

Indian Opinion

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NOTES AND NEWS

THE Krugersdorp Municipal Council, by its refusal of pedlars' licences to old, respectable Indian residents of seventeen years standing on the ground that they are "undesirable persons," has once more demonstrated its utter incapability of acting as a responsible public body should. The rebuke administered by the Magistrate, who ordered that the licences be granted to the seven applicants, is well deserved, but it would appear to be lost on the prejudiced councillors of Krugersdorp who appear to be steeped in racial prejudice and trade jealousy.

The Union Government has issued a *Gazette* notice ordering all persons resident in the Province of Natal to declare in writing and forward to the Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Pretoria, the quantity, if any, in excess of one bag of 163 lbs., of brown rice (of all kinds except Madagascar rice), and the quantity, if any, in excess of a bag of 163 lbs. of Madagascar rice held by them or their agents.

This, by the way, has been done several times already but it did not relieve the situation one jot. The position is indeed serious. The poor are suffering almost beyond endurance.

Delhi, Jan. 27.—The Indian Government (says Reuter) has issued a notification that enemy aliens will not be permitted to enter India until five years after the conclusion of peace.

How proud and satisfied the people of India must feel at the above news! Meanwhile loyal British Indians may never enter the Union of South Africa. This is a proof that a bad enemy alien is better than a good Indian!

London, January 26.—A message from Suva, Fiji Islands, states that fifteen hundred Indians have struck for increased wages owing to the high cost of living. Indian agitators are urging the extension of the strike.—Reuter.

A Reuter telegram from Bombay dated the 25th ulto., states that the strike of cotton workers is spreading to other industries. 10,000 dock workers have joined the movement, and the situation has become disquieting. A crowd on January 20th, began to hold up the trams and vehicles, and compelled the passengers to alight. Subsequently the strikers became more riotous and the military were called out, and after a warning had been given, were compelled to fire, with the result that one person was killed and several wounded.

Past experience shows that it needs very little provocation to compel firing on a helpless crowd of Indians. We shall be much mistaken if this was not the case in the present instance.

We are glad to learn from Mr. Suchitt Maharaj, Hon. Secretary of the Indian Educational Advisory Commit-

tee, that two of the pupils attending the Durban Indian higher education classes passed successfully in the Cape Junior Certificate Examination. The test is a stiff one, and great credit is due to teachers and students who were handicapped by the shortness of time in preparing for the examination.

The names of the successful students are H. Singh and R. Moodley. It is gratifying to learn that these boys were assisted by the Advisory Committee in prosecuting their studies, their parents not being in good financial circumstances. We trust that the unsuccessful students will not lose heart, but make a determined effort to pass next year.

We are pleased to hear that the difficulty of securing qualified teachers for the Indian Matriculation classes has been overcome and that the future is brighter in consequence. Parents should grasp the opportunity thus offered of giving their children a sound education which will fit them for positions worthy of themselves and the community.

OUR FUTURE

IN his progress through East Africa, Uganda and Rhodesia, Mr. Andrews, who is now with us, had many opportunities of seeing and speaking with our Indian brothers and sisters. In his public utterances, published recently in these columns, Mr. Andrews laid stress on the need for educational advancement rather than political success. The road of education for both sexes was the way of progress. He urged upon wealthy Indians to provide the means to start schools throughout the country, and suggested that the Indian community might offer half the cost if the Government would provide the remainder. Some may ask, why should Indians only have to bear the cost of educating their children whilst Europeans and others have free education supplied at the public cost, which means that Indians help to provide free education for Europeans who are, on the whole, much better off financially. This is one of the things which time alone can alter. Taking things as they are, with all the prejudice existing, it would be a wise step of the Indian leaders to put aside all injured feeling in the matter and follow Mr. Andrews' advice. There are many wealthy Indians in South Africa who are in a position to contribute substantially towards educational projects, and it is their duty and should be considered a privilege to assist their poorer brethren in the education of all Indian children in elementary schools. And what is equally important is the advanced education so necessary to a community desirous of proving its worth. We claim the rights of citizenship. Those rights can only be claimed by educated men and women. Therefore it is of the utmost importance, as Mr. Andrews

