

Indian Opinion

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NOTES AND NEWS

WE are pleased to note that the Union Government have at last seen fit to dispense with the stupid and degrading requirement of finger-prints in the case of Indians who can read and write English or Dutch. This applies to inter-Provincial permits. We have several times pointed out the absurdity and injustice of compelling well-educated and well-known residents to give their finger-impressions like criminals whilst paying a visit to a neighbouring Province.

With reference to an article relating to an Indian deputation which waited on the Minister of the Interior about finger-prints of the Indian community, the *Natal Mercury* is informed that the Minister replying to the deputation, said as follows:—Government have decided that where Indians travel inter-Provincially in the Union thumb-prints should not be taken in cases in which they are able to read and write either of the official languages in the Union and their *bona fides* are otherwise established to the satisfaction of immigration officers.

Durban was visited during last week by a number of young Indian students *en route* to the United States where they will enter one or either of the various colleges. They hail from many different parts of India and seem to have met by accident at the port of embarkation.

Their names are as follows:—Bharat Singh Chowdhary, Manilal Shankerbhai Patel, Anant Keshav Joshi, Mukund Vasudev Nandlik, Ramrao B. Bhatoladhar, S. B. Puntambekar, P. L. Patel, N. E. Merchant, H. G. Mudgal, Gajanan Vedapathak, D. S. Savardenar, Hakikatsingh Jamvala, V. M. Desai, N. K. Patel and Messrs. Halidar, Sharma, Premaya, Ernest and Ganchand.

Several of these young men are bound for New York, but some intend to travel to Illinois. All are bent on gaining a knowledge of the western world and are studying for the professions. We understand that about three hundred students are leaving India in the course of about three months on a similar errand. We wish these ambitious young men success in their studies, but, above all, we hope that they will develop characters which will enable them to become leaders of their own people on their return to the Motherland.

Sometime ago we drew attention to the remarks of Mr. Justice Carter regarding the wearing of the fez by a Mahomedan whilst in Court. The following question and answer in Parliament sets the matter at rest:—

In the House of Assembly, Dr. Forsyth, M. L. A. (Garden Division) wanted to know whether the Minister of Justice was aware that on a recent occasion a Mahomedan entered the witness-box in a court with his fez on, and that Mr. Justice Carter peremptorily ordered him to remove it; and, seeing that the wearing of the fez in the mosque and in the court is part

of their religious creed, whether the Minister would in future prevent the religious scruples of the sect being interfered with?

“My attention,” said Mr. de Wet, “was called to this case, and I have been in correspondence with the Honourable the Judge, President of Natal, who informs me that in this connection the practice is laid down by the decision in *Ragina v. Camroodon* (15 N. L. R. 335) and that he has drawn the attention of Mr. Justice Carter there-to.”

Simla, June 4.—About 5,000 Indian officers and men have now received grants of land from the Indian Government of 50 and 25 acres respectively. While 6,000 are receiving small monetary grants, the bulk monthly for the duration of their lives, some benefits rendered in the war. The grants carry an obligation to support the Government in time of trouble.—*Reuters*

A branch of the South African League, which is doing excellent work in the Transvaal fighting the Asiatic menace, has been formed for Durban and district says the *Natal Mercury*. The League is a party political organisation which demands prompt legislative action against encroachment of Indians and other Asiatics into trade, industries, and various skilled occupations, and residential areas, ousting Europeans by unfair competition. All in sympathy with these objects are asked to join the League.

How the work of the South African League whose motives are selfish to the extreme and totally un-British like could, by any sane person, be called excellent is beyond our comprehension.

Mr. Walter Geo. Wheelwright has been appointed to act as Licensing Officer for Natal during the absence on duty of Mr. H. C. Wynne-Coble as Indian Reparation Officer.

The appointment is gazetted of a Rent Board under the recently promulgated Rents Act for the Division of Durban, including Pinetown, consisting of Mr. W. Shepstone (chairman), Mr. A. W. Baker, and Mr. A. Prendergast. Mr. Shepstone and Mr. Baker are ex-magistrates and Mr. Prendergast is a retired officer of the S.A.M.R. Mr. J. L. Farrell, who has been secretary to the Durban Cost of Living Committee since its inception, has been appointed secretary to the Board, and its offices will be established on the first floor, at the Indian Immigration Trust Board's premises, at the Esplanade.

Times of Natal, referring to the Indian repatriation scheme, points out that the first batch of Indians landed in Natal in 1860, and they numbered 100. To-day the Indian population in Natal numbers 150,000. Vital statistics show that the death rate

and the Indian population in Natal in another ten years would number over half million. The paper adds: "This alarming computation should be borne in mind by those who are not disposed to concern themselves with the latest phase of this important problem, and should compel a keen and intelligent interest on the part of every member of the European community as to the policy adopted by the Government."

resumed and remained successful until 1911 when the Government decided that the system of indenture should terminate, and he thought it was a very wise decision. The present phase was a very important one, and he was going to do all he could carry out the new scheme, even though it brought him into conflict, as it must, with a great many of those whose interests were affected, and he knew that he would have to face great opposition in regard to the scheme.

