

Indian Opinion

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NOTES AND NEWS

WE have telegraphic information that Mr Andrews is due to arrive at Johannesburg to-day, he having been delayed somewhat on passing through Rhodesia. Mr. Andrews states his intention of visiting Durban at an early date which he will fix immediately on arrival at Johannesburg.

The *Natal Advertiser* Johannesburg correspondent thus describes our guest and his mission:—
The Bulawayo Indians are preparing an imposing reception for Mr. C. F. Andrews, the Anglo-Indian publicist known as "Mahatma" Andrews, who visited the Union in 1913 for the settlement of the passive resistance trouble, and is now arriving from India to attend the forthcoming Union Commission of Inquiry into the Indian conditions. Mr. Andrews passed through Bulawayo on Wednesday, and will spend a month or two in investigating before the Commission opens, when he will watch the interests for India.

At an election meeting, held in Durban, Mr. H. G. Mackeurtan, South African Party candidate, is reported to have declared himself in favour of the segregation of natives and in connection with the Asiatic question said he understood the names of the Government Commission appointed to deal with the subject would shortly be announced. Meantime it seemed to him the cardinal points were (1) the stoppage of further immigration and (2) the restriction of Asiatic competition to specified areas in town and country.

Dirty tramcars are responsible for the destruction of much clothing, (says the writer of "The Man in the Moon" column of the *Natal Mercury*). People cannot afford to have suits spoiled now-a-days. Natives and Indians render the seats filthy at times. Burgesses wonder when that necessary reform of separate cars for the coloured population is going to eventuate.

A Reuter telegram from Bombay states that 50,000 rupees have been subscribed for the erection at Bombay of a statue to the Hon. E. S. Montague, Secretary for India.

The *Natal Advertiser* prints the following from its Johannesburg correspondent:—

A large meeting at Ermelo has passed unanimously the following resolution:

"This meeting, representative of all sections of the white people of Ermelo and district, regards with anxiety the danger that threatens the white community by reason of the continued and persistent encroachment of the Asiatic, and urges upon the Government to remove the reproach at present resting upon its administration by taking measures to ensure that the laws restricting the operations of Asiatics be enforced.

"This meeting pledges itself to become part of the South African League and to give every assistance in removing the Asiatic from the Transvaal."

The Turfontein Ratepayers' Association has also resolved to render the League every assistance.

Reuter, Johannesburg, favours the public with the following information which is the first we have heard of the matter:

Mr. Cassim Adam, of Pretoria, left for Capetown en route by the *Llanstephan Castle* for England. He is the accredited representative of the Transvaal British Indians, and will submit the statement of their legal grievances to the Secretary of State for India. Afterwards he will proceed to India to focus attention on the position in the Transvaal.

A correspondent to the *Natal Mercury* points out that there are ten white men "scabbing" on the coloured engineers who are out on strike at Jacobs for a living wage.

Mr. H. N. Venn has been appointed Under Secretary to the Interior, *vice* Mr. H. B. Shawe, recently promoted Secretary of the Interior.

THE WRONG WAY

A SECTION of the Indian population of Pretoria recently formed a public body called the British Indian Defence Association. This Association appears to work independently of and out of touch with the Transvaal British Indian Association which represent every town and village in the Transvaal Province. It is not our intention to go into the *bona fides* of this Association. All it can claim to be is a body representative of a section of the Indian community in one town. The reason for mentioning the matter is the publication in the *Rand Daily Mail*, and reproduced by us in another column, of a report of a deputation from the Defence Association which submitted a "considered" statement to the Local Government Commission at Pretoria. The statement, which appears to be very ably drawn up, is in some respects one which no exception could be taken. It is a great pity, therefore, that the statement could not have been considered, before submission to the Commission, by a larger and more fully representative body of Indians. No one will take exception to the claim put forward for the grant of the Municipal franchise to Indians though some will disagree with Mr. Mahomed in bringing in the Natives. The Native question is one needing special attention as is also the Cape-Coloured question. Indians have quite enough to do to defend their own rights. The protest against the abuse of power by Municipalities in refusing licences to Indians is timely, and, if it does no good, cannot do harm. We are sorry we cannot say the same regarding the suggestions made as to special areas for residence by Indians, Natives and Coloured People. For a body of Indians to say that Municipalities should be compelled to lay out lands separately for Asiatics, Natives and Coloured