points out, for Indians to be educated. The many grievances and disabilities under which we at present suffer are due very largely to our own limitations in the matter of education. Once we were established as a thoroughly educated people, nothing in reason could be denied us. Education is the key to progress the world over, and we as a community in South Africa, surrounded as we are by educated people of a different race, must realise the urgent necessity of putting our house in order and not wait for the Government to do everything. Mr. Andrews has observed that Europeans appear to dislike Indians, and that fact he considers the most serious. Why do Europeans dislike us? We know that there is a great deal of trade jealousy existing, and that accounts for a great deal of "dislike." Colour also is a strong factor. But with it all is the economic question, and that is where the importance of education comes in. By increasing our standard of life and education, we gradually do away with the latter objection to our presence in this country. It is a natural process which would work wonders and establish our equality in the course of time—as sure as night follows day. Will not our leaders rise to the occasion and show both their generosity and common sense by donating substantial amounts for Indian education? It will be a good investment in the truest sense.

"NOT A DESIRABLE PERSON"

KRUGERSDORP COUNCIL AGAIN SNUBBED

Another interesting Asiatic case was heard by the Resident Magistrate (Mr. L. Bangle) at Krugersdorp yesterday (reports the *Rand Daily Mail* of the 31st ulto.), when Manga Bowla and six other Indians appealed against the decision of the Krugersdorp Municipal Council in refusing to grant them pedlar's licences.

Dr. F. E. T. Krause (with him Mr. Rosenberg), instructed by Messrs. Wannenburg and Retief, appeared for the appellants, and Mr. L. J. Phillips (Town Solicitor) for the respondent Municipal Council.

The minutes of the meeting of the Municipal Council, when the applications were refused, were produced by the Town Clerk (Mr. F. A. Cooper), from which it appeared that on the motion of Mr. H. Friedman, seconded by Mr. T. A. Binks, it was resolved that, after duly considering the application of Manga Bowla for a pedlar's licence, and after hearing the applicant, the Council decided to refuse the application as in the opinion of the Council the applicant was not a desirable person to hold such a licence.

In the minutes, it was recorded that Mr. Friedman drew attention to the fact that the position with regard to Indian trading had altered during the past three months, and that the highest authority in the Union considered it was undesirable to grant more licences to Indians. He also pointed out that the Gold Law was still in existence and the Council must abide by the law.

In reply to Dr. Krause, the Town Clerk said that to his knowledge there was no official objection to the granting of the licence on the part of the Municipal Council or by any member of the public.

One of the appellants, Manga Bowla, stated that he had lived seventeen years in South Africa and had a registration certificate, and he had never been convicted for any offence.

After arguments, the Magistrate held that the Council was not justified in coming to the conclusion that the applicant was not a desirable person. He pointed out the advisability of bringing the appeals before the Supreme Court, as cases had continually come before him in which licences had been refused by the Municipal Council for similar reasons to those given in the

present case. The Court would order the Municipal Council to grant the licence as applied for to each of the applicants.

KEEPING THE "COOLIES" IN THEIR PLACE

WHAT SOUTH AFRICA WANTS

A correspondent to the well-known London weekly, *South Africa*, writes (the italics are ours):—

Many years ago Natal wanted labour; her climate, damp and hot all the summer, warm and bright all the winter, was not unlike the climate of India, so Indians were introduced under the indenture system as workers on the plantations.

To-day there are over 200,000 Indians in Natal; many are free men, as there are only 100,000 whites in Natal and over a million natives. Now that the indenturing of Indians is stopped, it is manifest that the Province must depend on native labour.

It is obvious, owing to the climate of Natal, that no white man can do the hard work of production, and he is accustomed to having it done for him, either by Indians or natives, so that in Natal, now the Indian Government has stopped any further recruiting of Indians for work in Natal, *the natives have got to work!*

Continuous work is something the kaffir does not understand; his idea is to work for a time and then live on the money he has earned, and doing nothing until it is gone.

Another objection to the native is that the Transvaal takes a huge number of Natal's natives to work in the gold mines.

Natal does not wish to do away with Indian labour, *as it is entirely satisfactory*; but it was thought that with restricted immigration and the closing down of the indenturing system the natives would be bound to fill the breach. The Transvaal strongly objects to Natal's attitude on this question of Indian labour, as it does not want them at any price; the general view taken is that in a white man's country, which we all hope South Africa will become, the black and brown and yellow races *ought only to be allowed to do work that white people do not want to do or are required to do. As competitors they are not to be tolerated.* Their needs are smaller, their standards are lower, their methods are meaner, and the Transvaal refuses to be "Indianised" after the manner of Natal.

