

Indian Opinion

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NOTES AND NEWS

THE Parliamentary by-election for the Stamford Hill seat, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. J. G. Hunter, who had represented the division since Union, took place on Wednesday last when out of the two candidates, General J. S. Wylie for the S. A. P. and Colonel Creswell for the Labour Party, Colonel Creswell won the seat by a majority of 13 votes. Indians have neither gained nor lost by this election. They are not sorry for General Wylie's defeat nor pleased at the triumph of Colonel Creswell. General Wylie has made no secret of his views on the Asiatic question. He has openly declared himself an old enemy of Indians, and one would have naturally feared him for "making things hot," and possibly kicking up another "shindy." Colonel Creswell has not declared himself quite so, and that is the only difference between them both.

A Reuter's message from Simla dated July, 1, states :—

Mr. Sastri, in a message to the Government of India from Australia, intimates that the Queensland Government has exempted all British subjects from the dictation test under the Banana Industry Preservation Act, while the South Australian Government has decided to amend the Irrigation of Reclaimed Lands Act so as to render the disqualification of Asiatics from acquisition of land applicable to alien Asiatics only, thus removing the only disability to which Indians are subject in South Australia.

It is pleasing to note that Mr. Sastri's Dominion tour is already beginning to bear fruit. The generous spirit shown by South Australia and Queensland will be recognised by the Indian public with not a little gratification. They have set a noble example to be followed by other sister-Dominions. But of course, it would be vain to hope that South Africa would fall in line with them, for her argument is that her position is different to that of the other Colonies for the simple reason that she has a much larger population of Indians than the rest. The argument, on the other hand, that Indians were invited to come to this country, and therefore, and especially in view of the fact that future immigration has been put a stop to, those that are already domiciled in this country should be treated on terms of equality, is not palatable to South Africa. It is not a little unfortunate that South Africa, with no less a pretension than General Smuts at the head, should be the only one to lack metropolitan spirit. It is impossible

too that South Africa should be the only one not to invite Mr. Sastri. What reason there could be for not inviting him we fail to understand. If his visit could do no good it could not possibly do any harm. But we do not believe that it would do no good. The least possible result of the visit would be an exchange of views, and an exchange of views must lead to a better understanding between the two parties. We would urge upon the Union Government to reconsider the question while it is not yet too late to invite Mr. Sastri.

It is with profound regret that we have to record the death of Mr. T. V. Pather of the Port Immigration Office, which occurred on Sunday before last under the most tragic circumstances. A motor-bus in which he was seated with other friends met with a very nasty accident near Amanzimtoti as a result of which the passengers were overthrown and Mr. Pather was crushed under the bus while several others were severely wounded and were taken to Hospital. The late Mr. Pather was one of the old members of the staff of the Immigration Office and his services will naturally be missed by that department. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of the late Mr. Pather in their sad bereavement.

The following Government notice appears in the Union Gazette dated 30th June, 1922 :—

"His Royal Highness the Governor-General has been pleased to approve, under the powers vested in him in terms of section two of the Indian Immigration Trust Board (Natal) Transfer Act, 1920 (Act No. 43 of 1920), of the appointment of the Director, Indian Immigration Bureau (*ex-officio*), G. D. Alexander, Esquire, and A. S. L. Hulett, Esquire, as members of the Indian Immigration Advisory Board, for the period 1st April, 1922, to the 31st March, 1923, and to appoint W. L. L'Estrange, Esquire, and A. Platt, Esquire, as alternate members to act during the absence at any time, during the above-mentioned period, of Messrs. Alexander and Hulett, respectively.

Mr. Devdas Gandhi has been removed from Allahabad to Lucknow jail.

Maulana Hazrat Mohani who was recently interviewed by Maulana Mardak Akhi, of the Allahabad

jail is reported to have sent the following message to his countryman:—

"Tell my countrymen that I am perfectly happy, but I want them to protect Congress work with all their might. Although I do not fully agree with the Congress programme I desire that work once begun must be carried through. If we do not succeed we shall see later on what to do. For the sake of my country I am prepared to suffer all hardships. I shall cheerfully undergo whatever punishment is awarded to me. My final hope is to see a ceaseless stream of workers working in the Congress of the country."

