

Indian Opinion

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NOTES AND NEWS

SPEAKING at the Australian and New Zealand Luncheon Club, London, recently, where he was the guest of honour, Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson is reported by Reuter to have said:—"I don't believe any reflecting person, seeing the state of the world at the present moment, could believe we are in for a long period of profound peace. At the present moment it seems to me there are a great many people determined if they can to wreck the British Empire. I would say that the proper answer to that, for us who are members and children of this great Empire, is to have implicit faith in ourselves and our future, then we can laugh at those who want to ruin us."

A movement to establish a crematorium for Europeans is on foot in Durban. A general meeting of the Natal Cremation Society was recently held at the Town Hall Lecture Room Mr. W. A. D. Russell, M.P. C., presiding. The object of the meeting was to adopt the rules which had been drawn up by a provisional committee which had recently been appointed. The rules set forth that the aims of the Society were to promote the practice of cremation in the Union by means of such propaganda work as may be considered necessary, and to establish and carry on crematoria in any part of the Union, or to enter into such arrangement as may be deemed necessary with any person who might propose to erect a crematorium in the Union for the cremation of the bodies of members of the Society or of the bodies of their friends. The various rules as drawn up by the Committee were considered seriatim, and after brief discussion adopted, with a few minor alterations. The following officers were elected: President, Senator C. G. Smith; vice-presidents, Messrs. H. G. Mackeurtan, K. C., M.L.A., W. A. D. Russell, M.P.C., J. H. Nicolson, M.P.C., R. H. Little, J.P., L. Hargreaves, Archdeacon M. O. Hodson, and the Revs. John Richardson and J. T. Darragh, D.D.; trustees, Messrs. R. H. Little and W. E. English; secretary, Mr. M. Levy; treasurer, Mr. A. E. Powell; committee, Mrs. E. M. Mas, Dr. Ingle, and Messrs. Newberry, Harvey, C. S. Jamieson, Welsford, Lavarack and Eastman.

We take the following from *New India*, Madras:—The Supreme Court of Canada has decided that the Legislature of British Columbia has no power to prevent Orientals from being employed in Crown-granted lands, and in so doing has stated that the regulations passed were part of the endeavor to deprive "Asiatics of their natural rights." That is a good hearing, after all the injustices inflicted in Africa, and does something to restore the credit of white men as to justice and civilisation.

Mr. P. K. Naidoo who had been to India as one of the delegates of the Transvaal British Indian Association to the Indian National Congress held last December at Ahmedabad has returned back to South Africa last Saturday by the s.s. *Tarba*. Mr. Naidoo was one among those who were included as the South African delegates in the deputation that recently went to the Viceroy to ventilate the grievances of Indians

resident in the Union. We welcome Mr. Naidoo back home.

We have now before us the full text of the memorandum presented on behalf of Indians in South Africa to the Viceroy and His Excellency's reply to the same. We hope to deal with them in our next issue.

Our attention has been drawn by some kind friends to the omission we made in our last issue of the treasurers in referring to the services of the officials of the Natal Indian Congress. The treasurers Messrs. Omar Hajee Amod Jhaveri and V. S. C. Pather have shown efficiency in their work during the past year and by their re-election the Congress has shown its appreciation of their services. In welcoming them on their re-election we hope they will prove their worth in the future as in the past.

A petition has been forwarded by the Natal Indian Congress to the Provincial Council objecting to the Private Draft Ordinance proposed to be introduced into the Provincial Council "to grant additional powers to the Town Council of the Borough of Durban in respect of the alienation of or other dealing with immovable property belonging to the said Borough."

UNWORTHY REMARKS

THE remarks made by Mr. J. F. Clark in the Criminal Court recently while convicting H. W. Butler, a motorman on one of the Durban trams, for using violence in removing Mr. B. L. E. Sigamoney from the car, have been received with not a little indignation by the Indian community in this country. We wonder if Mr. Clark realised the responsibility of the position he was holding when he made those remarks, or did he think it an opportune time for him to make them in view of the high position he was holding? Apart from the unfairness of them the remarks, in our opinion, were totally uncalled for and out of place in the case in question. There was only one fact to be proved to the court and that was proved. That was that the motorman did use violence against the complainant and thereby failed in his duty. For this, if anything was necessary, it was to give some advice to the motorman on his duty in order that an example may be set to others of like nature. No attempt was made in this direction from the Bench, in fact the conviction itself was, as it were, made most reluctantly. On the other hand, the action of the motorman in preventing the Indians from mounting in front was declared as right, while there was no such regulation giving them power to discriminate. It was further stated by the magistrate that "the accused asked him (the complainant) to leave the platform and that should have been sufficient, even if it was a wrong

order, and it was not right for the complainant to start arguing the point." That is to say that he should obey the orders even though the person ordering may be totally ignorant of his duties, and however humiliating the orders may be!