RIGHT TRIUMPHS.

News has just reached us that the appeal of Dadoo Limited vs. the Krugersdorp Municipal Council was upheld by the Appellate Court. This case, it will be remembered, caused considerable little while back when the learned Judge of the Supreme Court, Transvaal Provincial Division, held that a private limited liability company composed purely of Asiatics cannot be termed other than an Asiatic Company, and such a company obtaining fixed property in the Transvaal, cannot be otherwise than contrary to law 3 of 1885. He further remarked that the law was not made "to laugh at" and ordered that the title acquired by Dadoo Limited be set aside. The Appellate Court by four Judges reversed the judgment by allowing the appeal. We have now as yet received the full text of the judgment. We shall therefore refrain from expressing any opinion on it, but seize the opportunity of extending our heartiest congratulations to Messrs. Dadoo and those who so strenuously worked in achieving this success for the Transvaal Indians. We hope to publish the full report of the judgment in our next issue.

VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION.

MR. WYNN-COLE ON GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME
MEETING IN MARITZBURG

There was a fair attendance at the Town Hall last night (Friday and instant) at a meeting held to consider the question of the voluntary repatriation of Indian residents in accordance with the decision arrived at by the Asiatic Inquiry Commission, says the Natal Witness.

Mr. A. J. McGibbon was in the chair, and in welcoming the meeting regretted that more people were not present in connection with a subject of so much importance. He added that the members of the Commission were men of probity, and their findings worthy of the utmost consideration. Mr. Wynn-Cole had seen the Government in Capetown and had been given the responsibility of arranging for the repatriation of those Indians who wished to go. He must congratulate Mr. Wynn-Cole on the confidence reposed in him by the Government, and he was a gentleman well versed in the wants and disabilities of employers and employees in regard to the Asiatic question.

Mr. H. C. Wynn-Cole received with applause, said that when he reached Capetown, it had already been decided that he should take over the scheme of voluntary repatriation, and, with the consent of the Government, he had decided to address meetings all over Natal in order that the people might know what steps it was proposed to take in the system of indenture.

He referred shortly to the system of indenture under which the Indians were first introduced into the country in 1864; a system carried on until 1866, when there was a break of eight years, until in 1874 it was

resumed, and he had endeavored to persuade the Indians to return to India, and in that he acted purely as a Government servant, without personal feelings.

151,986 Indians had come into the country under the system of indenture, and only 44,187 of those had returned to India, leaving a residue of 107,799 still in the Province. From 1860 to December 1899, 264,164 Indians and their dependants had been indentured in Natal, and the natural increase among them had been large. He recognized the efficacy of Indian labour, and quite realized that the taking away of the Indians was likely to have a severe effect on Natal industries, but he had to tell them, and explain, that the Government had decided that there should be no withdrawing from the position it had taken up. He advised the Indians not to consider any decision until they knew what the Government had to put before them. There was no question of turning them out, but the inducement that would be offered to them to return to India, would he could assure them, be very good indeed.

Referring to the proposed scheme, the speaker said that this scheme of voluntary repatriation applied to the whole of the Union, and not only Natal. One of the difficulties in the past had been the shipping question, which was settled by the Gold Restrictions, under which no Indian could leave with more than £5 on his person, and that in the Indian very hard. The Government had now decided to remove these restrictions, and every family could now take away £50 in gold, which the Indian returning to his home would incur no expense whatever, and would receive free passages all the way.

Employers had asked, what was going to be done for them when the supply of Indian labour was taken away as the Government had resolved that no Asiatic labour could be recruited. On account of the danger of introducing sleeping sickness in Natal itself, the Native Affairs Department were optimistic as to the prospect of securing native labour in the Province, and he (the speaker) thought that they had not made the most of that supply, and referred to a report issued by the Native Affairs Department 18 months ago, which stated that the Native population of Natal and Zululand was roughly 1,000,000, and that the potential number of natives available for work was approximately 500,000, and which number only 250,000 were actually being employed, leaving a clear 250,000 available for recruitment.

Mr. Wynn-Cole read a note from the Government which said that the Government was unable to find any particular source from which labour for repatriated Indian labour could be drawn, but added that the figures showed that 10,000 natives left Natal every year to work on the Rand, and he thought something should be done to tap that supply of labour which was leaving the Province yearly.

The Government had committed themselves to a new tender policy of doing everything they could to induce the Indians resident here to return to their country, where the Indian Government was ready to welcome them.