people, is, to say the least, surprising. One would have thought that the Indians of Pretoria would have been the last persons to have suggested such a thing. The "special area" in the city set apart for the use of Indians is in a deplorable condition. Wherever we find segregation, there is the same disregard for the health and convenience of the segregated. If people are relegated to locations, the inevitable result is a lowering of the standard of living. But even supposing that the locations which the Pretoria District Association is apparently dreaming of are to be perfectly ideal so far as position, lighting, water supply and sanitation are concerned, still we, as a self-respecting section of the population, cannot lend our support to the idea. To say that we need not be compelled to live in such places is nonsense. Sooner or later we should have no option. It is true that most Indians prefer to live among their own people. But it is a wrong idea to suggest that municipalities should be compelled to allot areas for the different races or classes of persons. The only acceptable way is to throw open the land for occupation without restriction and the natural result will be that the various communities will choose to live in their own sphere and among their own people. It is a mistake to suppose that Indians deliberately go and reside in a healthy residential area simply for the sake of asserting their right to do so. Like other human beings, they prefer what they can afford and to improve their standard of living and get away from the crowded districts. They should not be blamed for doing so. There is a strong body of Europeans who are advocating at meetings held throughout the country this idea of segregation. And the segregation demanded is not voluntary. What they demand is that Asiatics and others shall be cooped up in a place where a few can live by trading with their own people whilst the vast majority will be available as workers. To compromise on this matter is dangerous. And it is wrong for a small body of people to advance a suggestion for any scheme of segregation affecting a whole Province. If the whole community so decide, that is a different matter. Our opinion is that, once you accept the principle of segregation, our honour and self-respect is lost. It will then be a question of each man seeking the best advantage for himself without a care for the welfare of the whole community. We shall have given up our right to citizenship and accepted the position of a special class, relegated to special areas, and without a vestige of self-respect left to us. We think that the action of the Pretoria Indians will be regretted by all serious-minded people.

RICE AND REASON

We have frequently referred to the criminal neglect of the rice problem by the Union Government. This conjecture of ours now appears to have been fairly well founded. It seems that, as a protest against the splendid method of dealing with this urgent problem, the Government's Rice Committee in Durban tendered its resignation to the Government in a body. This resignation was only withdrawn upon representations made by the late Chief Magistrate who counselled patience, and Mr. P. S. Aiyar, of Durban, was deputed to interview the Government at Pretoria. It is rumored that Mr. Aiyar was fairly successful in his mission. The Government has now entered into a contract for the supply of 16,000 bags of rice per month and are also on the point of resolving to expropriate stocks held up

for speculation in the country. Though Mr. Aiyar's mission has been partially successful, much yet remains to be done before the poor obtain their staple food at a reasonable price. The Government Rice Committee therefore have yet much to do, but the Indian community rely upon Mr. Aiyar's exertions more than that of any other body.—*Dharma Vir, (Durban).*

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE IN THE TRANSVAAL CLAIM BY INDIANS

QUESTION OF SEGREGATION

The *Rand Daily Mail* of the 21st instant publishes the following:—
Mr. Vallet Mahomed and a deputation representing the British Indian Defence Association, Pretoria, submitted a considered statement to the Local Government Commission yesterday afternoon.

Having dealt generally with the powers of Provincial Councils, the deputation dealt with the question of the franchise and submitted that Section 8 of the Municipal Ordinance of 1912, which provided that every white person under certain conditions should be eligible for the franchise was unjust and inequitable. It was partial and unequal in its operation. It was class legislation. It was a gratuitous interference with the rights of British Indians who paid rates and taxes. It was a clear case of taxation without representation.

While the Indian population of the Cape continued the statement, was negligible, the Indians of Natal approximated 185,000, a little more than the European population. Thus to-day they had not the Parliamentary vote, but they had the municipal vote, yet only 300 Indians had the municipal vote in Natal. The Indian population of the Transvaal was almost insignificant and, judging from Natal, the Indian voters would not in any way imperil the position of the Europeans of the country as a result of the municipal franchise.