With regard to the limitation on trams of the number of coloured people Mr. Clark expressed his opinion that "it was right that it should be so." These are sentiments expressed by Anti-Asiatics whose motives are utterly selfish and whose avowed object is to drive every Indian out of this country and to make this a "white man's country." But when such sentiments are expressed in a Court of Justice and from the Bench it indeed shocks our intelligence. It is said that the law does not recognise cast; that in the eye of the law there is no distinction between race, colour, class or creed. Yet such racial legislation is being supported by a Court of Justice! It is inconceivable how justice could at all be expected from one with such a prejudiced mind. The strongest words that we may use to condemn the views expressed by Mr. Clark could not be too strong. But we would only say this, that we would not have taken so much exception as we do, to his remarks, if he had made them as one of the Anti-Asiatics at one of their meetings and had not ventured to do so in his capacity as a giver of justice. The least that should have been expected of Mr. Clark was that he would have kept his prejudicial feelings to himself and dealt with the point at issue in its legal aspect only.

But, instead, he appears to have completely lost himself, or, he made even a general remark; that from past experience he thought "that Indians were very sensitive. This sensitiveness seemed to be growing lately. He did not know the reason but possibly the political upheaval in India might be reflected here." We are sorry to have to admit our weakness, but we do believe, that we are not as sensitive as we ought to be; for had we been so it would certainly not have been possible, as easily as it has been, to pass racial legislation one after another and to deprive us of our existing rights—rights that we are entitled to as human-beings in this country. Sensitiveness may be a vice but it is necessary to be so sensitive as not to lose one's manhood and one's self-respect. In this respect sensitiveness is a virtue. And if Mr. Clark thinks that Indians are sensitive, we can joyfully say that it is a healthy sign. And if that sensitiveness is growing, the only reason is because their hardships in this country are daily increasing and the treatment they are being subjected to is far from being that of human-beings. And when that treatment gets support from the Bench the life of Indians in this country is rendered simply intolerable.

The impression, whether in official circle or otherwise, that the political movement in India has any bearing whatsoever with the movement carried on by Indians to safeguard their existing rights in this country is entirely a wrong one. Indians have no doubt given their hearty support to the non-violent non-co-operation movement carried on in their Motherland in order to get the wrongs done to the nation redressed, and also to the national movement. But that the movement here is connected with the movement in India is a mis-leading belief engineered by Anti-Asiatics to minimise the importance of our struggle for existence in this country. Indians in South Africa have been protesting against the deprivation of their existing rights long before the struggle in India

was ever commenced and the seriousness of their position has been daily growing, and remarks such as those made by Mr. Clark are greatly deplorable in that they only go to aggravate the situation which is as it is grave enough.

INDIANS ON DURBAN TRAMS

ASSAULT CHARGE AGAINST MOTORMAN

H. W. Butler, a motorman in the employment of the Corporation, was charged in the First Criminal Court recently with assaulting Mr. Sigamoney, an Indian teacher at Sydenham School. Butler pleaded not guilty.

The complainant stated that on March 4, he boarded a tram car at Overport terminus. The accused was on the front of the car, having just changed over. Witness waited until all the Europeans had boarded the car, and then he stepped on to the platform. The accused pushed him with his hands and told him to go and get on at the back. Witness stepped to the ground and said he would report the accused. Butler said "hang the law," and stepping down, struck him twice with his fist. Witness did not retaliate, and waited for the next car. Several Europeans witnessed the incident, but declined to come to Court.

Cross-examined by the accused, witness said he was not aware that there was a by-law stating that passengers should get on at the rear of the car. He denied that he used bad language, or that he threatened that he would have given the accused a hiding had he not been in uniform.