The Chairman called for questions, and Mr. Wynn-Cole had finished speaking, and to answer Mr. L. Swange, who wished to know at whose instigation the Asiatic Commission had been appointed, the speaker said that the shortage of rice was one factor, but he could not say definitely who started the agitation.

Questioned as to whether the Indian newspapers had not said that the Indians in Natal were badly treated, Mr. Wynne-Cole replied that, under the indenture system, he had himself seen Indians in Natal whose condition was that of abject slavery.

Mr. Angus protested against the suicidal policy of losing the Indian labour before any method of finding a source to replace it had been suggested.

Mr. T. N. Hughes wanted to know whether it was trade jealousy against the Trade Unions that dictated this policy. They were not going to drive out the Indian until they drove out the Peruvian Jew, the Greek and the Assyrians. (Laughter.)

In reply, Mr. Wynne-Cole said that there was no compulsion about repatriation.

Mr. L'Estrange asked whether, supposing an Indian had been repatriated to India and afterwards wished to return to Africa, would he be allowed to do so? The speaker replied that they would not be allowed to return under any circumstances, and once they availed themselves of repatriation they left Natal, once and for all. (Applause.)

Mr. Alexander thought that, under the scheme, the Government were sending away the best class of Indians, and the one that the Province could least spare—(hear, hear)—and also criticised the inducements which were being offered to the Indians to return to India.

Mrs. Wynne-Cole again emphasised the fact that she was merely addressing in order that they might clearly understand that the Government had decided to carry out the scheme, and to let them know what was being done. Some time next month the Commission of Enquiry would forward their full reports, but at present they were only dealing with the interim report, and not with the whole Indian question. The white people of Natal could, he said, if they wished, get rid of the Arab trader in a month, but they would not do so, because it touched their pockets, and so long as Europeans were prepared to sell and let land to Asiatics, so long they would go on buying and trading.

Mr. W. Cox asked whether it would be desirable to make it impossible for a licence to be granted to an Asiatic by legislation. Mr. Wynne-Cole replied that the Courts would not consider a case on the question of nationality, but thought future legislation would be on different lines to that existing today.

Colonel Fawcus felt that the Government were doing a fair thing by the Indians. There was no compulsion about the repatriation, and he thought the Government deserved credit for their attitude.

Mr. Charles Niallah said that when the people of Manizaba were in trouble they looked to the Indian, but after they got everything they wanted they turned on the Indian and ground him down.

Mr. W. Cox moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Wynne-Cole for his address, and also to the Government for the action they had taken, which was carried unanimously, and the meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks to Mr. McGibbon for presiding.

DR. TAGORE ON EDUCATION

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore recently delivered a lecture on "Education" at Bombay, the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Chimanlal Setalval, presiding.

The chairman said that the poet, thinker, and philosopher of the East needed no introduction from him to the audience. They were all anxious to hear him and he could not keep them waiting.

Dr. Rabindranath said the minds of their educated community had been brought up within an enclosure of a modern imitation of an educational system, and it had unconsciously given rise in our own minds to the belief that it could never be changed. And yet, he lacked in some depths of our self-satisfaction, there which did not leave us in comfort, and when this pricking went on for some time we attributed the

cause of our irritation to some outside cause. They thought education was not under their control, and they could not educate their children as they wished. Likely they had some national colleges and schools for the purpose of imparting the kind of education.

Indians forgot that the weakness was in their own character, and so the circumstances inevitably drew them to the slippery slopes of education, the independence of which was only from outside. For their freedom would be the freedom of a foreign institution. Let them blame their own weakness in being possessors of the idea that they should have some foreign legs to enable them to stand upon. The mischief was that soon as the idea of a university entered their minds the idea of an Oxford, Cambridge and other Universities rested in their minds. They forgot that the European universities were living organic parts of a whole. A European university came before their vision with its full fledged from its very birth. These solidly complete universities, for which India was thirsting, were like hard boiled eggs from which chickens could not be expected to come. When the National University was being projected in Bengal, he asked the organisers whether they expected it to end in being as a full-fledged university, and the answer was that if it did not, it would not capture the imagination of the public, and the country. So it was started in that way and subscriptions and public help was received by them. By merely founding a university itself and keeping under its control, it could not be of any use to them.