It is authoritatively stated by Sir L. Hulett, of Kearsney Tea Estate, and the pioneer of the tea-planting industry in Natal, that the tea and sugar plantations *could not be worked without Asiatics*; and Natal teas would cease to be grown.

WHAT NATAL HAS FOUND OUT

People at home do not understand the Colonials' attitude on this subject, and always declare that the Indians are our fellow-countrymen. *This is not true; they are not even our fellow-subjects; they are subject to us.*

The Indian is a good worker, an excellent servant, and always makes money wherever he is, particularly as a market gardener and as chef in hotels, and although *every free Indian has to pay £3 a year for his licence in addition to his taxes*, he always can pay up, and eventually becomes rich and settles down in Natal for the rest of his life.

The position in Natal now that Indian labour is practically at a standstill is that it will have to reconcile itself to native labour, and a country which wishes to justify itself as a white man's country *must keep Asiatics out of competition with white men, as Asiatics are bound to win.*

Natal has found this fact out, and wishes to keep the coolies in their place as labourers. The Transvaal has found it out, and wishes to have no Indians at all; and San Francisco has found it out, as well as British Columbia.

MR. ANDREWS' ARRIVAL IN DURBAN

For hours a large and representative gathering waited at the Durban Central Railway Station for the arrival of the mail train last Tuesday which was to bring Mr. Andrews to Durban and it was with enthusiasm that he was received when the train steamed in some three hours after the scheduled time.

Mr. Andrews for the moment was missed in the crowd of passengers, for his appearance was somewhat changed by the beard that now covered his face. The signs of the illness from which he has hardly recovered were still visible about him.

Mr. Omar Hajee A. Jhaveri, the chairman of the Reception Committee garlanded Mr. Andrews in the name of the Indian community.

Among those were present Messrs. G. H. Miankhan, Parsee Rustomjee, Mahomed Ebrahim, M. B. Naik, M. Beethasee, Maharaj, B. L. E. Sigamoney, S. P. Butler, M. S. Randeree, M. A. Motala, C. V. Pillay, Rooknoodin, H. I. Joshi and many other prominent members.

The party from the station later met at Mr. G. H. Miankhan's residence, in Field Street, whose guest Mr. Andrews is while in Durban.

Mr. Jhaveri welcomed Mr. Andrews to Natal who, in replying in Hindi said that he was glad to meet them all again. That he had come to Natal in connection with their grievances. Mr. Gandhi was anxious about them but as ill-health prevented his coming he had asked him (Mr. Andrews) to come to South Africa in his stead. He will speak to them more fully at the public meeting which he understood was to be held. He thanked them for the reception accorded them.

MR. ANDREWS INTERVIEWED

BY THE "RAND DAILY MAIL"

IMPRESSIONS OF BRITISH EAST AND RHODESIA

Among the Union's interesting visitors at the present time is Mr. C. F. Andrews, who is touring the country at the request of the Society of Imperial Citizenship, an association with headquarters in India. His mission is to investigate the conditions under which the Indians live.

Formerly a Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, Mr. Andrews went to India as a missionary. In the past he has been to Australia, the Fiji Islands and South Africa with a similar purpose to that of his present trip. Having on his present tour travelled through East Africa and Rhodesia, he arrived last Friday in Johannesburg, and in the course of an interview gave a *Rand Daily Mail* representative some interesting impressions of his journeys.

In British East Africa, where he spent two months, he found considerable racial feeling and friction between the European settlers and the Indians. This seemed, he said, to be the accepted state of affairs, and from the Economic Commission's report, which had just been published the situation would appear to be very serious indeed.

According to the findings of this Commission, he continued, the Indians should be ultimately excluded from British East Africa altogether. "There are three grounds given for this," said Mr. Andrews, "that the Indian was an economic competitor; that he was insanitary, and (which he thinks is a gross charge) that he is leading a morally depraved life. This report coincides in an extraordinary way with the extremely important convention of all European races which was held at the same time. The findings were exactly similar and in some cases put in the same language."

FALSE ALLEGATIONS

Having pointed out that there was no demand in India that "German East" should be made an Indian colony, Mr. Andrews repudiated in the strongest terms the allegations of the Indians' immorality.

