

# Indian Opinion

No. 22—VOL. XX. FRIDAY, JUNE 2ND, 1922.

Registered at the G.P. O. as a Newspaper  
PAGE FOUR B-62

## NOTES AND NEWS

**W**E join the public and the Union Parliament in their sincere regret at the very sad and sudden death of Mr. J. G. Hunter, M. L. A., at Capetown last Saturday morning owing to heart failure. The late Mr. Hunter was a staunch member of the S. A. P., for Stamford Hill. His death will be a great loss both to Natal as well as the South African Party of the Union and to both we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

Not long ago at an Anti-Asiatic meeting held in the Dannhauser district Mr. Cox the Secretary of the Anti-Asiatic League, known as the South African's League, had made allegations against Indians that they had practically possessed Dannhauser the few Europeans there being in a very small minority, and also that European travellers were being forced by the Indian merchants to contribute 5/- to the local mosque.

We have received the following in connection with the above allegation from a correspondent resident in Dannhauser:—

"I ask Mr. Cox, is he not well aware that the few Europeans who were here absolutely ignored Dannhauser's possibility as a rising village? Can he quote one case where the Indians ousted a single European in place of an Indian? Then again the assertion that Indian storekeepers were so strong that they refuse to give any European traveller an order unless he contributed 5/- to the mosque. The truth is, should the traveller go to the mosque sample room he pays 7/6 as a fee for the use thereof. But where the 5s. is concerned, when a traveller calls for orders (travelling with car) he is asked to open in the sample room and not on the store counters, which is of course a public place, and thus for his own benefit and saving time he pays 5s. as a fee for the sample room. That is the point. They are not compelled to pay 5s. although the travellers pay willingly when they receive orders, and this only applies to the soft goods travellers.

The following are copies of telegrams forwarded by the Natal Indian Congress to H. E. the Governor-General, Capetown, and the Administrator respectively, in connection with the Rural Dealer's Licensing Ordinance which was recently passed through the Provincial Council:—Congress representing Natal Indian community emphatically protests against Rural Dealers Licensing Ordinance No. 4 of 1922 passed by Natal Provincial Council. Congress seeks opportunity to make representation respectfully prays assent to Ordinance be withheld Congress forwarding fuller communication.

Natal Indian Congress emphatically protests against Rural Dealers Licensing Ordinance No. 4 of 1922. Respectfully requests protest be conveyed to his Royal Highness the Governor-General-in-Council.

The following is a copy of a cable message received by the Secretary Khilafat Committee, Newtown, Johannesburg, from Mr. Chotani, the president of the all India Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay:—Gratefully acknowledge handsome contribution for

Angora. Khilafat demands earnest devotion from our Muslum Brothers aboard. Please redouble your energies for sacred cause. Angora must be supplied with ample funds to save Islam. Your money received timely being cabled Angora.

The annual general meeting of the Anjuman Esha-A-Tul Islam, Durban, was held recently at the Motala's Memorial Hall when the reports of the Secretary (Mr. S. Emammally) and the balance sheet of the Treasurer (Mr. Thajmoon) were submitted and confirmed and the following officials elected for the year 1922:—Patrons: Messrs. M. A. Motala, M. S. Randeree; President: Hajee Moulvi Fathay Mohameed; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Osman Ahmed, A. M. Omar, Mahomed Eorahim, S. A. Raboobee, M. A. Jeeva, Ismail Bayat; Chairman of Council, S. S. Amad, Hon. Secretary, S. Emammally; Assist. Hon. Secretary, C. N. M. Khan; Hon. Treasurer: M. Thajmoon, Hon. Auditor: Mr. E. Keit; Collector, D. Fakir Yusuf; Shaikh Najeer; Trustees: Moula Bux, M. Thajmoon, and S. Emammally; Councillors: S. Sabjoo, P. Alibuckus, S. M. Mohamed, Abdool Sathar, A. K. Rusool, A. G. M. Latiff, Fakir Hoosani, Eli Bucher, R. Rujab, Thajoo Mia, Mohamed Khan, Sheikh Ismail, C. M. Jogee, A. A. Gany, S. Hoosenbuckus, A. G. Dustagir, E. Hoosanie, M. Alladin, C. M. C. Khan, Subrathee Mia.

