियतिओमा जे हुं पश्च संभवता होय तो जुदी वात छे, परंतु तेने वाव्य तेवा वाच्ये अेटवा अधी तेवावता छे हे वे पालग्ने-टोरांगी द्वरक द्वारीय द्वाव्यानारो अने रियतिने वाव्यादृ स्पष्ट करनारे अीने सुधारा वागा अमद्वा प्रवार उरे तो ते नवाच जेवुं नहि गण्याय.

भा. हारेना व्याख्या

विष्या अत्तेवा हुं दर्भा जवान आपता भा. दोहरे लापे छे हे—जुआनी येवानी योरानी सताना संघेपांचमा आरे भी अीने पांच अपतु जोहेते के योरडने साक्षीओने समत करी योवापवानी सता नयी, ए सिवाय प्रलग्नो हुं कृष्ण अीजे नवो युद्धे जेतो नयी, आ देवांग अस्यु जातीना अने वीथ जलीओना योक्कानी हाजरीयी असंभ्य गुंयवण्हो, नहे प्रेक्षी आपष्टे चहु जाखुंकर छीओ, योरडनी हरक, हुं आवी वावु झुं के, वाप्येवा सुधारवानी नयी पश्च कायदानो अपावया ए यु वाजपी छे?

आ अज्ञा संभवेमी आरी योतानी वाव्य विषे हुं वाप्तो वाप्तत लहेराया तेमज आनगीमां जाख्यानी गयी शु अने द्वीरीय जस्तुनीये के “भारा अत प्रभाष्ये जाती, वर्षा के लीजेने योह राज्या चिवाय वाप्तक अमने याटे वाप्तक प्रगारने, सिवांत अज्ञ आपारी अने उद्योगीक संस्थाओने भाटे भज्जुत पायेए छे.

दोरे भा. आरक्षयी हरक जस्तुने ए के स्वाक्षीलेन्डना अविकारीयेवे योरयुगीज मुखडामा योहु द्वापल उरत्ती एहे योरडने पठडेली जस्तुनाय छे, युनीयनमांथी वाप योरयोरी द्वारेन्द्र योरडक तरह जाती होती ए नवेनी तपास यता अेहे एमा एहे योरयुगीज, अने एहे दिंदी येहो होता तेवायी योहु पठडाक ल्हु, एवा आप्या छे हे तेवा पा. ३०००० दुं योहु ए.

'हिंदू' छन्दोग्येनीवी विवेक

हिंदूमा अधिभारोक्ति ने मुक्ति आपनार्थ कृतेनीवी भाषा
के लिए विश्व लैसे लंगावै देखीड़ हुआकर छाँपी गया। इसे इसे
ते प्रसार थाह गए हैं। तभी सार नीचे प्रभावे हैं:-

"तो, १८१६ ना भावीनी ता. ३० जीने अथवा संदर
भाव शुद्ध भराहायी अने ते किम जड़त्य इहं ऐती व्याप्ति
समान्यी है। ऐतीसुरे तेहान भाषणा अथवा शान्ति
लक्षणात आह इहं उरे ते भाषणामु तेनी सामे दीवानी
है। इत्याहारी देख देख पश्चिमी नहि आवी थाह,

ले कामने विषे अदानी अंगी अंगी अंगी प्रभावपत्र आपरो,
इ ते भारप भराहायी अभ्यासाना शुद्धभयी यज्ञेषु है, तो
ले भारप, जप्ता शुष्टि। उन्हुं सिद्ध न यज्ञ थह, लो शुष्टि
शुद्ध भराहायी अंगी अंगी।

इरोप पश्च भाषणाने भारतव दो इतीवान लक्ष्य यज्ञ
है ते लक्ष्य जप्ता शुष्टि भरनर अथवा तो अती देख पश्च
पश्च लक्ष्य रह नहि देख, लैं शुष्टि उपर रहेहो।

भारतव दो इतीवान देखीनी भीवक्तवो अदानरे उपरोग
हैं ते भाषणामु देने भाषणामु दाम भाषणामु आपरो;
जाने तेथी लो दो इतीह नहि आपे ते अदानर नीबो
देवा विश्वीकृत भाव भाषणा तो तेथी पश्च उन्हो दोहा
भरनर भाषणामु आपे शुद्धभयीने आह शुद्धभयामु
आपरो।"

आ भाषणायी श्रीविश्वामीकी हुमतो देख पश्च जानी
आप नहि पहोचे, अथवा तो सरारने देख पश्च भाषणामु
पर भाव चलावहु छो ते देखे पश्च आप नहि पहोचे।

विवेक वही भाषणामुमां

उपर्यु भीत रह गी विश्वामीने दिक्षे भरवार तरही
कर विश्वामी विस्मेन्हे देखी भाषणामुमां रखु हरता पंजामी
जय विश्वामी भाषणामु भाषणामु ते अथवार इत्यानी कृती-
आत विषे विश्वामी अर्थी कृती हुती अने भाषणामु इत्यानी
हुमतो भाव जीनर अभ्यासारीने मुक्ति आपनामे हुमेश
भयो भाषण भरवानी भरह घड़े जे जेवा जापती आपीने
अक्षुण्यु हहु, तेहान जात्युने आप जहां के हुतो हैं,
पंजामान। भाग्याना विषे तपास उन्हारी कृती भाषणामु
अथवार भरवानी जहरीयात विषे जमे ते शुद्धहो आपे तो
पश्च उपरी भरभयारे तरही पंजामु भरवानी भाषणामु आपेता
हुमेशेतो अग्रह जेम्हेदु शुद्ध शुद्धी, इहो के जेम्हेतो तो
मुक्ति जेणीज्ञ जेहो। तेहां आपी आपी हुती के,
कृतीने के विश्वी भाषणीकान भुजानी हुतो जाप विश्वी
ग्राह पश्च आपी भाषण अर्थो नहि। तेहां जापे जारेह अहु हैं
भारतव दो भरवानी कृतीने विश्वामी कृती हुतो ते - विषे
तपास कृती नामहार अथवार जनरतने तो अहु भरवानो विषे
जेणामेहु भरवाने जेहु भुजापीन अने जेहु दिही भाषण-
भावने नीभ्यानी अस्तवो।

जानीय श. अनांगे भुजापी रखु जेही है, तपास
भावनी जापीने रीमेन्हे रेहु जाप लो शुष्टी ज्ञ अहित्यान
भयोने, विश्वामी भुजापी, जेम्हेदु, जेम्हेदु है
हुमेशामी देखीमान देखपत्र जेहु वेपा विषतने जाट जेहु
जापवानी जाप श्रीवीषापालमेन्हे है, पश्च दिहुस्तपानम्