"I probed up to the hilt, to the satisfaction, I think of everyone," he said, "that they were utterly unjust. The domestic life of the Indians in British East is on a high level, and the result of my investigations I cabled to both London and India. And Colonel Amery, on behalf of the Colonial Secretary, Lord Milner, declared in the House of Commons that the Imperial Government had received the Economic Commission's report, and that neither the Imperial Government nor that of British East Africa agreed with the Commission's conclusions.

"Now this Commission's report was practically a Government's paper, yet when I got the evidence that was laid before it there was not a scrap led on the subject of Indian morals. The conclusions had been based on personal opinions."

What seemed to him the most serious aspect of the situation in British East Africa was, continued Mr. Andrews, Europeans generally seemed to dislike the Indians very much. In Uganda it was different altogether, for both Europeans and Natives welcomed the Indians there, the latter being very strong in their wish that more Indians should go to the country. Sir Apolo Kagwa, the Prime Minister—the Natives had their own Native Parliament—had given him a signed document asking that Indians should come there, and declaring that they had done only good in the country. The Indians themselves were quite happy, and had certainly developed a wonderful trade.

INDIANS APPRECIATED

"To show how the natives appreciate the Indians," remarked Mr. Andrews, "I once asked the Chief Justice how they would like them all to be sent out of the country. He laughed, and in his own language remarked that if the Indians went the Ugandans would have to go back to wearing bark cloth. They had no other cloths till the Indians introduced them."

In Zanzibar, stated Mr. Andrews, he found the same conditions as in Uganda. The feeling between the different races was extraordinary pleasant, without any friction at all. The Indians were all perfectly contented and praised the Administration very highly. "Wherever I have been," he added, "I have met all the important Government officials. In Uganda and Zanzibar their opinion has been that the Indians were a very valuable asset to the community."

In German East things were still so upset that it was difficult to judge, there being no real settlement or fixed administration there yet. The Indians, however, were very anxious for the future, as they were afraid that the British East policy would be adopted. Personally he did not think they need have any anxiety, as he thought the Administration would treat them well.

"Then," said Mr. Andrews, "I went on to Portuguese Africa. There also the Indians are very contented and prosperous, and high officials all spoke very highly of them as a community, and mentioned what a benefit they were to the country. I saw some really excellent farms belonging to Indians in lowlands.

IN RHODESIA

In Rhodesia Mr. Andrews had several interviews with Sir Drummond Chaplin, and the Resident Commissioner, Mr. Douglas Jones, the Director of Education, and others. "The Indians and Europeans there," he observed, "seem very contented in their relations towards one another and the situation generally was much akin to that in Uganda. There are roughly 3,200 Indians in Southern Rhodesia, and they certainly fill a useful purpose in the community. In all of the many addresses presented to him from various Indian bodies, it was stated that they were well pleased with conditions. Some of them, however, seemed to fear that trouble might come from the South."

In the course of thirty or forty public meetings, concluded Mr. Andrews, he had always emphasised the need for sanitation and education. Now he had come to the Transvaal to help, if possible in finding a solution of the problem here.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW

Johannesburg, Feb. 3.—The Indian position in the Transvaal is again being investigated by Mr. C. F. Andrews, on behalf of the Secretary of Imperial Citizenship.

Mr. Andrews lives at Bolpur with Sir Rabindranath Tagore, and there is scarcely a corner of the globe with which he is not familiar. He came to South Africa in the early part of 1914, and was an adviser in the trouble between the Indians and the Government which had reached a climax. Mr. Andrews is very definite in his views regarding Indian immigration, and reasonable also, from a European standpoint. His policy is summed up in the phrase that if the Indians are confined to a ghetto they cannot become decent citizens or useful members of society.

"We are not," he said to a representative of the *Star*, "asking for an open door. I do not believe in indentured immigration, and have done more to stop it than anybody else. At the same time I think the solution of the South African difficulty is to be found in the broad humanitarian policy adopted by Australia. Their three classes of Indians are admitted on a passport provided by the Indian emigration authorities—the tourist, the student and wholesale merchant—but they must confine their activities to the limitations of their passport.

"The student cannot do any form of labour, and the wholesale merchant cannot sell by retail. The resident Indian in Australia is given the rights of domicile, and all privileges of citizenship, under the reciprocity agreement, which was the outcome of the last Imperial conference.

Canada has agreed to admit the wives and minor children of any Indian who has acquired rights of domicile in that dominion. India, under agreement, has the right to refuse privileges that are not conceded to Indians in other Dominions, and if Canada had not given the concession it has it is conceivable that members of Canadian missions and Indian Civil Service, who are Canadians, would not be allowed to bring their families to India.