The following is an interesting account of our Prime Minister's sincerity and courage given by Sir Frank Benson, as reported by the *Natal Advertiser* London correspondent, on being entertained at Leeds on his return from South Africa. He is reported to have said that he was deeply impressed by the sincerity and courage of General Smuts, whom he met one day examining a bunch of grasses held in his hand. Sir Frank noticed that General Smuts' pockets bulged with letters. "Oh, yes," said General Smuts casually, "they're chiefly threats to assassinate me."

The following is a copy of a cable sent by the Natal Indian Congress on the 26th May 1922, to his Excellency the Viceroy of India, and to the Imperial Citizenship Association, Bombay:—Natal Indian Congress Mass Meeting protests against Rural Dealers Licensing Ordinance passed by Natal Provincial Council depriving Indians of existing rights. Against Ordinance disenfranchising Indians in Townships, against Ordinance segregating Indians in Durban. Indian community doomed if Union Governor General sanctions these measures.

The new section of the British Empire Service League for coloured ex Service men has proved a great success. The post of secretary, rendered vacant by the regretted death of Mr. V. Rudimeldu, has been filled by the appointment of Sergt-Major Christopher, D.C.M., the coloured section of the B.E.S.L., has thriven apace, and now has a membership of 115 of the Durban men of colour who served in the Great War.

The following telegram in connection with the death of Mr. J. G. Hunter was sent by the Congress to the Prime minister, Capetown. "Natal Indian Congress deploras (the) death (of) (Mr.) J. G. Hunter (and) sympathises (in the) loss to South African Party."

Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson is contributing a series of articles to the London *Morning Post* on his recent visit to India. In summing up his impressions, he says the problem for Britain is whether to grant Dominion status to India forthwith, or return to the situation before the Reform Act. To go back is impossible, while to go forward might mean chaos, for Dominion status would entail the withdrawal of all British troops, and it would take years to equip the Native army with efficient Indian officers. Sir William is therefore unable to offer a solution, but is reported to have made the following suggestions: Remove the Mahomedan grievance regarding the Caliphate question, and maintain law and order whatever happens.

We are requested by the Hon. Secretary of the M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall Committee to announce that a meeting of the General Advisory Committee of the above Library will be held on Saturday the 10th June, 1922 at 2-30 p. m. at the above Hall in Queen Street. All Indians are welcome and those desirous of joining the Committee may do so at the meeting. No subscription is required to be paid for membership.

The above library is open daily from 4 to 9-30 p.m. except Saturdays, Sundays, and public holidays when it is open from 2-30 to 9-30 p.m. The library is free to all. There are now 1736 English, 296 Gujarati, 225 Tamil, 67 Hindi and 48 Urdu books. If any upcountry libraries want any used periodicals, illustrated papers, English and Indian Newspapers if request will be made to Mr. V. Lawrence, (Hon. Secretary of the library committee), 110 Field Street Durban it will receive his best and prompt attention.

#### MR. MATHERS' IMPRESSIONS

**M**R. Edward P. Mathers is the editor and proprietor of *South Africa*, a paper published in London. He came out to Natal first in 1878 and stayed till 1888 when he returned to London and started his paper *South Africa*. During part of his stay here between '78 '88, Mr. Mathers was on the editorial staff of the *Natal Mercury*. He is at present holidaying in this country, and a representative of the *Natal Mercury* sought the opportunity of interviewing him. We should have thought that being in the very heart of the British Empire, where all British principles have originated, and from where all hopeful messages are transmitted to all the weaker nations of the British Empire, his many long years' experience would have taught Mr. Mathers to take a broader view of things, and that his views would, therefore, be such that would tend to remove the narrow-mindedness of South Africans and thus clear South Africa of its dark clouds. But we extremely regret to find that the good atmosphere of the Mother Country has had no effect on Mr. Mathers and his views only go to increase the darkness of the black clouds over us. Mr. Mathers was impressed by the wonderful progress Durban had made, but he was astonished to see that Natives were permitted to use the footpaths. He suggested that a narrow strip of paving should be set aside for his use alongside the pavements throughout the town. Mr. Mathers had