Butler explained that it was a custom for Europeans to use the front, or motorman's end at the Post Office or other termini, but Asiatics and Natives had to mount at the back.

The accused, giving evidence, said there were a large number of Indians and Natives at the terminus, together with a few Europeans. He changed over to the front platform. An elderly lady was just alighting and the complainant and two other Indians were in the act of boarding the car. He told them that they would have to get on at the back. He placed his handles in the position for starting the car, and when he turned round he noticed that the complainant had boarded the car. The complainant questioned the accused's right to order him to the back, and started to push his way through. Witness stepped in front of him, and the complainant said "who the—are you." Witness said he would show him, and edged him off the car. The complainant said "if you were not in uniform I would have given you a good hiding," raising a stick he had in his hand. Witness pushed him on the chest to get him out of the way. He denied the allegation that he struck the complainant with his fist.

Replying to the Magistrate, Butler said there was always trouble at the Overport terminus on Saturdays, particularly with Indians of the well-dressed class.

The Prosecutor (Sergt. Phillips) said it seemed to him that it was a matter for the Tramway Department, for, if they allowed white people to board the front of a tram at terminal, they should expect coloured people to do the same. The law did not recognise caste.

Mr. Clark said he thought from past experience—and other magistrates who had sat on that bench would, he thought, agree—that Indians were very sensitive. This sensitiveness seemed to be growing lately. He did not know the reason, but possibly the political upheaval in India might be reflected here. It appeared to him that the number of coloured people on trams was limited, and it was only right that it should be so, and that there should be someone of authority on the car. In this case the evidence conclusively proved that the accused had the right to tell Indians that they might not mount in front. If the Indians thought the motor-

man's orders were unjust they could report him, but what he had found was that the Indians were very persistent, and liked to argue the point instead of taking their complaints to higher quarters. That was where they made a mistake. There were faults on both sides, but he was not going into that. It was clear from the complainant's own witnesses that the accused asked him to leave the platform. That should have been sufficient, even if it was a wrong order, and it was not right for the complainant to start arguing the point. But Butler should not have used violence to remove him, as the regulations laid it down that if passengers were offensive their names and addresses should be taken. He must convict the accused, but in all the circumstances he thought it would be sufficient if he cautioned and discharged him.—*Natal Mercury*.

ANTI-ASIATIC CLAMOUR

"SAVE SOUTH AFRICA FROM THE ORIENTAL!"

MEETING AT DANNHAUSER

A well-attended meeting of Europeans of the district was held at the Masonic Hall, Dannhauser, on recently to consider the Asiatic question. Mr. Scorgie presided, and amongst those present were a number of leading farmers of the neighbourhood, both Dutch and British, a number of mechanics from coal mines, and Messrs. Geo. Langley, M.P.C., and W. Cox, M.P.C. (hon. secretary, South Africans' League.)

The Chairman remarked that in Dannhauser the Asiatic danger was realised, unfortunately only too well. They had desired a meeting for some time to consider what action to take, and at the request of local residents Mr. Cox was present, and would give them information from the League point of view. (Applause.)

Mr. Cox said it appeared that he need not ask them whether there was an Asiatic menace. They knew there was. In Dannhauser, a growing centre, they had a European chemist, a white butcher and a white hotel keeper. A European also had a drapery and outfitting store, but the premises he occupied belonged to an Asiatic. The Indians practically possessed Dannhauser, the few Europeans there being in a very small minority. The Indian storekeepers were so strong that they refused to give any European traveller an order unless he contributed 5s. to the Mosque. A serious feature of the situation in the coal-mining districts and the Province was the gradual displacement of Europeans in the mines.

A SIGNIFICANT SIGHT

He had seen a mine train on a mine nearer Ladysmith than Dannhauser. The engine driver was an Indian, the stoker was an Indian, and the Guard was also an Indian. ("Shame"). This supported the information he received from reliable quarters that the coal mines were gradually introducing Indians into positions hitherto regarded as European jobs. Further, in their district they had the inevitable result of Asiatic penetration. Indians were settling land, and farming it.

Mr. Cox explained the objects of the South Africans' League, and emphasised the fact that the League was a non-party organisation. He justified the League's policy on the ground of self-preservation, saying that if the Indians remained the European civilisation of South Africa would speedily perish. (Applause.)