SHOULD NOT BE DRAGOONED

The Provincial Council should in no circumstances assist the municipalities in framing Ordinances savouring of class legislation, but should protect the true and just interests of all sections of the community. It should not be dragooned by either the Municipal Association or the International settlers of Europe, who had only like the British Indians, the welfare of Europe at heart. Hundreds of thousands of the lowest grades of humanity had migrated and still migrated to this country and this driftwood speedily converted itself into British citizenship through the elastic laws of naturalisation.

It was contended that almost all the anti-Asiatic legislation in this country was due to these people. Finally the deputation urged that the section should be so amended as to enable Indians who possessed the requisite qualifications to exercise the municipal franchise, and assured the Commission that the vote would not be abused.

Relative to the restrictions against Indians travelling, the deputation urged that the bye-laws should be so amended that municipalities would be compelled to allow Indians, as in Johannesburg, to ride on any and all classes of trains.

Dealing with the question of housing, the Indians submitted that municipalities should be compelled to lay out lands separately for Asiatics, Natives and coloured people. Such places should not be called by the name of locations, but an appropriate name should be given.

SEPARATE AREAS

The statement proceeded:—Whilst we are willing to live in separate areas we submit we should not be compelled by law to do so. It should be left to our

option. He would not doubt that the boards would prefer to live in special areas. Let the segregation be a voluntary one.

The Asiatic Bazaar in Pretoria was described as practically uninhabitable.

Dealing with the question of licences it was claimed that section 88 of Ordinance 9 of 1912, which enabled the Council to refuse to grant a licence on the ground that in the opinion of the Council the applicant was not a desirable person to hold a licence should be repealed in as much as the power under the section had been arbitrarily and capriciously exercised.

It was claimed that all assigned areas should have advisory boards elected by the people of the areas to advise and assist the Council in all matters affecting the Indians in the locality. This board should be similar to that provided for native locations. It should be a statutory board. Dealing with cabs the deputation strongly protested against the discrimination against Indians.

Mr. V. Mahomed said that if natives possessed the qualifications they also should be admitted to the franchise. The qualifications should be the same as applied to Europeans. He could not explain why so many Natal Indians did not seem anxious to get on the municipal roll.

Mr. Brammer: Is the native of South Africa competent to govern South Africa as we find it to day?

Witness: I do not think at the present stage they are entitled to exercise the franchise or are fit to govern.

STRICT JUSTICE

BLACK AND WHITE IN SOUTH AFRICA

So far as social contacts between black and white are concerned we can put aside the fact that the development of the native through education and civilisation will encourage race fusion and the evils of miscegenation.

Fusion takes place on the lower planes of both races. The most sure way to promote such evils is to thrust the native perpetually into a position of outer darkness when he falls back inevitably on the brute side of himself. On the contrary, as the native rises in civilisation, so far from blending with the white man he would probably develop a higher form of race consciousness which will lead instinctively to segregate him.

Not a blurring type, but a generous and free co-operation between different types may mean the fullest life for both. But there is all the difference in the world between the tacit social segregation of two races who realise that their highest interests are paralleled but not joint, and the compulsory segregation which may be but another name for repression. Political peace turns on this possibility of self-expression and development among natives. Teach the kaffir to despise himself, overwhelm him with the sense of his own inferiority, and you open the door to all the racial vices which on the one hand and the other spring from a lack of self-respect.

It is hazardous contact with the white man's civilisation which produces that disintegration of native life so disturbing to all thoughtful observers. It is only when we raise in the native some sense of his worth as a man, a workman, and a citizen, that the process of disintegration is stopped, and he finds himself in a measure again. A lot that is to serve but never to share, which is to bear the burden of the white man's civilisation, but never know its delights—can we seriously lay down such a policy for them and us?

Social relations in the more limited sense it is undesirable to encourage between black and white, for social relations imply the possibility of marriage, and this is a possibility from which the wise of both races shrink with repugnance. The physical aversion inspired in many white men by the very appearance of the

native is in itself a salutary check on familiarity. But courtesy, forbearance, above all a strict justice—this the white race can give to the black without the smallest encroachment on the intimacies of life, and provided this is given the atmosphere is created in which certain inevitable adjustments of life between the races can then be attempted.—From "The South Africa Scene," by Violet B. Markham.

NEWCASTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

THE COLOUR QUESTION

Mr. W. Beardall (the president) presided at the annual general meeting of the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce, when he was again elected chairman for the ensuing year.

The subject of the coloured man was dealt with, and a long discussion ensued. This subject was introduced, in the first instance, by the Sydenham Districts Association, and although the Committee had previously reviewed the correspondence, nothing of a definite nature was decided upon, as it was considered a matter that should be not only dealt with by the general meeting assembled, but that some steps should be taken so that the public would have an opportunity of expressing their opinion.

The following resolution was proposed: This meeting is of opinion that legislation be introduced forthwith prohibiting all future sales, or leasing of land or buildings, directly, or indirectly, to Asiatics by other than Asiatics, within the Union of South Africa. An amendment followed, which, by the way, is the resolution of the Sydenham Districts Association and which was adopted as it stands: "The prohibition of any future sales, leases, or tenancy of land or buildings to Indians or non-Europeans, except that in such areas as shall be set aside and reserved exclusively for their trade, agriculture, and residential quarters; prohibiting the issue of any new trading licences or transfer of existing licences to any Indians or non-Europeans except in the reserve areas, quarters, or bazaars aforesaid."

The amendment was passed. It was considered that the time had arrived when some limitation should be made to the encroachment of Asiatics in European areas, and it was pointed out that only a short time ago, at an auction sale, had it not been for the patriotism of one or two buyers, a very important property in the heart of the town would have passed into those people's hands, to the detriment of those having property in that neighbourhood, and it was further opined that as there is another property near to the centre of the town for sale, it might be possible that, unless some steps are taken to prevent the property passing into the hands of Asiatics or other coloured persons, a danger is threatened. Moreover, it was regarded that so far as trading facilities were concerned, it would be better to provide locations or bazaars for the purpose exclusively of those people.

The meeting recognised that it was necessary to make provision for those Asiatics who were born in this country, and it was contended that the resolution would preclude this from being done. Numerous instances were cited of conditions prevalent in the Transvaal, where control was exercised, and that in the Free State no coloured licences were granted.

The case of Volksrust was also mentioned, where some of the most important properties in that town were recently acquired by Indians.

After some cross-currents had been battling against each other, for and against the first-named resolution, which was defeated, the meeting then settled down to consider the necessity of asking the Mayor to call a public meeting, and the following resolution was carried: "That his Worship the Mayor be requested to call a public meeting, to protest against the sale or

leasing of land, by Europeans to non-Europeans in what are recognised, as European areas in Newcastle, as such sale or lease is regarded as detrimental to the interests of Europeans and non-Europeans."—*Natal Advertiser*.

"THE PERIL TO THE EAST"

In the course of an editorial on the Bolshevik menace, the *Natal Advertiser* says:—

The break-up of Turkey, the establishment of new boundaries to the liberated but weakened States which once came under the degenerate rule of the Sultan, the profound unrest of Mahomedan peoples, the ferment of national ideas in Egypt and India—all these things will play their part in complicating the problem in the East, and, hence, will aid the Bolshevik advance. But all these things are symptomatic of something yet greater and more menacing. They bespeak at length the awakened consciousness of the East to the brittle materialism of Europe. They are the first indications of the revolt of the Orient against Western subjection. The brown man arising from his torpor seems to be wondering, after all, whether the fetters that hold him are real, or merely "painted to look like iron." It has to be remembered, as one of the fundamentals of the proposition, that the East, though won by the sword, has been held more by prestige than by force. In the last five years the prestige of the West has cracked badly. The cockpit of Europe has again witnessed an exhausted civilisation fighting to a mutual standstill. The East has seen that white men are as vulnerable as brown; that they may be defeated; that they often stand in need of succour from their own native levies; and has construed belated concessions of partial self-government as tacit admissions that the West is no longer able to govern by the talismanic might of European prestige. If any generalisation regarding the East is true it is that once our prestige has been shaken the end of Western dominance in the Orient is near. How near it is a not remote future may determine.