nothing to say in favour of Natives having greatly advanced both in education and in civilisation, nor had he anything to say in favour of encouraging them in their advancement. He did not consider it a matter to be proud of that His Majesty's British subjects were greatly improving, and that in time to come they would become a very useful asset to the British Empire. No, on the contrary, Mr. Mathers viewed the advancement of both Natives and Indians in this country with alarm and suggested means to keep them suppressed to be made use of only as hewers of wood and drawers of water. Indians, he considers to be the "coolie curse," though he admits that the "coolie" had been of great service to the Natal Colonist as a labourer and market gardener. But in the opinion of Mr. Mathers' the "coolie's" blood ought to have been sucked and then he should have been returned back to his own country! He approved of the repatriation scheme and said "by all means return as many as possible." During his holiday Mr. Mathers' seems to have studied how Indians have become very fast land buyers. He alleges that they are buying land faster than the European. We would ask Mr. Mathers if he has at all been round Durban? and if he has, has he at all tried to compare the properties owned by Indians with those owned by Europeans? Had he done so, he would have found, in the residential quarters of Durban, that the properties owned by Indians could be counted on his finger-tips—and perhaps even not so many. There are several in the business quarters but if comparison were to be made the number would be found negligible. Besides, Indian bids have always been beneficial to the sellers of the property because they have raised the price of the property. But Mr. Mathers' perhaps little cares to know all these things, since, it is obvious that, he considers the question not with any fairness but only with prejudice. But where Mr. Mathers breaks the record is when he blames Natal for allowing the labourer from India to be followed by other people "like the Parsees," he says, to make money out of him and then the Europeans? This shows how little Mr. Mathers knows of the Indian question in South Africa. Let us inform Mr. Mathers that of all the sections of the Indian community in this country the Parsees represent the smallest. In Durban there are a little over a half-a-dozen, and there are but a handful when all put together in the whole of the Union. We therefore do not know what Mr. Mathers is talking about.

What passes us, however, is that such men as these should come from miles across the sea only to be led away by the wave of prejudice, and then express views with little or no thought whatsoever. Do they consider that they are thereby rendering a great service to the Empire to which they belong? If they do, we think, they are sorely mistaken in their belief. We feel that they are doing the greatest dis-service to the Empire, and are the worst enemies of the Empire. There is a very large population of Natives in this country and we have been able to see in South Africa, that they have been, comparatively speaking, very quiet and law-abiding. There is no doubt that they have greatly advanced during late years both in education and in civilisation and are beginning to discern between right and wrong. It is wrong to expect that any nation could be kept for ever under servitude. The English nation has not remained what it was when it

came into existence. Similarly, every nation must rise at its time. If, therefore, the Natives are advancing there is nothing to be surprised at. We are sure that the Natives are proud to be British subjects and are thankful to the Government that has given them the opportunity to rise. And the British Government should be proud to feel that their subjects are becoming civilised, and, if treated with justice, they can be looked to to rise to the occasion in the hour of need of the Empire. Mr. Mathers' statements come like sparks that may lead to disastrous fire; they tend only to create enmity where there is no enmity. His views with regard to the Indian question, rather than calming the situation, only go to make the situation more acute than ever.

## GROWTH OF DURBAN

MR. MATHERS' IMPRESSIONS

INDIAN AND NATIVE PROBLEM

"There is no doubt about it Durban today is marvellous creation," said Mr. Edward P. Mathers, editor and proprietor of *South Africa*, to a *Mercury* representative recently. Mr. Mathers, with Mrs. Mathers, is spending a holiday in South Africa, and his impressions are particularly interesting, for he came out to Natal in 1878 and stayed till 1888, when he returned to London and started his paper, *South Africa*. During part of his stay here he was on the editorial staff of the *Natal Mercury*.