RACE BURDEN ON SOCIETY

It was nearly a hundred years ago that they entered the English school and they had not been able to get out; they remained permanently school boys. No one had been able to give them the complete education of life, because at every moment it transcended its powers. Their minds also, in the fullness of their growth were infinitely greater than the information they acquired and the training they got after active education. Therefore, the question was, whether in their intellectual career, in modern times, they had given more than they had received, and created something which was their own. So a race became a burden on the society when it did not produce anything, and then it became intolerable. Indians had not rattled back the full measure. Yet, he could not admit that it was due to any inherent defeat in their natural powers. There was a long period in the past, during which their minds were in a living connection with their acquirements, when they made their own observations and experiments. They had that initiative and courage of their departed. What was there in their education which reduced itself permanently leading to another's intellectual education? When they saw a foreign university, they only saw its outward appearance, its buildings, and other things, but as a kernel of the coconut was within the coconut itself, so the university was in their literature, in their culture, their parliaments, and their men. In short their education was a permanent vessel, which was their own mind. That organic unity of their mind and culture had enabled them to seek culture from all lands and make it one with their own culture, which was the basis of their own civilisation. On the other hand, Indian students had to rely on books, which served to make them mimics in intellect and they were sure to be like babies led by the nose. Their education was a chariot which did not carry them, but dragged them behind, and the sight was very pitiful. The English minds from the medieval Victorian period and onward had passed through different stages, but Indians could only accept those standards, and become fixed. They could not only hop from one point to another, and miss the modulation of the mind, and they boasted of their own artificiality. Students of the European universities had not only the environments of their culture, but had their learn-

ing direct from the teachers. But these things were an obstruction to learning in the case of Indians. To their misfortune they had in this country all the furniture of a university except the human teachers. They were mere purveyors of foreign culture and worshippers of the book-god and the book-shop had become vocal. The teachers raised walls of note-books between their students and themselves. Something was required to save them not only from emasciation, but from death. They were afraid always lest they should lose some petty advantage to acquire true learning, and their education was like a carriage to a horse—its bondage—and the carriage ever remained a beggarly burden.

The speaker then spoke on culture during the Dark Ages of Europe when the lamp of Rome went out. It was then Ireland that kept burning the torch of culture by means of universities, where students from all countries flocked to learn; gradually when Ireland was conquered English was introduced and no Irish forgot their own language and culture at the same time. Britain's educational policy in Ireland resembled that of India. Their mind was not in their keeping, in fact it had been wholly ignored that they had a mind of their own. That was to say that the engineer after painfully digging a canal found that the water was not there.

MEDIUM OF LANGUAGE

Coming to the medium through which education should be imparted, he said they were compelled to learn through the medium of English, which took away the best of the learning. The ideas themselves were very late in coming to them, and that made their education so entirely unreal. So far as his own experience of teaching went he found that a considerable portion of the students were very deficient in learning foreign languages. The result was that as the students could not understand, what was to be learned and what was important, had to carry whole books in their minds. And those who were unable to do so and lagged behind were left out. What a terrible waste of national material it was! Those who were against imparting higher education in the vernaculars argued that there were no text-books. But, unless higher education was given in the vernaculars, how were text-books to come into existence? It was the presence of learned men which drew the students around them if they wished to learn. In the age of great mental vitality the student first came in their midst and then people cast about for teachers. The most important mission of a university was the concentration of the intellectual forces of their country, to form a nucleus of a living self.

CULTURE AND CHARACTER

He had no distaste of any culture because of its foreign character. But, on the contrary, he thought that the shock was necessary for the vitality of their character. What he objected to was the artificial arrangements by which foreign education occupied all the space in their minds. It was that which made him urge that all the elements in our own culture must be constructive not to resist a foreign culture, but truly to assimilate it and use it and get mastery over that culture and not to live on the outskirts as the flowers of text-books and drawers of book-learning. They must know that the perfection of colour and form belonged to the perfection of vitality, and that the joy of life was only the other side of the truth of life. During the Moghul period music and arts in India found a great impetus, because their whole life was in this land and not merely their official life. Our English rulers were mere birds of passage, they only backed to them and not sabg. Indians only saw the business men and the officials among the Europeans in India, and they did not see the culture of Europe. To proper culture, music and art, must have their proper share.

Coming to the question of religious education, he

said it must be given the centre of their culture. It had to be admitted that the world was full of sects. These sects were formed in every country and every age owing to diversity of causes. Had India, such religious ideal in such a place where all could meet, for common light of day for the humanity?

TURKISH TANGLE

AS AN INDIAN PUBLIST SEES IT

(By ST. NIHAL SINGH)

Discussing the very thorny problem of the future of Constantinople and Thrace, Mr. St. Nihal Singh maintains that in so far as the arbiters of Turkey yield to Eastern sentiment—without betraying the subject nationalities concerned—they will make for world-peace and world unity.

So many interests—religious, racial, national, imperial, international, and financial—are involved in the Turkish settlement that one is not surprised either at the keenness with which many nations—Eastern and Western—are watching every development, or at the difficulties which confront the Allied statesmen who are seeking to disentangle the knots in the gnarled skein.

The age of the crusades is past, but not the crusading spirit; and millions of devout Christians in Europe and America are longing for the deliverance from the clutch of the Turk of places holy in the Christian estimation. Americans are, perhaps, more eager than any others, for Americans, in recent years, have lavished their money upon building magnificent educational, medical and other institutions in Turkey, and sending men and women to conduct them.