गवरनर भरनर भारतव दो जहो है श. ग्रामतो
भाव आपीने पुंजामान भाषणा विषे शुद्धहो भाषणा अपीनी
तीसो है, तेहो दीपोर अगे ते पहेला ज्ञ डाप्तो 'परार
भरवा ज्ञ तो ते कृतीनी जातोने उथापत इरवा नेहु है।

भालव्यीयाल्लु भाषण

नामहार पंजीया भाषणीयाल्लु ते दिनसे वष्ट ज्ञाह अर्गे
भीवतामीस भीती ज्ञने अग्ने विषे भालव्यीया ज्ञनीक ज्ञा
विषे विवेचन देखु हहु, तेहान भाषणामु शुद्ध ज्ञाने
शुद्ध ज्ञान है।

(१) इत्याहारा सन १७१५, १७४५, अगे १८८८ भा-
आता भाषा प्रसार हुवामो ज्ञान्या हो। पश्च ते दीरेह
पर भरवे भाषणारु दुर्लिङ्ग ३ अ३ नहि, पश्च भुवी भाषण जापी
हती। जेवा जंभीर ग्रसेन्ह छुमारामा भारतव दो अप-
सार ज्ञानामी जाए है।

(२) दिरकोर १८०८ ना दार्यानेहु अम्बे कृती जारेह
हो अप्सेन्ह देखी है। पश्च ते दार्यातो ज्ञानी ज्ञानीया
राम्यानी जातो भील राम्यानो ज्ञेनेनी उपर रूपावानी
हती ते वष्टते प्रद्यामो ज्ञानी हैं। ज्ञानी भावन विग्रह
पुरी श्वा पंछी ते कृती वेहार दिही ग्रेनाने धारु पंछी
ज्ञान ते उत्तरानी भाषणामु पश्च नहि होये।

(३) भैरवर्षं भाषाव ज्ञ दुरेह है, ज्ञाने ज्ञानील भाषामां
पंजामामी पुं वन्यु अने अंगो भांभाना जहोर भरवामो
तंथा ते पंछी ज्ञ दायहो रेहु भरवामो दिरकोर व्याप्तियो
परली जप्तो छे नहि? पश्च ते भांभानी कृतीकृत विषे
हो ले विजतवार सवाहो तेम्हेपुछ्यां हैता तेना ज्ञान
ज्ञेनेहो आपा नथी, श. जेन्तरु जिवा शाहु पुछ्यने
पश्च तपासे भरवी ज्ञाना दिरकोर अटकाया है। जाग ज्ञानी
हुक्कीती अलावे आता जापहाने देख ज्ञानीनी ज्ञानीयो
सरवार देम हैं ही?

(४) ते पंछी अस्ततसरमो, भरवामो अने उक्तरानव्यापामो
ने ज्ञानीलहार भरवामां आप्या है। ते विषे पंजीत्यमे
संपत दीक्षा कृती है, अने अंगस कृती दीक्षा भारतानी
विष्टा भरवानी नदर भरवानी पंछी जे विषे आपी वताव्यु
हैं। आलंदेहार आजीवानो, ग्रेहितरीने, वज्ञानो अने
वेपारीज्ञाने होहे जेही भरवारी जरियाम रस्ता उपर्यु
जावेता जेम्हेतो लंध ज्ञाना आप्या जे विषे पश्च विगतिवार
विवेचन देखु हैं।

(५) ते विश्वामी विस्मेन्हे कृत्याव्यु है ते भारतव दो
अभ्यास भरवानी कृतीयात विषे तपास उन्हारी कृतीयो
निष्ठाये आपरो, आप ज्ञेण पांपारुप कृतीकृत पुरवार यज्ञ
नथी ते पहेलान अभ्यासानो युक्ति आपनानी शी कृतर
है। असुह व्यक्तित्वो उपर आपेह परवानी तेहानी प्रभाव
न हती, पश्च अपी जिवाज्ञा पंक्तामो अने जे जिमनी
भुसाह हैं।

(६) आ ज्ञाने दूसरे प्रसार भरवानी भाषा ज्ञर पश्च
तंथी, अलार शुष्टीमा देखायी छुटेला देख भाषुते
सरवाना अभ्यास आपे द्योगो भाज्याव्यु ज्ञानामां नथी,
पंजामामी देहो जेम्हेदु ज्ञान भाषणीत विषा है, तेहो
आपा देस ज्ञाने भरवानी कृतीय भाषण पश्च न है; अने जो

ડોઈ એવી હિંમત કરે તો જેમણે ધૂક આપ્યો કામ કર્યું
એ જેમને ડોઈ નાસાખીએ બિક્ષુ પણ ન કરે.

(७) શિક્ષાઓની તપાસ કરવાને બે ન્યાયપીશેને નીમયાયુદ્ધ આપનાર હે એ સુતોષકારક હે, પણ તેમનો નિર્ણય છેવટનો જ મણારો હૈ વે સરકારને બાલગણ્ય રૂપે કેખારો એ લાલુપાની જરૂર હે.

(c) ને માધુસોની બિલદતને આરથથ હોની કરુંમાટ
દ્વારાન તુંદેસં પહોંચેલું એ તેમને વાયરતર આધનાંડું કાં
કાયદામાં અનુભૂતું એ. પણ ને નિર્દેખ આખુસોના જાન
અથ એ તેમના આધિતોને સરકારે કંઈક આધાર હોય ન
આપવો જોઈએ.

(६) आ पीड़ियां इसमें उत्तर उपर दिखा रहीने प्रभु
भूतने मात्र आपका अन्तर अनें राजा प्रधानी चंद्रमे द्वाका
समझाव उत्तर थाक ते भाटे आँ कमठो उक्तवी शापवाही
विनांति पंडीतलाले अरथासने गायी हुयी।

આ પદ્ધતિ કારકારે નારહથી જાને મળ નારહથી હવીયા
બંધ આપ ગત હેવાતો થી. સંદૂતો સુધારો હથી જાનો, અને
ગામદે રણ કરવાની જાતો કેટદ જોએ ભર્વાયામાં પ્રકાશ
કરવાની પરવાનગી કાબ્લાઓ કાબ્લી હઠી.