"I am entirely with the South African Government with regard to applying regulations governing business of labour and wages in certain business to Indians, and also with Municipalities insisting on sanitation and a standard of living. At present Indians in South Africa have no interest in life except to make money. The Indian is not a mean man in his own country. On the contrary, he is most generous minded, but if you are going to treat him like the Jews were treated in the Middle Ages, then you force him into an artificial position.—*Natal Advertiser*.

TERMS FOR TURKEY

INDIAN MUSSULMEN'S VIEWS

Delhi, January 26.—An influential deputation representing both Mussulmens and Hindus interviewed the Viceroy with reference to the Khalifat, and besought the Imperial Government not to under-rate the value of the friendship of the Islamic nations and the loyalty of the Indian people.

The Viceroy, in reply, pointed out that the views of the Indian Moslems were placed before the Paris Conference by the Indian representatives. The Viceroy again affirmed that the question of the Khalifat was one for Mohammedans alone, but he feared that the contention of the deputation for the preservation of the full integrity and sovereignty of Turkey might not be recognised by the Allies.

The deputation afterwards issued a statement declaring that terms of peace unfavourable to the Moslem religion would place an undue strain on the loyalty of the Moslem subjects of the Throne. They demand that the holy places of Islam shall remain under the Khalif subject to a guarantee for the self-government of Arabia.—*Reuter*.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION

A MESSAGE OF CONCILIATION AND HOPE

The following is the full text of the recent historic Proclamation to the People of India:—

George V., of the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to My Viceroy and Governor-General, to the Princes of Indian States and to all my subjects in India of whatsoever race or creed, Greeting:

1. Another epoch has been reached to day in the annals of India. I have given my royal assent to an Act which will take its place among the great historic measures passed by the Parliament of this Realm for the better Government of India and for the greater contentment of her people. The Acts of 1773 and 1784 were designed to establish a regular system of administration and justice under the Honourable East India Company. The Act of 1833 opened the door for Indians to public office and employment. The Act of 1858 transferred the Administration from the Company to the Crown and laid the foundation of public life which exists in India to-day. The Act of 1861 sowed the seed of representative institutions and the seed was quickened into life by the Act of 1909. The Act which is now become law entrusts the elected representatives of the people with a definite share in the Government and points the way to full responsible Government hereafter. If, as I confidently hope, the policy which this Act inaugurates should achieve its purpose, the results will be momentous in the story of human progress; and it is timely and fitting that I should invite you to-day to consider the past and to join me in My hopes of the future.

2. Ever since the welfare of India was confined to us it has been held as a sacred trust by our Royal House and Line. In 1858 Queen Victoria of revered memory solemnly declared herself bound to her Indian subjects by the same obligations of duty as to all her other subjects; and she assured to them religious freedom and the equal and impartial protection of the law. In his message to the Indian people in 1903 my dear father King Edward VI., announced his determination to maintain unimpaired the same principles of humane and equitable administration. Again in his Proclamation of 1901 He renewed the assurances which had been given fifty years before he surveyed the progress which they had inspired. On my accession to the Throne in 1910 I sent a message to the Princes and Peoples of India acknowledging their loyalty and homage and promising that the prosperity and happiness of India should always be to me of the highest interest and concern. In the following year I visited India with the Queen Empress and testified my sympathy for her people and my desire for their well-being.

3. While these are the sentiments of affection and devotion by which I and my predecessors have been animated, the Parliament and the People of this Realm and My Officers in India have been equally zealous for the moral and material advancement of India. We have endeavoured to give her people the many blessings which Providence has bestowed on ourselves. But there is one gift which yet remains and without which the progress of a country cannot be consummated; the right of her people to direct her affairs and safeguard her interests. The defence of India against Foreign aggression is a duty of common imperial interest and pride. The control of her domestic concerns is a burden which India may legitimately aspire to take upon her own shoulders. The burden is too heavy to be borne in full until time and experience have brought the necessary strength; but opportunity will now be given for experience to grow and for responsibility to increase with the capacity for its fulfilment.