Mr. Cox was questioned at some length, and Commandant Zwemmer gave a summary of the proceedings in Dutch.

A lively discussion followed.

A mine-worker present said that in some of the Natal mines the Indian was ousting the white man, not slowly but quickly. The farmer should protect the

white worker, because in doing so he was protecting himself.

Mr. A. G. Vincent moved that a branch of the S. A. League be formed.

Mr. Langley, M.P.C., seconded, and said they had been told that white men were to-day leaving South Africa. That was true. What prospect had their boys now leaving school of earning a decent livelihood in Natal? Would they also have to leave? He feared they would if nothing was done. He quite agreed that organisation on this question was necessary.

A NATIONAL QUESTION

Commandant Zwemmer, speaking in English, said there were thousands of whites in the Transvaal working for 4s. 6d. a day, while Asiatics were in employment. This was a national question, and unless it was taken up their sons and daughters would have a lower status in this country than an Asiatic.

Mr. Van der Westhuizen said English and Dutch fought side by side to break the power of the Zulus, and to redeem this country from barbarism. They must fight hand in hand and heart to heart to save South Africa from the Oriental. (Loud applause.)

The motion was carried unanimously, and Mr. Webster was appointed secretary *pro tem*.

A resolution was proposed by Mr. Langley, seconded by Mr. Edwards, supporting the motion of Mr. Mackeurtan, now before the Union House of Assembly, for the compulsory segregation of Indians, was carried unanimously, as was also a resolution expressing sympathy with the efforts being made by the Europeans of Kenya Colony to resist the claims of the Indians there to equal political status.—*Natal Witness*.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL POWERS

An important judgment was recently delivered by Sir John Wessels (Judge-President) and Sir Arthur Mason in the appeal brought against a conviction at Johannesburg for failing to pay native poll tax under the Provincial Ordinance No. 7 of 1921. The first appellant, Letanke, being exempted from poll tax, had been held liable to pay £2'10s. as full tax, but the second appellant, Mphela, being liable to general native tax, had only been held liable for 10s. poll tax. The accused contested the validity of the Ordinance and, the cases being treated as test cases, the magistrate had imposed nominal fines of 1s., in addition to the payment of the respective taxes, leaving the question of the validity of the Ordinance to be decided on appeal, such being excluded from his jurisdiction under the Magistrates' Courts Act of 1917.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL POWERS

The Judge-President, delivering judgment, said that the contention that the Ordinance was invalid was based on section 3 (2) Act 5 of 1921 which enacted that a Provincial Council should not have power to make an Ordinance imposing direct taxation on natives unless it also imposed taxation at a like rate and with like incidence on other persons. The clear intention of the Act was to restrict the power of the Provincial Council to impose differential or discriminatory taxation and to secure in respect of direct taxes equality between the natives and the remaining sections of the population. The first objection was in connection with the definition of "native" as an adult male "apparently" 21 years or over, whereas in regard to other persons it was necessary to prove that they actually were 21 so that a native would not be able to claim exemption if he appeared to be over 21, even if he proved his age to be under 21. The power given to magistrates or justices of the peace to exempt indigent persons was restricted in the case of natives by excluding natives liable to pay any Union native tax.

UNEQUAL POLL TAX INCIDENCE

Thus a native was liable under the Ordinance to pay

poll tax, even though he were penniless, unless he satisfied a collector that he was prevented from working by specified causes, but a non-native could secure a certificate of indigency from any magistrate or resident justice of the peace who thought fit to give one. It was impossible therefore to say that the incidence of the Transvaal poll tax fell equally upon native and non-native either in respect of the definition of those liable to the tax or in respect of indigency, and in each case difference was apparently to the disadvantage of the native. The result was that the Ordinance in so far as it imposed taxation on natives was *ultra vires*, and the appeals must be upheld and the convictions and sentences passed upon the appellants quashed.