અરચાપત્રીશ્વાને

तुनीचनना खुदा तुदा आगेमध्ये असेहे नाहाना नाहाना
अडूणांनी भाटीजो अने भेणाच्याबोना रीपोरटी आ पत्र
उपर असें सुधी जोडवांया कैप्टन उक्केले असें तेमाना सेवा
आमे अधा रीपोरटी आने तेने अडूणांना कै तो पने भातर
अगे छापते आव्यास भाजे. सरदू अविष्यामी ए रीपोरटे
हवल दृष्टिगती के आहारांना हरे अथवा अंगुष्ठ नाहाना
पवेनी साकारी हरे तेवा रीपोरटेने स्थान आपलिंगी आवश्यक
नाही. कांगे श्रवणी असरवे असे नव्या हे असंज्ञाने अंगे
उन्नेक्षण आवासा असेली नव्या हे तेव्हाचा भेणावडांबो अंगे
नारखां हे कौटीज भाजे. अडूणी अस अने भेणावडांबो याच
ए कृच्छवा भेण्या उक्केले रीते आहेमध्ये दिवारी
कडक उक्केले वज्ह कौणी असेही जेवा नाहाना अडूणा हैत्य
तो ते व्याप्ति देणार्नु के अहादु सामान्य अडूण फेल तेनी
जवाहरलरीजो असे जेवा जिल्हे हरे कृठ उक्केले खरंतु तेजेनां
आमंजी भेणावडांबो अने दृष्टिगतीमध्ये नाहीरात आपलांयी
प्रभाने असू कृच्छवा फुस्तो नव्या देवा दूर अंदरूपते पश्च कृच्छवा
वाता नव्या. आ असरव्यायी अविष्यामी जेवा आनंदी भेणावडां
बोना रीपोरटे अने अपीलु टूटिंग से आते असा
मडजेजे लहोरे प्रभाने वाजाना के उक्केले असू असे क्रमां
हरे असर सेवाव्यायी असाव्या हरे अविष्यामी तेवा ग्राह वाले अहोरे
व्यक्तित हे आजेवानने असू अपीलु हरे देवी नोंद दिवामे
कृठी पश्च नाही तुकडाव्यायी अगे प्रवत्त डीरीमु.

અધ્યોપત્રીએ ને કૃત ગણ દખાવું ગોડાં તે થાં
અધ્યરાયી, શાહીની દાળની બેઠક બાલું દ્વારા દખાપણું
અમે જેણે ખને દુર્ગ હો તોંક દને ખાન કાપી શકારો
અમે દેમાંથી ખાયન નિર્માણ હો તો કાપી શકારો.

ప్రమాద

અરચ્યા પત્ર

କୃତ୍ୟ ପଦାନ୍ତର

નોટાનીરણમંદ્યો મી. રોખ રસૂહ ચરદુરીને ઓડ મેરાએવ
અમારી ઉપર પણી મોકાબો કે કેવાળ તોંકે ટેક્કિં
સંસ્કરનના ઉપર ક્રુષી રહેલા વાદળ વિસે ખાન એચેતી
કોઈય આર્થિકના મુસ્લીમ આધુનો તે અને પ્રીવાઇટના
સવાલ વિસે હજુ કુષી જુધ રહા છે તેને માટે ખેડ દ્વારાંથી
છે. અને એથી દુઃખસત કરી છે કે આ દેશના મુસ્લીમ
આધુનો કે સંચાલ વિસે ગ્રોટેસ્ટ હિન્દુપવંસે જેહ દિવસ નકી
કરી ધ્રુદ્યો રોજગાર કાઢે કરી મેઠ અવલો. ગોકાર હુર સે
તેની કાઢસ અવસ્થા લાગુકારું નીવસો. અને હુર હેઠના
સાપણું હભદીનેની વાહનના કાપણે ખેંચી જોકનતની કારો
ફાખદો બેકારી કરું.

દક્ષિણ આર્પ્રિયાના હિંદુ સત્ત્વાદ વિરો ધર્મભરી હિંદુસ્તાન
માં જાં સત્ત્વાદ જીવન ખેડી ચાહી. રહેલી કીલગાંધી વિરોતે ખ્યાળ
એ જો છે ખ્યાળ કર્યાયે છે કે અહિંતી અરકારે ખ્યાળ ખ્યાળ
ખ્યાળતો રહ્યું હતો ઉથણું માણસોમાં આપણને નિરાશાજ
મળ્ણ જો. કેવારે તે જીવે છે કે હિંદુની ધીલાડી હિંદુ પદ્ધતિ
જાણી નથી રેણી આપણે જણત જણાઈ કરનું જે જો
કિરણમાં ભી ચાંપી જાને વિલાયતમાં ચી. પોલાઝી આપણાં
મહેનતને ટેકો મણે એવા આપણે, પણ વા બૈનામા એસેન્ટાની
કર્યા જોઈયી નથી.

દુર્લાંડથી હિંદુ પાછા રેલા આગેવાનો

મુખ્યમાંથી ‘નુરેલીયા’ વાગ્દાની સ્વિફ્ટ હારો વિનિતાયથી વાળેવાન જોન. ડી. સુરેન્દ્રનાથ બેનર્જી નાને વિનિતાયથી પ્રતિનિધિત્વંડણના સંભાળ ડી. ડી. રૈય. તથા હેમચલ
દીકાંદા પ્રતિનિધિત્વંડણના ચલાચલ ડી. ડી. ડી. રૂપભાઈ
આસ્ટ્રેલિયા. માદાની શરનાતમં અન્ધકારો હિતાર્થ હતો. એ
નંબે રૂપભાઈનોંની એસોસ્યુઓર્ડ પ્રેસના. પ્રતિનિધિ. તરફથી
દેનાનેથી ખુલાકાત. કરમિયાન તચોયો દ્વારાવિલા નિયારોને
સારાથ નાંબે પ્રમૃદ્ધ છે:-

એપ્રિલ, ૩૦૧૮-સુરેન્ડરનાથ પોનરાણાંને જલ્દીઓ કરી
હુક્મદારી સુધારાની ચેતનાનાં ખાંખભાઈ અનીધી કૃત્તિ
ગતેંબાં પ્રતિનિધિત્વદારે, અગેલી તુઠના પ્રમાણમાં કંગોળ
દીલાયાથને, અસરાદારક અનાવવામાં હથી ઉછુપ રાખી
નહીં, અગાઉ કદી પણ તે જોટથી અખત તદ્વારીની હથી
લીધી રેખી આ, તેને કંગોળમાં લીધી હતી.- એ કાગ ઉપરોક્ત
વિશેષ કરણ પણ અનુભવાની હતી તે એ હે પ્રતીક સરાજન્યની
ચર્ચાઓની અભિપ્રાય હી તે, ચુંબ હિંદુઓ જોણી કે
અસ્થાયોની શીખલંઘી ડરયા માટે હિંદી અધ્યાત્મને જે જોડ
કરીની નીચી હતી કેસે કે અનુભાવ જીવામાં જીવા
હોય, કે ખાંખભાઈ સે જુદે, રિપેર કરી અસરાદારન
નોંધ્યો કે