This Christian zeal has, however, to reckon with the intensity of the Moslem feeling for the places sacred to Islam, and for the custodian of those places—the Caliph of Islam. According to our Moslem friends, the Caliph must have independent sway, assured by adequate force of arms over lands containing their holy places—lands to which they give collectively the name of Jazirat-ul-Arab, or the Island of Arabia, comprising practically the whole of the Asiatic portion of Turkey, while they insist upon regarding Constantinople as the capital of Islam. The Moslems tell us point-blank that on matters pertaining to their faith they cannot compromise.

While the religionists prefer their claims and counter-claims, the subject nationalities are crying out for self-determination, and the Moslems of Arabia and Syria have formally separated themselves from the quondam Moslem Empire. And the world that holds itself aloof from religious propaganda of all kinds is sucked into the controversy through financial interest, national or imperial association, or humanitarian leanings. The financiers—especially financiers of Jewish extraction domiciled in one Continental country or another—wish for a Turkish settlement that will not in any manner endanger their holdings.

People in India and other lands with a large Moslem population regard the question as a national issue, on the principle that any misfortune to the Moslems is a misfortune to their fellow-countrymen. To all Easterns the fate of Turkey in Europe is vitally a question of special interest. As the largest Moslem power in the world and particularly as the overlord in India, where Hindu-Moslem unity has produced a national solidarity untrammelled even a few years ago, Britain has a responsibility for the determination of Turkey's fate greater than that of any other nation. Doubtless upon the Ottoman settlement will depend, in no small degree, the future peace of the world, and, therefore, any decision arrived at must be a decision that will commend itself to prudence. An element has recently entered into the Turkish controversy that was not there before. The League of Nations, with all its defects and shortcomings, is in

actual being—the nucleus of a future world-state, and it has been suggested that Constantinople be made capital of that League. Since that city is cosmopolitan in character, and since it contributes the bridge between the East and the West, the suggestion has appealed to many persons. It is, however, to be remembered that if such an eventuality were to occur, Constantinople might become to the East—especially to the Moslem East—a living symbol of Eastern—especially Moslem—expropriation. No real friend of the League of Nations could possibly wish thus to prejudice that world-movement in the eyes of the Orient.

Then there is the pledge made early in 1918 by the British Prime Minister—a pledge that Mr. Lloyd George recently declared was given to the Indian Moslems to accelerate recruiting in India, and, as a matter of fact, a pledge that did succeed in that objective. According to that understanding the Turks were permitted to keep their capital—and also the rich lands of Thrace. In the debate that took place the other day in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister refused to change the decision arrived at by the Supreme Council to maintain the Sultan at Constantinople. Though pointedly asked if the pledge given about Thrace was also to be honoured, neither he nor Mr. Bonar Law made a definite reply.

Since that debate, however, events have moved with dramatic suddenness. Constantinople is under Allied occupation—occupation ordered because of recent Armenian massacres in Cilicia, because of the Turkish defiance of the conditions imposed by the Armistice.

The other day Mr. Lloyd George told the Indian Moslem—or the Khilafat—deputation that the Turks will not be permitted to keep Thrace. That means that fresh complications have been introduced into the complicated issue.

In my judgment, in the long run, a policy of expediency, temporisation, vacillation will not pay. The settlement must commend itself as just, not only to Western, but also to Western peoples. It must be of a nature that will not lend itself to misinterpretation in the Orient—a settlement that prosperity may regard as dictated by considerations of nut and oil. In so far as the arbiters of Turkey yield to Eastern sentiment—without, of course, betraying, in any way, the subject-nationalities of Turkey—they will make for world-peace and world-unity.—*The Graphic*.

CONFISCATION OF JEWELLERY

SYMPATHY OF MINISTER

In the House of Assembly last week, Mr. Boydell (Greyville, Labour), while admitting the reason for the confiscation of gold which passengers attempted to take from the country, regarded it as absolutely disgraceful and almost diabolical that Indians should be relieved of their gold ornaments and jewellery, which they had worn from time immemorial. He asked what the Customs Department had done with this jewellery.

Mr. Jagger described the taking of jewellery from Indians as nothing less than a public scandal. There were those people who had saved a few pounds, and invested it in jewellery, and they had it taken from them. He supposed the gold was taken, and then lent to the banks.

Colonel Creswell (Troyeville, Labour) described what was happening as a monstrous shame, and wondered what laws or regulations the Indians had their jewellery taken.

Mr. Burton, (Minister of Finance,) said his sympathy was very largely with the Indians, but the matter did not fall under his Department, but under the Department of the Interior. As far as he understood, however, the picture was not as black as it was painted. All that was done was to take away the things which were being smuggled by the Indians. The Customs

Department found that the Indians were smuggling gold out of the country by melting it down into jewellery. It was found that the Indians hid things at the bottom of their boxes and naturally steps had to be taken. The Minister promised, however, to have the question inquired into so that individual cases of injustice might be avoided.