4. I have watched with understanding and sympathy the growing desire of My Indian people for representative institutions. Starting from small beginnings

this ambition has steadily strengthened its hold upon the intelligence of the country. It has pursued its course along constitutional channels with sincerity and courage. It has survived the discredit which at times and in places lawless men sought to cast upon it by acts of violence committed under the guise of patriotism. It has been stirred up to more vigorous life by the ideals for which the British Commonwealth fought in the Great War and it claims support in the part which India has taken in our common struggles, anxiety and victorious. In truth the desire after political responsibility has its source at the roots of the British connection with India. It has sprung inevitably from the deeper and wider studies of human thought and history which that connection has opened to the Indian People. Without it the work of the British in India would have been incomplete. It was therefore with a wise judgment that the beginnings of representative institutions were laid many years ago. Their scope has been extended stage by stage until there now lies before us a definite step on the road to responsible Government.

5. With the same sympathy and with redoubled interest I shall watch the progress along this road. The path will not be easy and in the march towards the goal there will be need of perseverance and of mutual forbearance between all sections and races of my people in India. I am confident that these high qualities will be forthcoming. I rely on the new popular assemblies to interpret wisely the wishes of those whom they represent and not to forget the interests of the masses who cannot yet be admitted to franchise. I rely on the leaders of people, the Ministers of the future, to face responsibility and endure misrepresentation, to sacrifice much for the common interests of the State, remembering that true patriotism transcends party and communal boundaries; and, while retaining the confidence of the Legislatures, to co-operate with my officers for the common good in sinking unessential differences and in maintaining the essential standards of a just and generous Government. Equally do I rely upon my officers to respect their new colleagues and to work with them in harmony and kindness; to assist the people and their representatives in an orderly advance towards free institutions; and to find in these new tasks a fresh opportunity to fulfill as in the past their highest purpose of faithful service to My people.

6. It is my earnest desire at this time that so far as possible any trace of bitterness between my people and those who are responsible for my Government should be obliterated. Let those who in their eagerness for political progress have broken the law in the past respect it in the future. Let it become possible for those who are charged with the maintenance of peaceful and orderly Government to forget the extravagances which they have had to curb. A new era is opening. Let it begin with a common determination among My people and my Officers to work together for a common purpose. I therefore direct my Viceroy to exercise in my name and on my behalf my Royal clemency to political offenders in the fullest measure which in his judgment is compatible with the public safety. I desire him to extend it on this condition to persons who for offences against the State or under any special or emergency legislation are suffering imprisonment or restrictions upon their liberty. I trust that this leniency will be justified by the future conduct of those whom it benefits and that all My subjects will so demean themselves as to render it unnecessary to enforce the laws for such offences hereafter.

7. Simultaneously with the new constitutions in British India, I have gladly assented to the establishment of a Chamber of Princes. I trust that its counsel may be fruitful of lasting good to the Princes and the States themselves may advance the interests which are common to their territories and to British India and may be to the advantage of the Empire as a whole. I take the occasion again to assure the Princes of India

of my determination ever to maintain unimpaired their privileges, rights and dignities.

8. It is my intention to send my dear son, the Prince of Wales, to India next Winter to inaugurate on my behalf the new Chamber of Princes and the new constitutions in British India. May He find mutual goodwill and confidence prevailing among those on whom will rest the future service of the country, so that success may crown their labours and progressive enlightenment attend their administration.

And with all my people I pray to Almighty God that by His wisdom and under His guidance India may be led to greater prosperity and contentment, and may grow to the fullness of political freedom.

GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

MR. ANDREWS' LETTER

Field St., Durban,

Feb. 5th 1920.

My dear friends and brothers,—I am more than thankful to be with you here in Durban at last, after all these disappointments on the way. You will easily understand what anxiety I have had, when I have been obliged to see one ship after another sail from Mombasa and I have been kept behind. But I have been taught, from my childhood onwards, to regard these difficulties, not as mere accidents, but rather as the direct signs of God's providential guidance. We are in His Hands, and we are not our own masters. This teaching, which I received from my Mother in my childhood, has been present with me constantly with great power of assurance during the past few months and I have seen class indications of His Will in every detail of delay which has occurred. It was while I was lying ill at Kampala in Uganda that I received the most vitally important evidence which counteracted the conclusions of the Economic Commission Report against the Indians in British East Africa. This is only one of the many indications, which have been given to me, that the whole of our cause is in God's hands and that each event is being guided according to His Will.