पुराणे नदी वेदान्त के अधीन प्रभु शुक्रानि तथा प्रिय
कर्त्ता अने आपना इपुरात् अप्यन्यं च वासानो द्वारी वापस्या
आपनानी ठीक्यां च वाप्ते द्वारी च तेजान्त ठिक्यां अथा-

मेजवी हुती अने भी, गो-ट्रेन्युने बापचू करना नीतर्थी हुना। पछु परिस्थिती सुखेह परिवहनमां तेच्चा दैकाष जगायी तेमने बहु भी, बारहस रोपनदले हाजर थाँ बापचू आप्यु हुँ। तेमां हाजर रहेला एक लीजरल सूधे गेवा अत उभ्यार्थी होता ते अही हाजर रहेला दिंदीनो लेवा ज दिवावानो हिंदमा होय अने अही अपापका बापचू प्रभावे तेमानी भागशी अने लागशी होय तो हिंदो जोभमदार राज्यांतेमार लोप्यामा माटे भीडीय प्रलम्बे भगवर थुं कोइन्हे, ते कियाय भीउ धर्शी जगावेह थाँ हुती।

बांझां वसानी छरसाभीमाने भेलवेली लम्ब समानु प्रभुभरथान भी, सुरेन्द्रनाथ ऐनरलने आपवामां आव्यु हुँ ते ए समामा तुरटरथाना, लागला, पडे ते विश्व तेम ज, डैन्टेन्टीनोप्या फूरदाये जाय ते विश्व कम्पन वाहे। उडावनारी उराल पुस्तर असो होतो।

जायुता अग्रेण वरतमानपत्रकारी भुलाडातो लेवामां आपी हुती अने तेसानी समझ हिंदनी भागशीयो जागूँनो लानो। प्रलम्बत हेलवाहु, डाम आगण, आलापदामां आव्यु हुँ, अगाडिना करता हुवे लउनां वरतमानपत्रो हिंदो प्रसो दिये विशेष खान देला थाता छे। प्रत्रकारो एक हेलाइनां प्रतिनिधिमां भुलाडाते अवता हुता अने भुलाडातना अहेलाहा ऐन-वेस्टर जाऊँयन, तेली नुअ, पोलमेलगेलेट तथा सु-उ भेल्डरवर वगोरेमा छपाता क्वाता दैक्करनी बेन-स्सीना दिक्कर, अने तेली टेलीयाह प्रत्रना भावितमां विनित पक्षना प्रतिनिधिमंडणना भानमां आप्युनो भेलाप्तो हर्यो होतो।

पालभना अथांत भानभामां लानी उराल वापरेली झाप्ताह सभ्यां चाताप्तामेलु च्यान, भेलवामां आव्यु हुँ। वणा भी, गो-ट्रेन्यु साथे पछु डेल्हीड वार मुलाडात लाँ वातवित कर्ही हुती अने सधाना हेहायोने भापी आपवा तथा तपास भाटे स्वतंत्र उगीयन नीमवानी भागशी हरवामां आपी हुती।

“तेली टेलीयाह” अगाडि भी, गो-ट्रेन्युनी येज्जनानी विश्व अत धरावतुँ हुँ; पछु हते तेली दियासो देवव्या छे। तेली एक हेलमां अम पछु लभ्यु छे के तो, २८ भी ओगस्ट्यु वयन पलाहु लेहुन्हे अने मुल योजनामो दशविला सुधारथी आप्यु तो न ज गलनुँ लेहुन्हे, भामहो आसाजनको छे अने स्थिति सविष्कारक लाभे छे। एकहरे अविष्य उन्हया क्षणाप्य छे, भी, गो-ट्रेन्युनी, संयुक्त हिंदीनी अने दोरड सेलप्पेरननी सेवामानी लारे स्तुति करी हुती।

भी, डै. सी. देवे जाण्यु हुँ ते उगीयना रिपोर्ट हिंदी तरसेथ्यां संतोषप्रद निवडे अम लाभे छे, जे ते तेनी विश्व एक न्हानुँ भेडो छे ते नहुतरहप्पे छे छता आपचू सधाना पहो भानो एकत्रतामी आपचू, भावोक बहाडाता रहीशु तो ते फाली थाँ तेम लागतुँ नथी।

भी, सी. दी. रामस्वामी आपचू जाण्यु हुँ हुँ हिंदी हिंदी उंडलाड गेला सधाना प्रतिनिधिमंडणमे, पछु साह डाम करेलु छे। पछु तेमा विनितपक्षना प्रतिनिधि भुलनुँ “भेलेनाइजेशन” सहिती करुस हुँ, संयुक्त “कुगीटीनी आतरी थाँ छे हिंदनी भागशीमेना संभेद्यां एकहरे हिंदो लिज लिज पहो एकमत छे, दुण भरदा

हरतो उंडुक्ता हीटी उंधड पछु अधिकार आप्तो अने हिंदी सरकारनी पालण लक्ष्यनारी भलामलो २६ अदी जेवी अने भाजी छे।

हिंदनी भालनीक अदीयातो

हींदी आगेवानोने लाला लक्ष्यपत्राधनी आपीह

भूँगांड अगेला हिंदी आगेवानोने एक खुल्हा पन लाला लक्ष्यपत्राये लम्हो छे अने ते घोरघे हौनीहलमां प्रगट हरया भाटे भेडलवामा आव्यु होतो ते पत्रमां भास छरीने हिंदी प्रलम्बुँ ध्यान भेलवामा आव्यु छे, तेमां भेतु जश्वाप्यामा आव्यु छे के :—