Mr. Boydell reiterated his contention that grave injustice was being done, but Sir Edgar Walton pointed out that Indians were smuggling gold but of the country in every possible way, and putting the country to the greatest inconvenience.

In reply to a question by Col. Creswell, the Minister said that gold which persons attempted to smuggle out of the country was confiscated.

Mr. Creswell described this as legalised robbery.

The Minister of Railways and Harbours said these Indians when embarking were warned they could not take gold coin or jewellery, and the same law applied to Europeans. In no case had their been confiscation of gold or ornaments which those persons had made no attempt to conceal.

THE AMIR AND KHILAFAT

The Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee (says *India*), has circulated the following English version of the speech made by the Amir of Afghanistan on the occasion of the anniversary of his late father—

To-day I feel sorry, not only at the remembrance of my venerable father but also at the present extremely critical condition of the whole Islamic world. May God save the Moslem community from annihilation! At this time certain tribulations are prevalent in the Moslem world. The Ottoman Empire is involved in the most sorrowful conditions. Mutual differences gave an opportunity to the enemies of Islam to harm the Turks. The Allied powers are determined to put an end to the Khilafat, though America has formally declared neutrality and France has expressed different opinions in the matter.

We do not believe that the British are fully determined to that end, because they desire the friendship of Afghanistan which would be impossible under such circumstances.

It is a matter of great pleasure that the whole of India has strongly persisted in the maintenance of Khilafat. Molvi Mahomed Ali and Molvi Shaukat Ali, the two political leaders of India, representing the general sentiment of India, say that the question of Khilafat must be decided in strict accordance with the demands of the Mussulmans, otherwise they would either declare Jihad or do Hijrat (emigrate). Hindus are also one with them and are determined to accompany the Mussulmans in leaving their beloved for the sake of Khilafat. Afghanistan, with its extension and capacity, is heartily prepared to cordially welcome such emigrants as are determined to do hijrat in the way of Allah, inasmuch as the question is a religious one.

My pen is the pen of you, the Afghan (shouts of appreciation and recognition). I have written to the British Government that the subordination of the Khalifat to any Power and the interference of any non-Moslem Power in the question of Khilafat is a thing to which Islam or any of the Moslems cannot possibly agree. It is impossible for the self-respecting Afghanistan to accept any diverse decision. The policy adopted by Russia naturally attracts the Moslem world, and the freedom of Khiva and Bokhara is recognised by the Russian Government, as a result of which two new Islamic kingdoms have sprung up. We therefore wish to convey our thanks to Russia through her Ambassadors.

Non-Moslem Powers, hearing the Islamic brotherhood, think that it is planned for their destruction. But the fact is that it is intended for the progress and welfare of the Mussulmans themselves. The Mussul-

mans desire mutual harmony simply to ameliorate their condition. If there is no sacrifice for such Islamic brotherhood and progress and if the Afghan and the whole of the Islamic world hesitate to lay down their lives for spreading the truth of God, then we should say good-bye to Islam. God alone is the Protector of Indians, but the welfare and the very existence of the Moslem world depends upon the sacrifice they would make. God is witness that we do not attach the least value to our lives and to our kingdom against those people who want the extirpation of Islam.

I am, of course, sorry that my lamented father was murdered by some cruel hands; everyone's father dies, but not so tragically. This sorrow of mine, however, is nothing as compared to that I feel at this critical situation of Islam. I pray to God that He may keep the Islamic world under His protection and save Afghanistan from trouble and may enable me to serve you successfully. You ought to unite yourselves and attach no value to your lives whatsoever, in the cause of Khilafat. We trust that England and her statesmen will not displease the Islamic world in general and Afghanistan in particular.

UMZINTO INDIAN SCHOOL

ANNUAL Prize Distribution

The annual prize-giving of the above school was held in the school room on July 3 at 2.30 pm, when Mrs. J. R. Truscott kindly distributed the prizes to the successful pupils.

After the Headmaster had presented his report, speeches were made by a few gentlemen, including the Rev. J. R. Truscott, who spoke of the good work that was being carried on in the school.

HEADMASTER'S REPORT

Following are the principal points in the report of the Headmaster (Mr. T. Samuel):

At present there are 113 children on the roll, of which 94 are boys and 19 are girls. From the numbers quoted it will be seen that a very small percentage of the roll are girls. As a good few parents are present I should like to ask why is this so? Why should only boys be educated? I have no hesitation to say that by withholding your girls you are making a very great mistake! On the other hand, if you send them to school you will benefit by their education.