"Durban as a town did not exist in '78," went on Mr. Mathers. He came up over a sandy footpath, at the Point, and West Street was little better than a sandy track. A platform opposite the Natal Bank corner, about ten feet square, was the Durban Railway Station, at which the traffic arrived several times a day. Even in those days he and old colonists anticipated that Durban would grow into a great town. Wonderful progress had been made, both with the town and harbour, and he believed that in the next ten to twenty years Durban would continue to develop rapidly; in fact, Durban had expanded so much that the people were neglecting their social duties. He referred to the treatment of the natives. He was astonished that they were permitted to use the footpaths. This would have been considered scandalous in the old days. They were allowed to wander along the pathways, mixing with white men and women. He regarded this as an extremely dangerous privilege. The Native should be treated fairly, but he must be kept in his place, and Mr. Mathers suggested that a narrow strip of paving should be set aside for his use alongside the pavements throughout the town.

## THE INDIAN QUESTION

The Indians, of course, had multiplied tremendously. As he had pointed out in his articles under the heading of "The Coolie Curse," the Indian labourers' indentures should have begun and ended in India. But it was too late now. Some people were advocating segregation, but where were they to segregate, and how were they to move the Indians out? Natal should look ahead with her Native policy, otherwise the day would come when she would find them as embarrassing as the Indians. As regards the latter, he did not know whether there was money forthcoming for the wholesale repatriation of Indians, but any repatriation campaign would have to be powerful before it would equal the normal growth of the Indian population in the country. However, he said by all means return as many as possible. The coolie had been of great service to the Natal colonist as a labourer and market gardener but they had allowed the people who followed him up from his own country, like the Parsees, to make money first out of him and

then the Europeans. To-day they were buying land very fast—faster than the European.

An incident which he (Mr. Mathers) had witnessed in a local saleroom, illustrated this. Several Indians, well dressed and prosperous-looking, wanted to purchase a property. The owner, a European, refused to sell to Indians, but they merely shrugged their shoulders and pointed out that the land on either side was already owned by Indians. Their argument was unanswerable; no European would buy this property.

## RURAL LICENSING DRAFT ORDINANCE.

COMMENTS AND CRITICISM.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

There can be no doubt that it was the intention of the Executive of the Provincial Council to consolidate the existing Licensing Laws and frame a uniform law for the Province of Natal. With this intention, the Executive framed and published in the Gazette of 30th April 1921 a Draft Ordinance entitled "To consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the grant of Licences to Wholesale and Retail Dealers." Owing to important changes that were proposed to be made in the existing licensing system, this Bill was sent to a Select Committee. Representatives of leading Municipalities appeared before the Select Committee and objected to the Municipalities being included in the measure, their reason being that their institutions had sufficient powers to control the issue of licences. The Natal Indian Congress submitted evidence before the Select Committee, and urged certain modification, and said in the course of its evidence "We do not complain of the present Licensing Act, excepting on the point that it ousts the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to hear and determine appeals, but we do complain that in the administration of the laws as they now stand, class differentiation as between Europeans and Asiatics has been manifesting itself clearly." They urged the following changes:—

1. That a Chairman of a Licensing Board should be a Magistrate or an Advocate.
2. That the consideration of any application should be guided by a Code of regulations and should not be left to the discretion of the officer administering the law.
3. That there should be a right of appeal in all licensing cases to the local Division of the Supreme Court, and
4. That in case of refusal of any application, reasons for such refusal should be filed on record within a specified term.

After having heard the evidence, the Select Committee, to the surprise of the Congress, recast the whole of the Draft Ordinance, which while excluding the Municipalities, brought under its operations what is known as Rural Districts. This Ordinance was ultimately vetoed by the Governor-General.

Now, a similar measure, with minor immaterial changes, has again been introduced and passed its third reading. This measure is intended to operate in the Rural Districts. For the guidance of the reader it may be explained that Rural Districts are intended to mean such Districts as are not controlled by Municipalities or Townships established by law. That is to say that while the existing licensing laws will operate in Municipalities and Townships, the administration of licensing laws in accordance with the present measure will be quite different from the administration in Municipalities, as I will show later.