आज ३५ वरस थ्यो हेवी देवामां तमो आयना एक लाठ्यांक तरीके तमोने देवामी बोडीड नेहरीआयो भाटे तमाङ ध्यान भेलवामी हुँ राम लड़ छुँ। डामकाजनी इठीमां अने सुधारानी येज्जना वाशे आपचू वचे अमे तेवी भतहेरी हेय तोपच आपचू असल तेम तोँ एकज छे, अने आपचू असलां आपचू देशे दुन्हाना धीलां मुखो साथे भानकरी जग्या आपाव्याने धिंडीये छीजे, आजे दुनीयाना मुलको अडेक साथे घेवा धापा संभंधमां आवे छे के लालमां दुनीयाना उणवाप्या मुलडाना अहेर अतो उपर अभियामण्या थाँ थाँ नही।

भेरीडामां आजे, दोळांदा, “भाडवामीक” अने आसीक पत्रो सधाना हीह भाटे डाईने डांध लालांज रहाया छे, हेवरस बेल्लसवेयरमां पछु हीह भाटे डेलाह धसिरा यामा छे, अभेरीडामां सेनेटामां सेनेटर रीड जे भापच आप्यु हुँ ने, सार पल अने भेडलवामां आव्यो छे, सेनेटर रीडुँ भाट अने अभेरीडामा-प्रत्रवालामेना भतो उपरसी तेज्जोहु दीह, भाटेनु अलालुपचुँ अते गेसमल्लुती अतावी आपे छे, होइ, तेनी भीवरथी, तवारीभ, तेनो राजदानी कारबाह, तेनी आरथीक स्थीती जे सधानां परो उणवाप्या दुन्हु लज्ज अलालु छे।

अभेरीडामां जेवा हुँ अप्ये देवोज में भारी साथे लेजो संभंधमां आव्यु तेमोने तथा हीही वा भीउ डेमना भोजोने भुल्हु छहुँ हुँ ते अने जरभनीनो भण अने भानायारी उपर सहेल पछु भीधास नथी, भानगी डेन-हरसेमां पछु जे भारी देहायोने पछु तेमव छहुँ हुँ अने तेज, अत भापामां तेमव अहेर आपचूमां पछु अहेर छहुँ हुँ।

भयुयोरकमा योमस जे, तीव्रे जरभन-हिंदु छ्यवत्रा भाटे याप्तालानी तपास, “हीही हुती जाने तेथी ते हीवयालमा योही हीहु आगेवानोनी धरपृष्ठो थाँ अस्ती,

योप्ती अने योतानीयो में प्रगट छ्यो छे ते तथा भापचूमां जे सधेका खुलासो, फरयो, छे, अहाराल्योन भद्धयी आपचूने खुल्याप्यु भणये अम हुँ भानतो, नथी अने हीही आव्यु पछु नथी, परदेशीयी राजदानी वा लालहरी भद्ध उपर भद्धो राज्यानी हुँ वीरप छुँ परदेशीयी ग्राम धीर लापायो, फरयो तो तेथी भीयी सरकारनां चुक्का उपर उंधड असर थाँ अम हुँ खुल

मानतो नयी:- पर्यं हीनी क्रियानी आशाओं तरह परदेश वाणियों जैसे नजर रखे छे जे वात हीने मुट्ठीपछ्ये भेगवान आठे भवी देखी रोने पक्षे ट्रेड आये छे, दुन्याना भत तरह आपके ऐहरकारी बतावी लगता नयी, आ धामना संबंधमां ग्रेट थीटन अपरहेंड अने थीटीस बहेन-साहतना थीन मुलडोमां परेलां भामेआं जे छाँच पुरुष धान आपुं न थुँ ते भाटे हुँ, भरेपर चरमाइ हुँ, एम भारे छाँच छर्खु लोधजे, आपके ले छाँच हीनु ते ते नमुँ पर भने शोधु छे, लहरान आपवा आठे आपके भवती दीनों उपरोक्त थेर्ड विशी, वभत अने नाकुनों आपके पुरतो भोण आपयो नयी, आकुनी हुनीयो आपके भाटे हुँ पारे छे, वे उपर आपके मुद्दव धान आपुं हुँ नहीं जाके आकुनी हुन्या आपके भाटे हुनी परवतीज न होय एम आपके वस्ता छीजे, जे रीते आपकुने पछ्ये नुक्सान थथुँ छे, हुन्या आपकों तरह थीकारनी नजरथी लुके छे, दीनी तवारीज, छद्यो, डेणवस्तीभानी भने आपकी आशाओं भाटे तेजो घोडा अने वीचीत भतो वापि छे अने ते भाटे आपके तेजो दोप इच्छ शापिए नहीं, भारत के भरे रस्ते तेजो दोस्तानी आपके भीवुकुल ऊरोक भाई नयी, अने तेथी आपके तेजोतुं भत आपकी वीश्वनी ज्वा हीकुँ छे.

इसारी वीकानहना भाँग भाटे तेजों आवार भानवाना आपकुने द्वेष भरेहु छे, तेजों दोन्याय टांगोर, अने थीजेसोरीक्ष सेवायीनो पर्यं उपकार भालवो, जेधजे हु तेजों दुन्याना डेणवापवा भाँगोमां आपके भाटे चेक्स भान चेहा दर्खुँ छे, अमेरीकन थीजोसोरीस्टेने शांखारी आपकी लोधजे हु तेजों वीसीय वीसांटनी लागवधी उद्धाः ३ यी ५ वरव थप्पा हीनी आशाओं थेडिआं लहरे हरी छे अने हीद भाटे अमेरीकन प्रभावुं भत व्हापवाने तेजों देणवा के जेटला भाटे आपके तेजों अंतरक्षथी आवार भानीपे छीजे अने आस कीते ते आनु ते जेने तेजों आ लाभकी चेहा हरी छे तेजो आवार भानीपे छीजे, लडाइ दृम्यान आपके डेल्वांड कारचो अने चंजेजो नीवे, हाँ हरी छी चक्का नहीं को, लाप्तना अनुसने आपकी स्थीती उपर नमुँ अश्वगुँ ताख्युँ छे, हे मुखी आपके व्हु अने व्हु सारा आप उपर भान भानवानुँ छे, तमो अगेजोतुँ ध्यान इँ वीचुँ हक्काभेमां लपेती भानतो उपर येंवा गुँगुँ छे, ते उपर आस वीचार करनाने हु तेजों अरज इँ व्हु अने तेजो धान हीद आवो ते आगमज ते चीजों दाँच चेपक नीमाल करेहो भेवी हु आशा राखुँ हुँ, ग्राहा आश्वा फ्लेवो तमो थेडानो उदाय, अमेरीका ज्ञानो व्हात भग्गो, ले तेम व्हो तो तेजों लांनी मुखाकूनो पुरतो अद्दो भग्गो शारख के हुन्यानी स्थीतीने अमुनो तभास जातमा धक्का दखारे थरो, अमेरीकोनी ध-डीजा हेमरव थीज तमो भाटे पर्यं भुव्वी छे अने, छाँच पर्यं पक्कानी दरक्कर त अदां तेजो तेजो धक्का आवकर आपके तपारी भव्यअंत सूक्ष्म अने सूपदाकारक लेनावाने जेजो नवती डेवेल छीकुँ, वा मुखडमा तमो दुन्याना तभास देणवा प्रतीनीधीजो, डेणवस्तीजो हु अने परेलां संबंधमां आपको, अने तेजों भ्रव्वोमां ज्वा धगद तमो तेजेना मुखडोनी स्थीती वीजे गान भेवतरो, हुन्यानी तभास भजने