Meanwhile, it may be asked, what has Bolshevism to do with the Orient? Superficially, very little. It must, however, be remembered that the further Bolshevism gets away from the theatre of "purified Soviet" (which General Smuts said might be the best thing for Russia!) the less does it become an economic or political system and the more does it become another name for a widespread tyranny only discernible from anarchy in that it is controlled by organised militarism. The East will ever be fanatical, and Bolshevism will find fruitful ground there for the propagation of doctrines violently subversive of ordered government. Like fire running among dried grass, the propaganda doctrines of Lenin will secure an extraordinary hold should they once penetrate the Moslem world; for the Moslem world has no affinity with the West, even though it submitted to Western direction for a eon upon a eon. Sooner or later the East and West will join in conflict; and the West (because it has worshipped the false gods of materialism, and made enemies of millions of its own people by oppressing instead of succouring them) will probably succumb. Bolshevism may easily be the torch that finally sets the heath on fire; for Fate works through strange agencies to achieve as strange ends. A grim sort of solace may be found in the knowledge that, if ever the East gets a flame, like a Frankenstein's monster it will devour M. Lenin and his associates as indiscriminately as it will devour those against whom they now wage war. The East does not want Bolshevism. It wants—or its most menacing elements declare they want—to throw off the Western yoke. It is not the business of the Western people to conclude that, because the unrest of the East is misguided if not mischievous, it will therefore accomplish nothing. Once the East is aflame, few existing systems will have any hope of emerging from the holocaust.

THE UNIONIST ATTITUDE ON THE ASIATIC QUESTION

At the Unionist meeting held at Sydenham recently, Mr. L. Macgregor raised the Asiatic question, which he said he noticed was not on the Unionist platform, neither had he seen any public utterances of theirs on the subject.

Mr. Hunter M.L.A., said this was undoubtedly becoming a serious matter, but it was not one which could be lightly dealt with. (Some laughter.) He said it was all very well to laugh, but they knew the recent crisis they had been through with India, and which hung over them all the time. An Imperial Commission was at present dealing with the question, and was to bring forward a new Constitution as affecting India. The matter of Asiatic encroachment in this country was one on which he felt deeply, and on which the Unionist Party had strong views, and the Union Government were to appoint a Commission to go into the whole question of Asiatic Trading. When this came along they would have an opportunity of tendering all the evidence they could; but the question of what they were going to do was a very big one. The Asiatics were in the country and had obtained certain rights here, and it would not be possible to disposses them of those rights without compensation, he thought it would be worth while, for they were a menace to our civilisation, but in order to rid ourselves of this menace we

MUST NOT IMPERIL THE INTERESTS OF THE EMPIRE.

In any case, compensation would run into millions of money. On Mr. Hunter stating that, so far as he knew, Natal, as well as the other portions of the Union, would be included in the Commission to be appointed by the Union Government, a speaker said that Natal was not to be included, to which he replied that if that was the case he would use his endeavours to see that Natal was included. As regards segregation, he saw no reason why, if the Native was to be segregated, the Indian should not be likewise, as it was always a complaint with the Native that he had to live in locations, while the Indian was free to go about anywhere. He urged various speakers that they should create a healthy public opinion on the Asiatic problem, and when the Unionists knew the public were behind them they might be able to get something done.

A speaker expressed the opinion that the only solution was for England to "cut the painter" as regards India.

CHINESE TRADERS

POSITION IN TRANSVAAL

REFUSAL TO RENEW LICENCES

Johannesburg, Jan. 20.—The Receiver of Revenue, having, under the law passed last session, refused to renew Chinese trading licences, Chinese traders have elected a committee to draw up a programme, and it is probable that the matter will be taken to the Court in the shape of a test case.