The main essential features of the new licensing ordinance may be summarised as follows:—

- The creation of Licensing Boards in each county.
- Each Licensing Board is created to consist of 5 members, of whom one is to be a Chairman.
- The members of the Board to be appointed by the

Administrator for a term of 3 years.

The qualification of a member is primarily that he should be a voter for Parliament.

The powers of a Licensing Board are just the same as those given under the existing laws, namely to issue or refuse a licence, preserving the existing right of appeal in case of renewal of licences to the Supreme Court. But there is a very important departure from this principle of right of appeal, which has been preserved as common rights of justice, from an officer appointed under the Law to a Town Council, which is a final Court of appeal. This Court, in the same manner as the Board appointed under the Immigration Laws, is given power to exercise the highest functions of the highest Court in the land, and against its decision, excepting for gross irregularities and injustice, no appeal lies. Thus there is a check upon, or the power to review, reverse or alter the proceedings before a Licensing Officer. But in the present measure there is no such appeal. Even this form of restricted appeal has been taken away. A Board consisting of 5 members is the final judge in all applications for licences or transfers of licences.

The reason for taking away this rudimentary right of appeal in its restricted form is obvious. Some members of the Council, being exasperated over the late of a self-same measure introduced last year, gave remarkable utterances, in the course of the debate as to the dire necessity of the measure. There have been complaints of late at the indiscriminate issue of Licences in Country districts, and the present Licensing officer for Natal was said to be exceeding his powers in issuing licences. This cry found an echo in Richmond, where people not favourably disposed towards Indian traders, passed at a meeting, a resolution objecting to the issue of a licence to a certain Indian in that District. And we now see that for this and other reasons, the birth of a measure, which is, not without reason, exercising the minds of the Indians, who entertain a grave doubt towards it. It is true that on racial grounds the measure cannot be objected to, and even on administrative grounds it cannot be reasonably assailed, excepting on the ground of past administrative abuses. But mainly on the ground of excluding the present right of appeal to a Licensing Board of Appeal opposition should be directed. This, it is suggested, should be a vulnerable point of attack.

### PROVINCIAL COUNCIL

#### TOWNSHIP FRANCHISE ORDINANCE

The Natal Provincial Council resumed in session at Maritzburg last Tuesday the 30th May, when Mr. Doull, of Messrs. Livingstone and Doull, addressed the Council from the bar of the House, on behalf of the Indian objectors to the Townships Franchise Draft Ordinance. Mr. Doull commenced by referring to the immigration of Indians to South Africa, pointing out that there was an anxiety that these people should come here, and that they should be induced to settle here, and the bulk of Indians in the country were descendants of those who had been brought here, and if the Ordinance were passed they would be deprived of the rights to which they claimed they were entitled. There was a serious objection to the passing of the Ordinance. The result would be that over half of the population would labour under a grievance if it were passed. They claimed that the European have not suffered through the privileges granted by the Act of 1891, and they were not claiming the power which they held. Until there was abuse of that power matters might be allowed to continue as they were.

Many industries in Natal had been built up as the result of their importation. They claimed that there was no disloyal movement in India, but the activities of Mr. Gandhi had been a movement for Dominion status within the Empire, and this movement was supported by Indians in Natal and they supported it

for their own self-preservation. Whether there was a disloyal movement in India it did not affect the passing of the Ordinance.

Mr. Doull proceeded to refer to the services rendered by the local Indians during the war, and said that they had convincing evidence of the loyalty of these members of the community. It was submitted that the Ordinance would not be passed without the abrogation of principles which have been supported by every public man. They contended that there was no substantial ground for the passing of the proposed Ordinance.

The Indians were here, and they would have to make the best of it. But if the Ordinance was passed they were going to create a discontented section of the population. He also referred to the danger of Imperial complications, and asked for a suspension of the Ordinance pending matters dealing with Asiatics being dealt with by the Government. He considered asking the Council not to press the Ordinance.