धनती जेठेजो, अने अपरेवे लगता भयडो आ भुव्वोमां छे के ले द्वेष आतु चेणवण चलावे छे, डेणवस्ती आपे छे अने उपणा तपास राखे छे, द्वेष भरकारनी जेक प्रवाली-सीटी शुरो छे के ज्या सरकारना भाला भरवे उणवणी आपवामां आवे छे अरेवर भारते द्वारवानो भया लहर भतो तपाखवामां आवे छे, जो लगवान्ह भरकारो ते भाडे करे तो आनंदी भ्रव्वोमां जेज-न्सीजो, व्हु तेजी नक्क ते द्वे हु ले भुव्वोमा उपर आवार भेव्वोमा भाषुँ हु ते आ छे, नयेहेंड, तेजों आपको जेरीसमां आपके ज्युक्ती दीदी भव्वो भाटे-जेक शुरे द्वाख्वु लोधजे, ते भव्वो, उपर हीदी अमलादार अने हीदी नोक्से राख्वा जेहु अने जेहु के भुव्वोमां रद्दा होय अने नजो लीये भाहीतमार देप, पर्यं द्वेष डेणवो अक हीदी आमलादार तो अवे डेवो जेधजे के जे हीदी आपतोनो नीवो, क्लो अने अनुलवधी हरी थां, जे ब्युरो, तरहपी के अमर भग्गे ते भरी अने आरेवत्तान जेधजे अने तेमां लुध्व, अथु लेहु अने नहीं, आ भुव्वो वणा वेपारी भव्वोमां भयडो तरीहै पर्यं काम लाग्यी छाँचो ज्वे ते आताओ अरेवर यसावामां जेहु तो तेथी परदेश साथे चीर्पा रीत आपात अने नीकायान वेपर आपके सेडवाह्यी हरी चाप्पो, अने लालमां परदेशान भालुभेथी अनेहु र्हेवीन जे नहीं आप छे ते अची थां, भारी भातो छे के जे जेपांजो अरेवर करेवार यसावामां आवे तो व्हात ज्वा धक्का इमदो याप.

लाल, चेहीनभरो, उमलील, डेवो, इलीय आदिका अने जेवेत्या डेवरात आपके न्युमेरक, चीकाजो, सेन्सन-सीसेन, तेजोंजो, श्रीमद्भाध अने पेरीसमां, पर्यं जेव्वा प्रवालीसीटी अप्पुरो राख्वा जेधजे, आ भुव्वो आपकी राज्यादी, अने आरथीक आशाओं लहरे तरी, तेजो लाखावु भालार पां, हीदी, आपतोपर लाप्तवा आपे अने सीरेमा अने रेवेज भायतो पुरी भाटे डेवर्व भरेही अने धीउ भुव्वो जेहु तरीहै तंभाय पर्यं भार भन भुव्वात तो खुरी योधेली जारी छे, पहेली भुव्वो, व्हां भव्वो पुरी भाटे अने वीलु भ्युरो तेजो देखावो तरे, तेजो जेधजे तो साथे भग्गो ज्ञाम, तरे पर्यं तेजो जेहु भ्युरोमां जेहु अहू राड नहीं.

हीदी आतो उपर व्हु हीदीजो चेपारीजो लभ्वी जेधजे अने ते दुन्याना थीन देशोना उपयोगमां जेत्वा जेधजे, आ चेपारीजो भुव्वोपमा अने अमेरीकानी जुदी जुही भुव्वोपीयन भाषामां प्रगट जेही जेधजे ते चेपारीजो भुव्वोप चेप्पव्वा भाटे हीदमां आपवामां आवे ते सारी रीत अने चारों झाँगो उपर धीपनी आपकी चेपारीजो चाव्यानु भाटे टांगो जेहोमां उत्ताह लाववा भाटे भाज्युन डेवरो जरी जेधजे, आपकुँ लाप्तवा दुन्यामां भेवी लालभेवीजोभां दाख्व फ्लव्वा अने जेहो ते भरीदाह भग्गो दोप तेजो नेस्ता धु जेही रीते ते भालार पांवो, जेही रीते भग्गो जेजेवामा भाटे धु जेही भालुभेथी तरहपी अरजुओ, मणो छे अने जेक उत्ताह भग्गो भेवी लालभेवी जेहो जेपारन रीझु, छ-डीपन रीझु, हाँदुस्तान रीझु, लीझ, न्यु छ-डीया, टीप्पुन, याप्पेज जेहु छ-डीया, गोम्बे हाँ-डीय, वंगाली, हीदु अने भुव्वोपमा भार भने पत्रीजो ए पत्रोने लालभग्गु हरी छे.

हिंद अने दुन्याना डेणवापवा मुखडी व्हयो जेक तल

हिंदी अवधीने देखते। करनारी गोपन्यु और हड्डी लेधारी, तार भारहते तेम अलू रसि अपरै लेहलवारी गोपन्यु, यसी लेधारी। — आइ अलशुत् भरत के हुनीयाना लुहु लुहु अगलना अद्वित्ये गोताना अपरैपनी सापन्य, भारे चपला छापाओं कमे शिपानीया बालाओं कावे भरी काज हड्डु लेधारी, हुनीयाना शील देसी लेहती अलरो लेंगेहा छुट्टीनो। तरखी अणती छारे जाम वरी डेटलीक गोने गोनी के केनो लगाओ लगालीक अनुलव भरे अने देखर्हा प्रेमक थतो छाँची वालवारी, हाँच ते भला छाँच नहीं।