Under the Gold Law and the Townships Act, 1908, Asiatics are prevented from trading on proclaimed gold-bearing areas and in Government townships, while many private townships included the same prohibition in their titles. Up to last year, contend the Chinamen, the law was not enforced, and licences were renewed. Then last year came the movement to enforce the laws, and the new law was passed legalising Indian businesses within prescribed areas if the licences had been granted up to May last. The new law was not extended to include Chinamen, and they now claim that the action of the Receiver of Revenue spells ruin. Hence they intend to do all that is possible to change the position.—*Natal Mercury*.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA

MR. ANDREWS' APPEAL

MR. GANDHI'S STATEMENT

Lahore, Dec. 16.—Mr. Gandhi has received the following cablegram from Mr. Andrews from Nairobi:—

The East African Indian situation is now most critically dangerous because a united attempt is being made by the European Association to close the door against future immigration and to stop Indian franchise. The chief reason is stated to be that through Indian contact depravity is the result but advance under Christian Western civilisation. The Government Economic Commission report recently published, has taken the same attitude, mentioning specifically Indian moral depravity and approving the South African exclusion policy. Intense indignation is expressed here by the local Indian Congress gathering which was remarkable for its weight and numbers. I have decided on urgent request to stay till January here. The Congress Committee decided on my suggestion to abandon the claim for the preferential treatment in German East Africa, while demanding complete continuance of all existing rights. Circulate and explain the situation.

Mr. Gandhi in explaining the position states that the anti-Indian agitation in East Africa is utterly unscrupulous and lacks even the plausibility that attaches to this kind of Red agitation in South Africa. For the European Colonist in South Africa claims South Africa as his home and further claims that he is the pioneer settler, whereas in East Africa the European can advance no such claim. He is there purely and simply for exploitation. It is the Indian who was the pioneer settler in East Africa long before a single European set foot on the East African soil. Before the Uplands of East Africa were developed through Indian labour European greed had found no scope for itself but now that Nairobi affords a beautiful climate and unlimited opportunity for game, the European has become impatient of Indian merchant and landed proprietor. It is impossible to tolerate any diminution in our right to emigrate in East Africa, to settle there and to exercise even political influence. It is to be hoped that the Government of India and the Imperial Government will jealously guard the rights of Indians in East Africa and that public bodies throughout India will speak with one uncertain voice upon the question.

PRICE OF RICE

DANGER OF RIOTS IN NATAL

INDIAN DEPUTATION

Johannesburg, Jan. 24.—A deputation representative of the Natal Indian Rice Committee and the Pretoria British Indian Defence Association interviewed the Chairman of the Cost of Living Committee recently on the question of the price of rice, and the scarcity of that commodity.

Mr. Gopaul, who acted as spokesman, said that notwithstanding Government control and that prices had been fixed at £3 per bag and 5d. per lb., rice was being sold in Durban at £5 per bag and 7d. per lb. If something were not soon done to relieve the position there was danger that there would be rice riots. There were 5,000 bags in Durban which were only released in small quantities and sold at exorbitant prices. America had offered the Imperial Government 200,000 tons of rice, and that offer should have been accepted. The Indian Rice Committee had nominated Mr. Bernard L. B. Sigamoney as their representative on the Government Committee and they asked that that nomination be confirmed.

Mr. Owen Smith said he would ask the Government to call on all traders to disclose their stock, and, if it were not freely disposed of, expropriation would be

considered. The Indian Government, despite scarcity in that country, was prepared to allow the Union Government 15,000 bags per month, the first shipment of which would arrive on the 31st March next. An application for an increase from 15,000 to 20,000 bags had been made, and communication would be established with the United States Government to see if they had any rice to offer. He would ask the Government for permission for the Indian Committee to import rice from India.

After thanking the Chairman the deputation withdrew.—*Natal Advertiser*.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS IN INDIA

The *Mahratta* writes as follows with regard to the Peace Celebrations observed in India:—

The Peace Celebrations have proved a signal failure in several places in India. In spite of the efforts of Government, no enthusiasm was to be seen anywhere among the people, and the whole affair seemed to be a got-up one. The fact is that the people were asked to celebrate a peace which is but a caricature of it. Mahomedans and Hindus cannot rejoice over what goes by the name of peace as it means nothing but a mutilation of Turkey. They think that, if anything, they must mourn rather than celebrate it. The claims of Mahomedans in this respect are so strong and so true that even several ex-governors of India and some noble lords in England feel the necessity of supporting them. And until those claims are satisfied, it is but natural that Mahomedans should refuse to celebrate Peace. The Hindus have wisely refrained from celebrating the contemplated mutilation of Turkey, and they have thus shown to their brother Mahomedans that their hearts are beating in unison with them. The anti-Peace Celebrations movement was, by the mutual efforts of the Hindus and the Mahomedans, so completely successful that some municipalities even absolutely refused to spend a pie over these celebrations. Some school children refused to take the sweets distributed to them, and in places like Calcutta, anti-Peace Celebration Processions also were held. Mr. Tajuddin of Jubbalpore, Dr. Ansari of Delhi, and others have rendered yeoman service in this respect, and we are sure that this band of noble and selfless patriots will not rest their oars until the Khilafat question is satisfactorily settled. We need not assure them that the Hindu India is whole heartedly with them.