Mr. Doull then withdrew.

At the evening session the Council went into committee on the Local Townships Franchise Draft Ordinance, which passed through the committee stages without any amendments.—*Natal Mercury*.

### LONDON INDIAN STUDENTS

#### SHARING INDIA'S SUFFERING

The following message appears in the Indian papers in India:—

Mahatma Gandhi's arrest was confirmed here late in the evening of the 10th March, and in response to the great popular demand for a meeting of the Indian students in London to express their sense of grief and their participation in the sufferings of the Nation, a meeting was held at the Indian Students' Union and Hostel on Saturday the 11th. After an appeal from the chair at the outset to those assembled not to do or speak anything that Mahatma Gandhi would not wish for or approve, and to show no ill-feeling or hatred even so much by a word, resolutions were passed to observe a complete fast and to hold two meetings for prayer, wherein all should join, on Sunday the 12th. It was also observed to collect contributions for the Tilak Swaraj Fund during the next week. A Committee of eight representing various parts of India, was appointed to draft and send a cable to India and to consider the advisability of organising a public demonstration. The Committee which met immediately after the meeting, sent the following cable to the All-India Congress Committee:—

"London Indian Students share Nation's suffering."

As to the demonstration, it was decided in view of the fact that a similar organisation was being considered by the London Indian Association, on a much bigger scale that no separate demonstration should be undertaken.

Sunday the 12th was a day of complete mourning. The Lounge of the Shakespeare Hut, which is very much active, and full of merriment on every Sunday, though crowded to-day, was pervaded all day by a strange calmness and unuttered grief. Everyone moved and spoke quietly, almost in whispers. The restaurant a big, mooring, buzzing rendezvous, was almost completely deserted. A meeting was held for prayers at midday. Collection for the Fund was carried on all afternoon.

In accordance with Mahatma's advice the usual programme of the evening was not interrupted, and the evening lecture and discussion took place as usual, with the exception of the concert programme. Instead, a meeting of the Indian men and women in London, and of several European friends was held and prayers were offered in Zud, Sanskrit, English, etc., by Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus and Christians, and the pro-

ceedings terminated with the singing of " Vaude Mataram". The scene was the most impressive in any Indian's memory in London. Before the day was over nearly £100 (Rs. 1500) was collected for the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

**BABU MOTILAL GHOSE**

**HIS TOUCHING APPEAL TO INDIA**

Messrs. V. J. Patel and T. Prakasam visited Babu Motilal Ghose, Editor, *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, in his Calcutta home recently when they happened to be there in connection with the Congress Working Committee Meeting. Moti Babu had been lying in bed for over six months in a very weak state. Mr. Patel told Moti Babu that they had come merely for *durwan* and that he should not attempt to speak in that weak condition. Moti Babu answered: There is only one point on which I wish to talk. I have always been against entering the new Councils. Mahatma Gandhi saw me last year, you also, were present. Then I told him that anyone who goes to a Council is likely to be affected with insidious poison. There are unfortunately some in our own camp who favour the entry. There should be no split in the camp.

Mr. Patel answered: It is no use talking about this matter now when we have sent 25,000 patriots, including women to jail. We shall do our best to see there is no split. The question if raised will be settled at the next Congress in December.

Moti Babu was considerably touched when reference was made to the sacrifice of leaders and other patriots. With tears in his eyes he looked up and said: "I never thought I would live to see such a sacrifice and unity in our country. I am glad I am alive to see this." They got up to take leave but Moti Babu said: You may not see me again. I am anxious to go to the other side. I am dying. I don't know if I could be of any service to you. From there God will bless you and your country if all this sacrifice means anything in his eyes.—*Bombay Chronicle*.

**વિદેશ સમાચાર**

૨. જુલિયન ગ્રે. હરીભાઈ (જમણાવી) તરફથી શ્રી. ૧૦ ધ. ગો. ના નિભાવ બરબે મનેથી છે જે બાબુર સાથે સ્વિકારીએ છીએ.