Sir A. Mason delivered a concurring judgment, and Mr. Justice Curlewis also concurred.—*Rand Daily Mail*.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S TRIAL

IN THE SESSIONS COURT

The trial of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. S. G. Banker opened at 12 noon on March 18th before Mr. C. Broomfield, District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad. The court premises were guarded by the police and military and admission to the court was by special passes. Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Banker accompanied by Pandit Malaviya, arrived half an hour earlier and all those present remained standing until he took his seat to the left of the judge. Among those present were Mrs. Gandhi, Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Sarladevi and Messrs. Vithalbai and Vallabhbhai Patel, N. C. Kelkar, and other members of the Working Committee. The prosecution was conducted by Sir Thomas Strangman, Advocate-General, assisted by Mr. Giridharilal, Public Prosecutor. Mr. E. C. Wild, Legal Remembrancer to the Government of Bombay, was also present. After the judge took his seat the historic trial commenced. The judge showed an irregularity in the charge which was corrected. The Registrar then read out the charges, the offences being in three articles published in the *Young India* of September 29, December 15 of 1921 and February 23, 1922, the articles being entitled as 'Tampering with Loyalty,' 'The Puzzle and its solution' and 'Shaking the manes' respectively.

"I PLEAD GUILTY"

The judge then explained the meaning of the Section 124 (a) and called upon the accused to plead to the charge. In reply, Mahatma Gandhi said: "I plead guilty to all the charges. I observe that the King's name has been omitted from the charges and it has been properly omitted." Mr. Banker also said "I plead guilty." The Advocate-General however pressed for a regular trial but the court did not accept his arguments and said that the court accepted the plea of guilty and there was no necessity of a trial. However the Advocate-General was free to speak on the question of sentence. The Advocate-General dealt with the charges in a general way. While doing so he said that the offence was being committed from a long time and said that the results of the campaign were serious disorders. He referred to the preaching of non-violence but said 'What was the use of preaching non-violence when he preached disaffection towards Government or openly instigated others to overthrow it?' Mahatmaji was then asked to make a statement if he wished.

Before reading his written statement Mahatma Gandhi spoke a few words as introductory remarks to the whole statement. He said:—

"Before I read this statement I would like to state that I entirely endorse the learned Advocate-General's remarks in connection with my humble self. I think that he was entirely fair to me in all the statements that he has made, because it is very true, and I have no desire whatsoever to withdraw from this trial. In fact the

to preach disaffection towards the existing system of government has become almost a passion with me. The learned Advocate-General is also entirely in the right when he says that my preaching of disaffection did not commence with my connection with *Young India*, but that it commenced much earlier, and in the statement that I am about to read, it will be my painful duty to admit before this court that it commenced much earlier than the period stated by the Advocate-General. It is the most painful duty with me, but I have to discharge that duty, knowing the responsibility that rests upon my shoulders, and I wish to endorse all the blame that the learned Advocate-General has thrown on my shoulders in connection with the Bombay occurrences, Madras occurrences, and the Chauri-Chaura occurrences. Thinking over these things deeply and sleeping over them night after night and examining my heart I have come to the conclusion that it is impossible for me to dissociate myself from the diabolical crimes of Chauri-Chura or the mad outrages of Bombay. He is quite right when he says that, as a man of responsibility, a man having received a fair share of education, having had a fair share of experience of this world, I should know the consequences of every one of my acts. I knew them. I knew that I was playing with fire. I ran the risk and, if I was set free, I would still do the same. I would be failing in my duty if I do not do so. I have felt this morning that I would have failed in my duty if I did not say so—what I said here just now... I wanted to avoid violence. I want to avoid violence. Non-violence is the first article of my faith. It is the last article of my faith. But I had to make my choice. I had either to submit to a system which I considered, has done an irreparable harm to my country or incur the work of mad fury of my people bursting forth when they understood the truth from my lips. I know that my people have sometimes gone mad. I am deeply sorry for it and I am therefore here to submit not to a light penalty but to the highest penalty. I do not ask for mercy. I do not plead any extenuating act. I am here therefore to invite and submit to the highest penalty that can be inflicted upon me for what in law is a deliberate crime and what appears to me to be the highest duty of a citizen. The only course open to you—the judge, is, as I am just going to say in my statement either to resign your post or inflict on me the severest penalty, if you believe that the system and law you are assisting to administer, are good for the people, I do not expect that kind of conversion. But by the time I have finished with my statement, you will perhaps have a glimpse of what is raging within my breast to run this maddest risk which which a sane man can run."

The statement was then read out (which we have reproduced in one of our previous issues.)