I cannot tell you how cheered I have been by the welcome that I have received on every hand. It has been far beyond my hopes or expectations, and it has been absolutely unanimous and united. There has been no dissentient voice at all and the object of my visit has been clearly understood, in every Province, from British East Africa and Uganda to Cape Colony and Natal. The welcome from resident Indians, in every single town or village that I have visited, has been so overwhelming by warm-hearted and affectionate and spontaneous in its kindness, that it has done much to take away for the time being that bodily weakness, which has been caused by my illness.

I have the definite news that the Hon. Srinivasa Sastri is coming out with Sir Benjamin Robertson, and it is expected that both will arrive together at the end of February. My own work in India prevents me from staying much longer in this country. I have been obliged to register my passage by the s.s. *Karagola*, which sails from Durban about March 10th or 11th. I have a great hope that if my health will allow me I may be able to visit Cape Town, Kimberley and other places in the Cape Province before that date and to fully prepare the ground for the presentation of the Indian case before the Commission when it finally sits. My own work has been, from first to last, a spiritual work and not political one. I have never in my whole life been a politician. My object in coming out, at Mr. Gandhi's request, was to give whatever encouragement I could in every place to the Indian community by love and sympathy, not to enter into technical, legal and political points which are beyond my powers.

I had much hoped to have been able to spend a longer time in South Africa, but the work in British East Africa was so urgent, and my own health was so

bad, that I was obliged to stay in that Province longer than I had intended. It was God's Will for me, and I am deeply thankful that I was able to remain there. I know that the Indian community in South Africa will not grudge the extra time I had to spend in the work, even though it has been necessary in consequence to make a shorter stay than I had intended in the South African Union. I have now been able fully to grasp the situation in South Africa, in its general outline, and fully trust that I shall be able to give to the Hon. Srinivasa Sastri when he arrives the fullest counsel and advice on all matters before my departure.

Your affectionate friend,

C. F. ANDREWS.

**ANTI-INDIAN CRUSADE IN EAST AFRICA
A BOMBAY MEETING**

Under the auspices of the East Africa Merchants' Committee a public meeting was held in the Moraji Goculdas Hall, Bombay, with a view to consider the present situation in East Africa regarding Indian grievances, Mr. Husseinbhai A. Lalji presiding.

—M. B. N. Ananani moved :—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay convened under the auspices of the East Africa Indian Merchants' Committee places on record its deep sense of indignation at the incessant hardships caused to His Majesty's British Indian subjects in East Africa, who are domiciled there for centuries and who have been pioneers in developing the Colony before the advent of any other nation there, and but for whose association with that country the present predominance of Great Britain there would have been an impossibility. The meeting emphatically protests at the undesirable efforts made by the white settlers in the Colony to stop further immigration, thereby attempting to deprive Indians of their most elementary rights of British citizenship, which have been enjoyed by even enemy populations there. The meeting earnestly trusts that in view of the foregoing facts more specially in view of the facts that it was mainly by the help of Indian blood and money that the British East Africa was preserved and the German territory conquered during the great war, the Secretary of State will be pleased to take immediate steps to get redressed legitimate Indian grievance and get such adequate guarantee from the Colonial Office as would secure to the Indians in East Africa equal rights with other citizens, of the Empire."

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. Madhatali Suleman Virji moved :—

"The meeting earnestly prays the Secretary of State for India to make immediate arrangements to get the German currency notes in the hands of the Indians in the Occupied Territory of German East Africa respected by some possible means averting thereby the grave financial stress upon them."

Mr. Ibrahim Ismail Bhula seconded and Mr. Tayabally Mulji Dawoodi and Mr. Abdulla Jhosab further supported the resolution, which was passed.

The Times says, so far as can be gathered, Mr. Montagu never received a detailed account of General Dyer's action at Amritsar on April 13th. How comes it then, asks the paper, that a British General can inflict nearly two-thousand casualties on an unarmed mob in the Punjab without full facts being forwarded within reasonable time by the Viceroy to the Secretary of State? The sole allusion to the events at Amritsar on April 13th, contained in the Viceroy's reports as transmitted to the Press in England for publication is the statement that the "mob defied the proclamation forbidding public meetings. Firing ensued and two hundred casualties occurred." This was published in the

newspapers in England on April 19th. The reticence practised makes the ultimate disclosure even more injurious than would have been the case if the Indian authorities had been more frank at the time.