If you are proud of your girls now, you will be still prouder of them when they are educated. I make bold to say that if it is due to this lack of education and early training that a great many mistakes are made later on. I only hope parents will realise this, and when school re-opens next August they will send boys as well as girls to school.

During the year we had two visits from the Government Inspector. It is gratifying to note that from both reports received great credit has been reflected on the Headmaster and staff on the work done. With regard to the infant section the work done here was also met with satisfaction by the Inspector.

There are some parents who are anxious that their children who have passed the IV Standard, should remain in the school and prosecute their studies still higher. This being so, it is my intention therefore to have a Standard V, when school re-opens next August. I will do this only on one condition—that is, only if there is an eager response on the part of parents by their sending their children to school.

In conclusion, as to-day brings to a close of a whole year's work, I should like to thank my assistants for the whole-hearted way in which they have co-operated with me all along. My thanks are due to the Rev. J. R. Truscott who has, notwithstanding his own parish work, and very often at a great personal sacrifice to himself taken a really lively interest in the school by coming to the school occasionally to take

the Scripture lessons, and besides, has always been willing to aid and advise me, whenever I needed his help. My thanks are due to Mrs. Truscott for coming out this afternoon and giving the prizes. My thanks are also due to all those who subscribed so liberally towards the prizes, but for whose help I am sure there would not be such a successful afternoon to-day.

NOTICE
TRANSVAAL BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

In terms of Section thirteen of the Constitution of the Transvaal British Indian Association, the general election of the Office bearers will take place on the 5th August, 1920 at Johannesburg. Nominations for the different Offices must reach the Hon. Secretary on or before the 8th August, 1920. Due notice will be given where the election meeting will be held.

E. J. Aswar, Chairman.
P. K. Naidoo, Secretary.
B. Association.
Johannesburg.
5th July, 1920.

BOOKS FOR SALE

To be obtained from the Indian Opinion Store, 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.

- FRIENDS OF INDIA SERIES—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 Minto and Lord Ripon.
- Mr. Gandhi's Speeches and Writings—1896 to 1917 3 3
- Mrs. Annie Besant—A Sketch of her Life 0 7
- Tales of Marijda Raman 0 7
- The Soil-in-Law Abroad 0 7
- Maltreya 0 7
- Rates of Raja Bishal 0 7
- Essentials of Hinduism 0 7
- Aspects of the Vedanta 0 7
- Glimpses of the Orient To-day, by Sait Nihal Singh 0 7
- India: Industrial and Economic Problems, by Prof. Kale 0 7
- Essays on Indian Economics, by Banade 0 7
- Sri Sankaracharya 0 7
- Sri Ramanujacharya 0 7
- Essays on National Idealism, by Dr. Coomaraswamy 0 7
- The Indian National Congress, its Origin and Growth 0 7
- Speeches of John Morley 0 7
- Sri Sankara's Select Works 0 7
- The Life and Teachings of Buddha 0 7
- Sri Madhwaraj 0 7
- Vaidnavite Reformers of India 0 7
- The Governance of India, by Govinda Das 0 7
- India's Untouchable-Skins 0 7
- Aggressive Hinduism 0 7
- Gokhale's Speeches 0 7
- Dadabhai Naoroji's Speeches 0 7
- Vivekananda's Speeches 0 7
- King George's Speeches 0 7
- Ten Tamil Saints 0 7
- For India's Uplift, by Annie Besant 0 7
- Speeches on Indian Questions, by Mr. Montagu 0 7

The Indian Demands, by G. A. Natesan 2 2

Commentary on the Bhagavad Gita, by R. V. Kane 1 1

Broadway Book Co. Publishers
 Dada Bai Nairoji, Gopal K. Khatke, Gokhal, Rabindranath Tagore, M. K. Gandhi, Babu Sundaranath Banerjee, Budruddin Tyabji, Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, The Right Hon. Sayed Amir Ali, H. H. Shri Sayaji Rao Gaskwar, Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan, the Aga Khan, Swami Rama Tirath, V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Kristo Das Pal, Dewan C. Rangachari, Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, W. C. Srinivasan, Bose, Behramji M. Malabari, Ravi Varma, Lala Lajpat Rai, Kashinath Trimbak Telang, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Mohan Sarojinir Nair, Swami Vivekananda, Toru Hatt, Ishwar Chandar Vidyasagar, Sir Salar Jung, V. P. Madhava Rao, D. E. Wacha, Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Sir Pherozshah Mehta, Rahimtulla Moulana, D. P. Rash Behari Ghose, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Sir C. S. Sadasiva Nair, Late Mohan Ghose, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Peeps at Manly Lands, with 12 coloured plates - Ceylon, Sri Lanka, Home Edition, Bhagavad Gita, Annie Besant's Translation, Nation Building, by Annie Besant, Warfare in Ancient India, The Story of the Raja and Appaji, Tales of Komati Wit and Wisdom, Hinduism, by Dr. ... Letters of John Chinaman, Prince of India, The Hon. Mr. Gokhale and the Indenture System, The Golden Number of "Indian Opinion", Paper covers, Band in cloth, Hindu Social Ideas, by R. J. Mehta, f. K. Gandhi, The Story of the Ramayana, the Epic of Rama, Study in Indian Economics, by P. Bannerji, The Hon. Mr. Gokhale's Tour in South Africa: Special INDIAN OPINION Souvenir, Letter to a Hindu, or the Subjection of India, its Cause and Cure, by Leo Tolstoy, Fields, Factories and Workshops, by Prince of ... English Traits and Representative Men, by Emerson, Society and Solitude and other Essays, by Emerson, and ... Tolstoy, The French Revolution, by Buckle, Book and its Misprints, agand Gita, Mrs. Besant's Translation, The Indians of South Africa, by H. S. L. Polak, Memoir of the late J. J. Doka, Mines Registration Amendment Act (1908), in English and Gujarati, Migration Act (1908) Regulations, in English and Gujarati, The Ethics of Passive Resistance, Indian Home Rule, by M. K. Gandhi, Memoir of M. K. Gandhi (in Tamil), " " (in Hindi)