— हिंदू जाये शाकाओ अने ग्रीष्मारोनी अहसायत्वी करवानी गोपन्यु परदेशनी युनीवरसीटीकी। अने खाल छरीने अमेरीड़न मुनीवरसीटीकी। साये गोपन्यु करी लेधारी के लेम तेबा लगान साये करे के अने लांडी लगाउ अनेती जाये करता हता।

महोमेहनोने अपील

भारा भुखीम बाल्लोने—ओह जाल कहना गायु छुँ, अमेरीकार्मा छरसाम अने छस्त्रार्मा छुल्लोने भाटे के गोहु भरु धरावनाम। जावे के ते गोहु भरो लेट्हु हुआ गेहु अमुँ के तेट्हु भारी भुखारी हरभीगान, ल्लाय भरो अमुँ नयी, तमो चीनके लेपन अने हिंदुना छोड़ो जावे भीतारी धरावना हुरो, पथ भारी खांच वसनी भुखारीर्मा डोहु पथ जेवा भाषनना असांगभार्मा जावो। नयी के छरसाम अने छरसार्मा डोहो भाटे सारं शिल्लो होय; टरकीक बाहेनशाहतने लगती भाल्ला उपर भरो ओह भुखीम भीत्र साये तहरारो थहु छती असेहु, लेह भाल्लानु तरी तरखी भेलनारे ते वर्षते केवी कठोरी दीते तहरारो करी के तेनीज सामे भीक्कुल भरत हरवाहु गहु, टर्हीनी आपत् पथी अराय थहु के अने भुखलगान डोहोने इस जेवे कुणा; अने कुनेथी रजु छरवो लेधारे के लेथी शोडाहु दील तेबो तरह अंगाय, लेवडे भारी सुखना भुखल भारी भीत्र जेवो। अने के गोहु भरत भीलभार्मा गेहु हुहु ते गोउ हरभने हुलायु, पथ खापरे ते लेहलाल जेलनारे हो।

— हिंद्ला भुखीम आजेवानेनी हरक के है तेबोजे गोताना धर्मना वेपाक, अनुलानी भोलनारोजोने हुनीयाना लुहु लुहु भाजेगां राखवा लेधारी, हिंद्ली जायाय भेलभार्मे द्यातनातोनो तहावत छोड़ी हर्हु छरसाम भाटे भालु नाम रेणवताने अने लेस भील धरभना आधुसोने है वाजपी, हिंद्लाहु भगो के तेम छरसाम भाटे अधु भेलभार्मी डेहेय हड्डी लेधारी, पथ भुखलगान आहुजोजे जेवे, फेला। डारेगु हड्डी लेधारी अने को तेबो तेम हड्डुर्मा भुखरो तो तेबो तेबोने गोटो जापम छे, जापम।

— आ पत्र लेहा, हांसायु धर्हु गेहो के, भीलु धर्ही आपतो के वे लालार्मा हु आपू छहतो तथी, आ पत्रतो लभनार डालु के ते तरह लालु धान त शाहर्मा हु तेबोने तेबोनी सुखनालो, लालु धर्हु, जाल भालवताने अरक छहु छुँ।

— लालक्केटनाला छिंदुओंके दिलालो, छित्कूप भालु भालवतानी हिल्लो, हुतो, जे वेपाल्ये उपराहु उतो, पाल्लि, पुँ-पुँ नी रुक्म थहु हटी के छ. एवो नो निकाह अवहे लेहलवार्मा भारी छे, वीक्करनेना, छिंदुओंनो अने भालवत भुखलगानी अरक छहु छुँ।

“तमहे अहरो न दाढ़ने”

अहे! मुज देखिल-धुमो। वर्हे लग्यो न हरो, तमहारे छित वाको तो तमहे अहरो न दाढ़ने, जमतमो झाँयी छहारो लम्हो एव लालु के, के शुक्लाने के धुधुँ; तमहे अहरो न दाढ़ने, करोड़ो लालो थिआ लीवी द्वाहु धुप्पाणी; कुपाप भाडाभडि के, तमहे अहरो न दाढ़ने, धुवारी भालुभिडतनी, धरारी लेम धधारी, के के के लालु तेपी, तमहे अहरो न दाढ़ने, धहु भद्रमालु के द्वाहु धुलावे लाल पैतान, वहाने धुधु अपहुपहो; तमहे अहरो न दाढ़ने, जलु भन जादो गोतानु, अने निज लाल धधारु, प्रतिगा लधु छिहो के “अमहे अहरु” न दाढ़ने।

— श. नाना अक्षरारु

गाहुकोने चीनंती

गाहुकोने अमे विनति छिल्लो छाँगे के तेबोने आ अरासेथा कंध पथु पुरतडा रंजवा लेप तो, लुमेथा पुरतडो लीभत साथी भीड़ी गोडसी, वी. वी. वी. अंजाल-नाराजाने पुरतडा भेलवार्मा आपरो तालि, उभो तेवा रीत भेलवारी अमारो भेड़ो धपत जाय के ले, अमारो रद्दा धेवान नानो होवायी जेवो, अभने धिसातो, नवी अने भीलु लेम हरती धर्हु पथी पथते अमारे नुकसानी उक्सपी पुढ़े।

— श. नाना, छ. व्हो,

बीवीध सभाभार

— हांसु आक्किना देनाहु उल्लु वहासु भर्हिलान्देहोपां हिंदू अते अमेरीका के ले धुधुँ हुता, लेहुंदे ८८ शालिंगना आक्किन लेपे के चाहुँ छुँ।

— लेहालीसभरगनी छाँचीया भीत्र भंडजनी ओह गौठी तो, उनीना अंडजना सेहेटी भी, सालकार्ह लुलभार्ह ल्लोह जता होवायी तेना भालमी छुणी हती। ल्लोह ल्लुवे के के हुनी वरसव लीडो, धुधुपेत्तुगेन्द्र सोलापटीया अहुम जारीमे लक्ष्मसुं हुतु के ५०००००००० रुपा लोहाने गोसी भगाओ, जासे धुक्क छरवासे गोतानी तहावरो लालवानुं कहे हरकुं के, तेबो आक्किने भारेहु भेलवत भुखलगानी अरक छहु छुँ।