"Indian Opinion" Supplements

We have the following supplements on art 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. Budree (Vice President of the Transvaal Indian Association), The late Mr. Narayansamy, South African Indian Stretcher-Bearer Company, Hon. Mr. Gokhale's visit, taken at Heidelberg station, Mr. L. Hans Raj R.A. (Hon. Principal D. A. V. College, President Lahore Arya Samaj), Mr. Imam Abdul Kadir Bawizeer, Mrs. Omar Haji Amod Johari, Mr. Joseph Royeppen B.A. (A Natal born Graduate Passive Resister), Mr. Royeppen (A Barrister-Hawker), Indian Volunteer Stretcher-Bearer Corps, Three Transvaal ladies as passive resisters (Mrs. Sivprasad, Miss Minnatjee and Mrs. Somar), Mr. Ameeruddin Fajandar, Mrs. Sivkik Mehtab, Asiatic Ordinance (A Chess play Cartoon) India's Great Loyalty (Cartoon), The Late Sir Pherozshah 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. Duke, The Late Mr. S. Nagappan, The Right Hon. Lord Amptill, G.C.I.E., The Triumphal Arch outside Park Station (Mr. Gokhale's Visit), Shri Sanyasi Swami Shankernand, Mr. Sorabji Shapurji of Adajan, Hanifa Binti, 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 Verulam, The Late Miss Valliamah Moodaliar, 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 Hoosen 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, Vrededorp Properties, The Late Mr. Abdoola Ladji Adam, Indian Strikers in Durban, (Three Pictures).

**દરેક હિંદીએ પોતાના ધરમાં રાખવા લાયક
અણીતા તીર પુરવોની અને સત્યાગ્રહ વખતે
લેવાયેલી છબીઓ**

સુદરઆરટ પેપર ઉપર છપાયેલી નીચેની છબીઓ 'ઇન્ડિયન ઓપિનિયન' પ્રેસ, ફ્રીનીક્સ, નાટાલ, થી રૂ. ૧/૦ની ડબલ લેખે મળી શકશે. અમરા વાંચકોને આ છબીઓ રાખવાની અમે ખાસ લલામણુ કરીએ છીએ. કેમકે અમે માનીએ છીએ કે ન કામી ભહેર ખંખરો ધરની દિવાલો ઉપર ચોંટાડવા કરતાં આવી છબીઓ મદાવી રાખવી એમાં વધારે માન રહેલું છે.

મરહુમ એન. દાદાભાઈ નવરાજ, મરહુમ એ. મી. ગોખલે, મરહુમ સર ફીરોઝસાહ મહેતા, મરહુમ સર રતન ત્રાતા, મરહુમ સર વીલીયમ વેડરબરુ, મરહુમ કાઉન્ટ ટોલ્સ્ટોય, મરહુમ રેન્ડલ્ફ એ. એ. ડોક, મરહુમ મી. સોરાખજ સાપુરજી આડાળણીયા, મરહુમ મી. નાગાખાન, મરહુમ મી. નારજી સાખી, મરહુમ મી. એમ. એચ. નાઝર, મરહુમ મીસ વલીઅમા મોહલીયર, મરહુમ મી. હાજી દાઉદ દુસેન, મરહુમ મી. અબદુલા હાજી આદમ, મરહુમ એન. લોરડ એમ્પટીલ, મી. કેલનેક, મરહુમ એન. સુઈથ અમીરઅલી, મી. પોલાક, મી. ઉમામ અબદુલ કાદર ખાવાઝીર, મી. બદરી, મી. વી. એ. ચેટીયાર, સા. આ. બેરર ફા. મી. એલ. હંસરાજ, મી. ઉમર હાજી આયોદ અવેરી, મી. બેસપ રાયપન. (બેરીટર તરીકે તેમજ ફેરીવાળા તરીકે) મીસીસ સોદા, મીસીસ સેખ મહેતાળ, ફનીશ બીબી, મી સન્ધ્યાસી સ્વાસી સંકે રાનંદ, શ્રી ગોપાલલાલ ક્રીડુ વેરલમડું મંદિર, હીંદુસ્તાન દેશપાર કચેલા દેવુ હિંદીઓના ધરમ. આજી રવીન્દ્રનાથ ટાગોર, સર બેનલમને રાયરસન. રટાક સાથે મરહુમ મી. ગોખલેની દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકાની મુલાકા વખતની તેમજ હડતાલ વખતની છબીઓ છે.

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