Mahomed 'The Great Arabian,' by Meredith Townsend
 Forces and Strength of India, Ceylon and Burma
 From Colombo to Almora: Lectures by Swami Vivekananda.
 From Colombo to Almora
 Essays in Indian Art, Industry and Education, by E. B. Havell,
 Rabindranath Tagore, a Lecture by the Rev. C. Andrew of Delhi delivered at Capetown.

"Indian Opinion" Supplements

We have the following supplements to our paper for sale at one shilling per dozen, post free.

The Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. V. A. Chettiar (Chairman, Tamil Benevolent Society of Johannesburg), Mr. ... Vice-President of the Transvaal Indian Association), The Late Mr. Narayanasamy, South African Indian Stretcher-Bearer Company, Hon. Mr. Gokhale's visit to ... at Heidelberg station, Mr. L. Hans Raj B.A. (Hon. Municipal D.A. ... College, ... President of Lahore Arya Samaj), Mr. Imam Abdul Kadir Bawazir, Mr. Omid Hajj Akbar Jinnah, Mr. Joseph Koyppen B.A. (A Natal born Graduate, Passive Resister, Mr. Royceper, (A. B. Hawker), Indian Volunteer Stretcher-Bearer Corps, Three Transvaalites as passive resisters (Mrs. J. S. ... Mrs. M. ... and Mrs. Somar), Mr. Ameeiroodun Fajandar, Mr. Sheikh Mehtab, Asiatic Ordinance (A Chess play cartoon) India's Great Loyalty (Cartoon), The Late Sir Pherozshah Mehta, Mr. ... J. Tata, Mrs. R. M. Sodha, Sir William Wedderburn, ... Pioneer Settlers of Tolstoy Farm, The Late ... Tolstoy, The Late Rev. Joseph ... The Right Hon. Lord Amptill, G.C.I.E., The Triumphant Arch outside Park Station (Mr. Gokhale's Visit), Shri Sanyasi Swami Shaktaranand, Mr. ... of Adaja, ... H. H. The Amir of Afghanistan, Mr. Kallenbach, Mr. Kallenbach as seen walking from the Tolstoy Farm to Johannesburg, Mr. Henry S. ... of Tolstoy Farm, The ... Mr. M. H. Nazar, Shri Gopal Lal Hindu Temple Verman, The Late Miss Vaffiamah Moodalliar, Sons of the Empire (Indian Soldiers), The ... Indians (Departed) to India by the ... Government, The Indian Monument in Johannesburg, The Late Mr. Hajee Meera Dawad, Indian Merchants who suffered from imprisonment at Standerton, Babu Rabindranath Tagore, The late High Court Judge Gokhale, G.I.E., Right Hon. ... Ali, C.I.E., Sir Benjamin Robertson and Staff, Some of the Addresses presented to The Hon. Mr. Gokhale, Vice-Chief Protector, The Late Mr. Abdool Ladiji Aiyang Indian Strikers in Durban, (Three Pictures).

વ્યાજવની શ્રી ઇ પુસ્તકો

(ક્રીડક વાદ અધિનાયકવારને 'વ્યાજવ' નામક ... વ્યાજકા મહાવાર.)
 વૈદિકા વિદ્યા ...
 (સ્વામ્ય કાવ્ય અધિનાયકને 'સ્વામ્યકાવ્ય' નામક ... વ્યાજકા મહાવાર.)
 વૈદિકા વિદ્યા ...
 (સ્વેચ્છિક મુદ્રિત કાવ્ય વૈદિક વેદાદિક ... વિસ્તર વૈદિક નોટકા મહાવાર.)