MR. BANKER'S STATEMENT

Mr. Banker made the following statement:—

"I only want to say that I had the privilege of printing these articles and I plead guilty to the charge. I have got nothing to say as regards the sentence."

The trying Judge then delivered his judgment.

THE JUDGMENT

The following is the full text of the judgment:—

"Mr. Gandhi, you have made my task in one way easy by pleading guilty to the charge. Nevertheless what remains namely the determination of the just sentence is perhaps as difficult a proposition as a judge in this country could have to face. Law is no respecter of persons. Nevertheless it will be impossible to ignore the fact that you are in a different category from any person I have ever tried or am ever likely to have to try. Also it would be impossible to ignore the fact that in the eyes of millions of your countrymen you are a great patriot and a great leader or even those who differ from you in politics look up to you as a man of high ideals and leading a noble and pure simple life. I have to deal with you in one

character only. It is not my duty and I do not presume, to judge or to criticise you in any other character. It is my duty to judge you as a man subject to law who, in his own admission, broke the law and committed what to ordinary men must appear to be grave offence against the state. I do not forget that you have consistently preached against violence and that you on many occasions, I am willing to believe, have done much to prevent violence. But having regard to the nature of political teachings and nature of many of those to whom it was addressed, how you can have continued to believe that violence would not be the inevitable consequence, it passes my capacity to understand.

There are probably few people in India who do not sincerely regret that you should have made it impossible for any Government to leave you at liberty, but it is so. I am trying to balance what is due to you against what appears to be necessary in the interests of the public and I propose in passing sentence to follow the precedent of a case, in many respects similar to this case, that was decided some twelve years ago, I mean the case against Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak under the same section. The sentence that was passed upon him as it finally stood, was a sentence of simple imprisonment for six years. You will not consider it unreasonable, I think, that you should be classed with Mr. Tilak that is, a sentence of two years simple imprisonment on each count of the charge, six years in all, which I feel it my duty to pass upon you and I should like to say in doing so that if the course of events in India should make it possible to reduce the period and release you, no one will be better pleased than I."

Turning to Mr. Banker, the Judge said:—"You have been to a large extent under the influence of your chief. The sentence that I propose to pass upon you is simple imprisonment for six months on each of first two counts that is simple imprisonment for one year and a fine of Rs. 1000 or six months simple in default."

MAHATMA'S REPLY

Mr. Gandhi then stood up and said: "Since you have done me the honour of recalling the trial of the late Lok. Tilak, I should want to say that I consider it a proud privilege to be associated with him. I certainly consider that the sentence is as light as any judge could have possibly passed. As far as the Court is concerned I could not have expected better courtesy."

The judge then left the court and those who had assembled there took leave of Mahatma and Mr. Banker, both of whom were smiling. They were then taken to Sabarmati jail and thus ended the great trial.—*The Mahratta*

THE MOVEMENT IN INDIA

SOME OFFICIAL ATROCITIES

We take the following from *Young India* dated March 30th:—

Following upon the action against Mahatma Gandhi the Government has inaugurated a veritable reign of terror. It seems bent upon exasperating the people and appears to be deliberately trying to shed innocent blood. Reports are being received from several provinces which would shock the conscience of the world. News received from Lahore says that Muslim volunteers at Muzang were heated by the Deputy Superintendent of police and his police attendants while they were offering their prayers. Let us quote the words of the report. "On the 12th of February 1922 four batches of Muslim volunteers went to Muzang for the dissemination of their usual peaceful propaganda when one of them was arrested by Mr. Ashraf, Sub-Inspector, Muzang, and the volunteers peacefully followed him to the Police Lines, where with the permission of the Sub-Inspector they began saying their prayers. While they were thus busy with their religious functions, Mr.