— तीलझेत्तना अहे “हिंदी”, तरही भी, भाधीना अपथम भाके यी, २-३ भेलवार्मा भारी के,

— नुयोरामा ता रे लीजे १०००. लालेती केहे अहीम भगी छती के लेमते तेबोने लेही लेही “प्रोफ. क्लार्क वाल्ल” नामनी रट्टमर लेहेतुं पहेलु वहायु आसु लेपानी उलपशी छरवार्मा भारी हती, ल्लोह ल्लुवे के के हुनी वरसव लीडो, धुधुपेत्तुगेन्द्र सोलापटीया अहुम जारीमे लक्ष्मसुं हुतु के ५०००००००० रुपा लोहाने गोसी भगाओ, जासे धुक्क छरवासे गोतानी तहावरो लालवानुं कहे हरकुं के, तेबो आक्किने भारेहु भेलवत भुखलगानी अरक छहु छुँ।

દુનયી ફરતો તા. ગુરીનો તાર. જણાવે છે : 'ટાઈલ ઓહ ઈંડિયા' કષે છે કે ઈંડિય આફિલાના હિંદીઓના સરાબની તપાક કરવાને નીમાનારો કથીયની હુદ્દુરવા ફરતી વધારે અર્થાત રૂખવામાં આવી છે. હિંદી સરકારને એ પત્ર અરજ કરે છે કે તેણે ખણીખણ ખરકારને કથીયના કાર્યક્રમમાં સુખીન મારાવતાનાં હોયની ગુણ અંતર્ભૂત જવા આપાયાનાં જાતે કોન્ફ્રન્સિની જુદુરી સગવેના હોતા જાવાનો પણ કોરેચાનું દાખ કર્યું જોઇએ.

એરીઝનરગની હિંદુ એન્સ એસેઝિયેશનના એકેટરી એ ક્રાંતિકાના બાઈઓનું 'ખ્યાન-ખેંચવા કાંઈ' એ. મજુર કસ્યાની પ્રયુષ મી. એસ. એસ., પદ્ધતિ અને રેખાસ્થ લી. એન. પદ્ધતિ લીન. આર. માર્ક કાર્ન લી. લી. પદ્ધતિયાને. મજુર કસ્યાની ૧૯૧૫ ની કલેગ્ન પરીયાના મહાનના કાંઈખમાં પોતાનું કરજ કે હશુ સુધી શરાહ રહ્યું નથી તે કથી દેવાને. આતુર, 'લિખરાયુ' ફરવાને. નીમદામાં આયા છે. તેમાને આરી મજુર આપવુંમાં જાતે એવી વિનિતિ ફરનુંમાં આવે છે.

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Right Hon. Lord Ampthill, G.C.B.E., The Telegraph Arch outside Park Station (Mr. Gokhale's Visit), Shri Sanyasi Swami Shankaranand, Mr. Sombji Sapurji of Adajan, Hamid Bibi, H. H. The Amir of Afghanistan, Mr. Kallenbach, Mr. Kallenbach as seen walking from the Tolstoy Farm to Johannesburg, Mr. Henry S. L. Polak, Picnic Party at Tolstoy Farm, The Late Mr. M. H. Nazar, Shri Gopal Lal Hindu Temple Vedanta, The Late Major Valliamah Moodasser, Sons of the Empire (India Soldiers), The 60 Indians Deported to India by the Transvaal Government, The Indian Monument in Johannesburg, The Late Mr. Hajee Hoosje Dawood, Indian Mouthpiece who suffered imprisonment at Standerton, Babu Rabindrapat Tagore, The late Hon. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., Right Hon. Syed Ameer Ali, C.I.E., Sir Benjamin Robertson and Shri, Some of the Addresses presented to The Hon. Mr. Gokhale, Vrededorp Properties, The Late Mr. Abdooli Ladji Adam, Indian Strikers in Durban, (Three Pictures).

વેચવાના હી દી પુસ્તકો

સનેદામિનાનુ

(અ. વિવાયક કાદરેખ યાંકરી મસીદી પુસ્તકાનું છે.)

આરોગ્ય દિગ્દર્શન.

(એમ. કે. જી કે 'આરોગ્ય વિજ્ઞાનાનું' નામક ગુજરાતી પુસ્તકાનું છાદ.)

શુદ્ધિશિષ્ટ-સમ્બાદ.

વિચાર સાગર.

પ્રતિયો.

('કુમારી' નામક પેગલી ડપન્યાસના અનુવાદ.)

ધર્મપૂર્ણકા સંદર્ભ.

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(શ્રીયુતુ વાં બંન્ધિયાનન્દ કે સાહિયા, પર્યા, લેખાં ઔર મનોરંજક નિર્બંધોની અનુવાદ.)

લેદેશ.

(શ્રીયુતુ વાં રાધીનન્દનાથ ઠાકુરને નિવાસોના અનુવાદ.)

(શ્રીયુતુ વલ્લન્દુન કીલટકરકે લિલે મારીઠી નાટકના અનુવાદ.)

અંગુઠીની પણી મુલાકા

ખ્રીદી	દાખ	ખસલમાંથી	પાસી	ચુંબેના	સર્વાનુ
૧૬૧૮	૧૬૧૯	૧૩૩૮	૧૨૮૮	૩. મી.	૩. મી.
૧૮૧૮	૧૮૧૯	૧૪૧૮	૧૨૮૮	૩. મી.	૩. મી.
૨૩૧૮	૨૩૧૯	૧૪૧૮	૧૨૮૮	૩. મી.	૩. મી.
૨૪૧૮	૨૪૧૯	૧૪૧૮	૧૨૮૮	૩. મી.	૩. મી.
૨૫૧૮	૨૫૧૯	૧૪૧૮	૧૨૮૮	૩. મી.	૩. મી.
૨૬૧૮	૨૬૧૯	૧૪૧૮	૧૨૮૮	૩. મી.	૩. મી.
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૨૮૧૮	૨૮૧૯	૧૪૧૮	૧૨૮૮	૩. મી.	૩. મી.
૨૯૧૮	૨૯૧૯	૧૪૧૮	૧૨૮૮	૩. મી.	૩. મી.
૩૦૧૮	૩૦૧૯	૧૪૧૮	૧૨૮૮	૩. મી.	૩. મી.

દેવવાના ગુજરાતી પુસ્તકો

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भारतना दी इनो भा. अध. उन्ने	
नवसहीता	
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पिचार सागर	
हीट रग्राज	
टेसलक्त गोपाल शुभ गोपाल अते	
शीरभीटना भवाल उपर्ती अर्या	
कायदा सामे अनानी हरव	
अपान हिपिम	
सम्यगदरयन	
अभानी वाढी अध १ भो	
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रामायस्तु रहस्य	
अवगिन यासे अने शाळिय निचार	
भत्तुड अरंगडी चुहू दी शालीय नीलु भरभाना	
बधाडीड घरभ	
सीता वनवाल	

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