જમણાવાલા મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીના સમાપ્ત આગમને હાન પેટ કમિશનરિયર, (૩૫) શ્રી રા. ગોવિંદભાઈ બચા તરફથી શ્રી. ૧૦, ૨. લાલભાઈ ગોવિંદજી (૩૫) તરફથી શ્રી. ૧૦-૧ અને રા. હમ્મણભાઈ કેલજી (૩૫) તરફથી શ્રી. ૫-૩ મોહનવામાં બાપી છે.

મેસુરીયા કિલ વરબક મંડળ (એશિયનકમરસ) ની એક બંદેર મીટીંગ કુંકે મુલત ઉપર મંડળનું પંચમું વરસ ઉજવવા મળી હતી. હવનાદિ કીવાઓ થયા બાદ મીટીંગનું કામ મામ્યું હતું જેમાં મ. ગાંધીજીને કિ સરકારે કરેલી દંડની બ વરસની જેની સબ સાથે વિરોધ દર્શાવનારો મરણ પામી મર્યા હતો. મીટીંગમાં કિંકુ મુસલમાન ભાષીઓએ સારી સંખ્યામાં હાજરી આપી હતી અને કેટલાકોએ મંડળને સારી રકમો એટ આપી સહયતા કરી હતી.

ડરબનની અગિરા સોસાયટીએ લંડન ના. અગિરબધી સાહેબને તાર કરી પુલાબ્યું હતું કે અગિર અગિરા હું

પરબાર મોહલી સમાપ કે નહિ? તેનો ઉપલી સોસાયટીને જવાબ મળ્યો છે કે ડરબનની કોષ પશુ મેંક ને કુંખીરીસલ એટીમન જેનકની સાથે સંબંધ ધરાવતી હોય તેની મારકુલે મોહલી સમાપ.

**બીટીશ કન્સિઆ સ્ટીમ નેવીએશન કંપની**

**સ્ટીમરોની ખબર**

સ્ટી. "કરોઆ" તા. ૧૨ થી જુનના અરસામાં ઉપડશે.  
સ્ટી. "કરોઆ" તા. ૨૬ થી જુનના અરસામાં ઉપડશે.  
સ્ટી. "કારામોલા" તા. ૧૦ થી જુલાઈના અરસામાં ઉપડશે.

વધુ પ્રવાસો

સેમલ હીમેટ, ૩૭૦ પાર્કન સ્ટ્રીટ, ડરબન,  
જે સ્થળે મળવાથી બચવા લખવાથી મળી શકશે.

**૧૯૨૮ ની સાલની ડાયરીઓ અને પંચાંગ**

૧૯૨૮ ની સાલની પાકા પુઠાની મળવામાં શખવા જેવી ડાયરી કીમત શ્રી. ૩.

નવી વરસનાં શુભરાતી પંચાંગ કીમત શ્રી. ૩. આરદર મેકલનારાઓએ પોસ્ટલ આરદર સાથે મેકલવો. વી. પી. ના. આરદરોને ધ્યાન રેવામાં આવશે નહ.

મેનેજર,

"પ્રિન્સિપલ ઓપીનીયન"

**આંવાદીક પંચામ**

વર	મીસ્ટી ૧૯૨૭ જુન	હીંદુ ૧૯૨૮ ને	મુસલમાન ૧૯૨૦ જાવા	પોસ્ટી ૧૯૨૧	પુરોકેવ ક. નો	કુપકેવ ક. નો
કુલ	૨	૩૬	૭	૫	૨૬	૧-૪૮
કની	૩	"	૮	૬	૨૭	૧-૪૮
સ્ટી	૪	"	૯	૭	૨૮	૧-૪૮
સોમ	૫	"	૧૧	૮	૨૯	૧-૪૮
મંચલ	૬	"	૧૨	૯	૩૦	૧-૪૦
કુલ	૭	"	૧૩	૧૦	૩૧	૧-૪૦
કુલ	૮	"	૧૪	૧૧	૩૨	૧-૪૧

**Indian Opinion**

**NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS**

The subscription rate is 15s. 6d. for South Africa and 15s. 6d. for over sea.