Mr. J. J. Jackson, resident magistrate, presented the prizes to the students of the Escourt Indian School at the breaking-up ceremony before Christmas and spoke highly of the work of the headmaster, Mr. Moonsamy, and his pupils. The school opened with 49 pupils and there were then 71 with a good prospect of a further increase.

The Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Fort Elizabeth British Indian Council took place on Sunday evening, the 18th inst., under the presidentship of Mr. K. N. Bhagat. Representatives from the leading societies attended. The chairman stated the object of the meeting and referred the serious problems awaiting solution. The Secretary, Mr. V. A. Pillay, gave a review of the past year and referred to both local and national affairs. The officers for the present year were elected.

“Indian Opinion” Supplements

We have the following supplements on our paper for sale at one shilling per dozen, post free:—

The Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. V. A. Chettiar (Chairman, Tamil Benefit Society of Johannesburg), Mr. Rudree (President of the Central Indian Association), The Late, Mr. Narayanasamy, South African Indian Stretcher-Bearer Company, Hon. Mr. Gokhale's visit, taken at Heidelberg Station, Mr. L. Kishu Raj R.K. (Hon. Principal D. A. V. College, President Lahore Arya Samaj), Mr. Imam Abdull Kadir Bawzeer, Mr. Omar Haji Amod Johari, Mr. Joseph Royeyppen B.A. (A Natal born Graduate Passive Resister), Mr. Royeyppen (A Barrister-Hawker), Indian Volunteer Stretcher-Bearer Corps, Three Transvaal ladies as passive resisters (Mrs. Sivprasad, Miss Minnatjee and Mrs. Somar), Mr. Amceeroodin Fajandar, Mrs. S. Kish Mehtab, Asiatic Ordinance (A Chess play Cartoon) India's Great Loyalty (Cartoon), The Late Sir Pheroze Shah Mehta, Mr. Ratan J. Tata, Mrs. R. M. Sodha, Sir William Wedderburn, Lt., Pioneer Settlers of Tolstoy Farm, The Late Count Leo Tolstoy, The Late Rev. Joseph J. Doke, The Late Mr. S. Nagappa, The Right Hon. Lord Amptthill, G.C.I.E., The Triumphal Arch Outside Park Station (Mr. Gokhale's Visit), Shri Sanjasi Bursani Shukkerchand, Mr. Sorabji Shapuji of Adajan, Hamida Kishi, 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 Westland, The Late Miss Vallimam Moodaljar, Sons of the Empire (Indian Soldiers), The 60 Indians Deported to India by the Transvaal Government, The Indian Monument in Johannesburg, The Late Mr. Hajee Hosen Dawad, Indian Merchants who suffered imprisonment at Standerton, Babu Rabindranath Tagore, The late Hon. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., Right Hon. Syed Ameer Ali, C.I.E., Sir Benjamin Robertson and Staff, Some of the Addresses presented to The Hon. Mr. Gokhale, Vrededcip Properties, The Late Mr. Abdool Eadji Adam, Indian Strikers in Durban, (Three Pictures).

दरक हींदीये योतना घरमा राखवा लायक

अलीता पीर पुत्रवानी अने सत्याग्रह पत्रते
लेखायेवी छपीये

दुस्तरवारत वेपर छपयेवी भावनी छपीये छडियन
मोविलिन' प्रस, क्रीकस, नाटोव, एी एी. १/०नी इअन लेख
कपी संके. जेवारा पांचडेले आ छपीये राखवानी अने
भास लवामेयु करीये छीये. हेमके अने मानीये छीये के न
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डामकण—१. सिसायदीना भाषके कीचरवा

२. अमलदारेनी नयी सुधी.

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