Gray, Dy. Supdt., Police, turned up and not only he himself flogged the prostrating volunteers in their prayers but caused them to be beaten by the indiscriminate shower of his Constables dangs (sticks) which resulted in several being severely wounded while others fainted on the spot." Writing from Lucknow on March 23, 1922, Mr. Harkaran Nath Mishra, Secretary, District Congress Committee, says:—"On receipt of reports that military forces were terrorising the people of Malihabad District, a Committee consisting of Babu Mohan Lal Saksena, Paudit Balmukund Bajpai and Pandit Bhola Nath Avasthi was appointed by the District Committee, Lucknow, to enquire and report. On the report submitted by the committee, it appears that on the 15th March, 1922, about 40 or 50 mounted soldiers (mostly Sikhs) with two European Officers and Police Sub-Inspector in charge of Malihabad Police Station, went to several villages round about Malihabad. They terrorised people and also maltreated some of them, one gentleman at Khalispur and several others at Bakhtiarnagar. They told the people that their leaders, Mahatma Gandhi, Maulanas Mahomed Ali, and Shaikat Ali, were rotting in jails and they must not talk of Khilafat and Congress any more. If they would, their life and property were not safe. People were forcibly made to salaam the European officers and bow down their heads before them. At Bakhtiarnagar about 200 persons were forcibly collected at the *Chauki*. Shopkeepers had to go there leaving their shops open. Some of the troopers had even gone inside the houses to bring out the people forcibly to go to the *Chauki*. They all were then ordered to stand in a line, the members of Aman Sabha had been separated from them. The Sub-Inspector Police then told them how mighty the present Government was that even Germany and other nations were no match to it. He also told them that Gandhi and others were rebels and they must banish Khilafat and Congress from their minds, otherwise they would have to suffer the consequences thereof. A Sikh Officer then narrated the atrocities committed by Mahomedan Emperors upon Hindus and he told them that there could be no real unity between Hindus and Mahomedans. One Ahmad Ali, a Zemindar at Bakhtiarnagar, said that he was very thankful to them for their gratuitous advice but they would not do anything against their religion, happen what may. The European Officer then told him that he forgave him that time, but if there was any activity in that village he would be responsible for it. Ahmad Ali again repeated what he had said before. Thereupon, the European Officer tied him with a rope and the other end of the rope was tied to the spur of a horse and the same was ordered to ride fast. This gentleman is now under arrest awaiting his trial. His brother went to see him at the Malihabad Thana lock up but was not allowed to see him nor was he permitted to give him any food. Next morning Ahmad Ali told his brother at the Railway Station that he had not received any food or bedding in the night. Similar reports have been received from other neighbouring villages. There is absolutely no "Aika" movement in these villages and it is said that the troopers have gone towards Sandilla."

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

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‘सुनिश्चयन ओपीनीयन्’ ना लयावनेो हर साठिय आदि कामे माटे श्री. १५-० अने हरियापारने माटे श्री. १५-६ राप्यवामा आव्यो छे. आ हरद्वारे हालती कायगती अछत अने मोनवारीन लीधे करवामा आव्यो छे.

ANJUMAN ESHA-A-TUL ISLAM

Annual Statement - - December 31 1921

Expenditure.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Memorial Hall									
Rates	30	8	4						
Lighting	3	15	10						
Insurance	1	16	8						
Painting & Signwriting	18	1	9						
Sundry Expenses	3	6	6	57	9	1			
Crabbe Street Property.									
Rates	19	7	6						
Verandah Rent	7		10						
Insurance	19		1	39	14	5			
Madressa.									
Stipend-Headmaster	120	0	0						
Assistant	65	5	0						
Rail Fare do.	11	12	9						
Stipend-Extra Assistant	35	0	0						
Books & Stationery	4	14	9	236	15	9			
General :-									
Printing-Annual Report	21	19	4						
Travelling Collecting Funds	13	5	9						
Legal Expenses	2	3	0						
Postages, Bank Charges, & Sundries	4	8	4						
Presentation-Auditor	5	17	0	47	15	5			
Benovolence Prizes				7	9	6			
				9	16	0			
Expenses :-									
Marriages	9	2	0						
Burials	28	15	6						
Receptions	5	4	6	43	2	0			
				417	10	2			
Income :-									
Rents, Crabbe St.				132	0	0			
Entrance Fees	10	6							
Subscriptions	15	7	0	11	17	6			
Donations				221	12	3			
Marriages	39	11	0						
Burials	31	10	0						
Prizes	11	15	0						
Eid Day, etc.	9	3	7	91	19	7			
Special Donations :-									
Madressa Furniture									
M. E. Lakhi	50	0	0						
Salary Madressa Assistant per M. S. Rapoojee	60	9	0	110	0	0			
Balance-Surplus				149	19	2			
				567	9	4	567	9	4

BALANCE SHEET

December 31 1921

Assets.

Property :-						
Crabbe St.	685	0	0			
May St.	199	7	5	884	7	5
Memorial Hall.						
Outlay, 1920	239	13	0			
Cash-M. A. Motala 1921	125	0	0	114	13	0
Madressa :-						
Furniture				202	13	6
African Banking Corporation				156	13	11
Cash in hand				30	17	9
Liabilities :-						
Lease Deposit-F. Hoosain	22	0	0			
General Fund :-						
Balance 31/12/20	1217	6	5			
Surplus 31/12/21	149	19	2	1367	5	7
				1389	5	7
				1389	5	7

I certify the foregoing Annual Statement and Balance Sheet for the period ended 31st December 1921 to be a correct reflex of the financial position disclosed by the books and records of the Anjuman, subject to my accompanying report of this date.

(Sgd.) E. KRIT.
Public Accountant.

લોઅર ટ્યુમેલાના હિંદીઓ

તીલક સ્વરાજ ફન્ડમાં ફાળો

તીલક સ્વરાજ્ય ફન્ડ તથા ખીલાફત ફન્ડ માટે લોઅર ટ્યુમેલા ડીવીઝનના હિંદીઓ તરફથી ભરાયેલા ઉપરાણાના ફન્ડમાં નીચે જણાવ્યા પ્રમાણે રકમો જસુલ આવી છે :-
 બહારામ ગીની ૧૦, એ. એમ. ઉમરજી ગીની ૫, એમ. એચ. કરોડીયા ગીની ૫, આઈ. એન. અખીન ગીની ૫, નાનજી પીતામર ગીની ૫, રામપરતાલ ગીની ૫, એ. આઈ. ગ્રીણા ગીની ૨, તુરમહમદ તખતખ ગીની ૨, રામસામી પડીયામી ગીની ૨, કાજી સદાદીન ગીની ૨, એમ. એમ. સીદાત ગીની ૧, એમ. ઇ. કરોડીયા ગીની ૧, ટારેકશર ટ્રેડિંગ કંપની ગીની ૧, નરહોમ મહારાજ ગીની ૧, ઇસમાઇલ ઇસપ ગીની ૧, એમ. એમ. મુહલી ગીની ૧, એસ. કલન ગીની ૧, રંગીસોમ ગીની ૧, જોર્જીસામી પીલ્લે ગીની ૧, એસ. એમ. મેલીમ ગીની ૧, ટ્યુમેલા ટ્રેડિંગ કંપની ગીની ૧, ઇસમાઇલ લોખાત ગીની ૧, ભરત પા. ૧-૧૦-૦, મહમદ મુલામ પા. ૧-૫-૦ અરજુન ગીની ૧, સી. એચ. દુટલા ગીની ૧, એ. રસુલ ખાન એન્ડ કંપની શી. ૧૦-૬, લખમન શી. ૧૦-૦, સી. નારજુસામી શી. ૧૦-૦ એ. એમ. દુટલા શી. ૧૦-૦, એસ. પરમ ગીની ૧, કુલ પૌન્ડ ૬૫-૧૧-૬.
 ઉપર પ્રમાણેની રકમ પૈકી પૌન્ડ ૦-૧૮-૮ પ્રથમ કરેલા કેબલનો ખર્ચ બાદ બર્તા બાકી રહેલા પૌન્ડ ૬૪-૧૨-૧૦ તી એક રૂપિયા ૬૮૬-૦-૦ની મદદતમા ગાંધીજી ઉપર અમદાવાદ મોકલાવી આ પવામાં આવી છે.

હિંદીશ ઇન્ડિયા સ્ટીમ નેવીએશન કંપની

સ્ટીમરોની ખબર

સ્ટી. "કારાગોલા" તા. ૧૫ થી મેના અરસામાં ઉપડશે.
 સ્ટી. "કારાપારા" તા. ૨૬ થી મેના અરસામાં ઉપડશે.
 સ્ટી. "કરોઆ" તા. ૧૨ થી જુનના અરસામાં ઉપડશે.

મધુ ખુલાસો

શેમજી હિંમેડ, ૩૭૦ પાર્લન. સ્ટ્રીટ, ડરબન,
 એ સ્થળે મળવાથી અથવા અથવાથી મળી શકશે.