In the Union House of Assembly, on being asked by a member to lay upon the table a copy of the 1921 Asiatic census returns, the Minister of the Interior is reported to have replied that the results of the census were still in process of tabulation, and would not be available until September next.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the first number of *The Cape Indian*, a monthly journal dealing with matters of interest to the Indian community published by Mr. A. Ismail in Capetown. It contains interesting reading matter on the present Asiatic question. The advent of such a journal in the Cape augurs well for the Indians in that colony. We congratulate the promoters and wish them every success in their enterprise. The paper could be obtained by writing to the following address:—The Editor, Box 317, Capetown.

FATE OF NATAL INDIANS

NOT many months ago a deputation waited on His Excellency the Viceroy of India on behalf of the Indians in South Africa to relate to him the hardships the latter are subjected to and to seek the assistance of the Indian Government in getting these hardships removed. The lengthy memorandum presented by the deputation and the equally lengthy reply received by the deputation from His Excellency have been published in a previous issue of this journal. We are sorry to say that His Excellency's reply has by no means been an encouraging one. Lord Reading has, no doubt, shown all the sympathy he could possibly have done in our case. But at a time like the present one, sympathy alone is of no avail whatsoever to Indians; and the deputation we are sure, had waited on His Excellency for something more than mere lip-sympathy. The whole of the Viceroy's reply could be put in a very few words: that, "the Indian Government was not prepared to interfere with the internal politics of a self-governing Colony." What a vast difference is there this reply and the spirit in which Lord Harding's Government had taken up the cause of the Indians in South Africa in 1917? The present reply by Lord Reading is as disheartening as Lord Harding's action was encouraging to Indians in this country. We were, however, given to understand by His Excellency the Viceroy, and Earl Winterton in a recent speech in the

House of Commons has reiterated the fact that the Government of India has been in direct communication with the Union Government in connection with the Indian question in this country.

The position, however, since Lord Reading's reply, especially in so far as Indians in Natal are concerned, has become considerably worse, in fact it has never been so bad as it stands at the present moment. The Provincial Council has just closed, being full with pride at the success they have achieved in getting a wholesale order of Ordinances passed, aimed at practically rendering the Indian community in Natal to a position of helotry, and passed without practically any opposition excepting from those against whom they were directed. If ever the Council recover from their insanity, and we hope that they will, the Council will have reason to be ashamed of the work they have done, however proud they may at present be.

It is satisfactory to note that while the Council has been busily engaged in doing their "dirty job" with the full knowledge of it being so, the Natal Indian Congress has been diligent in its work. Apart from interviewing the Minister of the Interior and requesting the Union Government not to support the action of Natal, it has also informed India of how her children are being treated in this part of the British Empire. Mr. H. S. L. Polak, the Hon. Secretary of the Indians Overseas' Association (London), whose able services in the cause of Indians in South Africa are well-known, is in India at an opportune time, and he together with other good friends of Indians in South Africa such as Mr. C. F. Andrews and the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association can be well relied upon to do their utmost to persuade the Government of India to take up a firm stand against any ill-treatment we may be subjected to by the Government of this country. That India is with us there is not the slightest doubt, for, in denouncing the action of the Natal Provincial Council the *Times of India* has but echoed the voice of India. It remains now for Lord Reading's Government to be imbued with the same spirit as was demonstrated by Lord Harding's Government.

But after all is said and done, we must not forget the old saying, "God helps those who help themselves." If we are satisfied with the position given us it will be worthless to expect others to weep for us. If we are not satisfied, then, we will have to be prepared to bear the largest share of the brunt. India can help us if, we are prepared to take up a firm stand. India can do nothing if we lie down in peace. For the present, however, the fate of the Indian community in Natal is hinged on what reply we get from the Union Government to representations made through our deputation.

MR. HORNIMAN ON THE TURKISH QUESTION

At the annual general meeting of the Anglo Ottoman Society held recently in London Mr. B. G. Horniman is reported to have spoken as follows on the Turkish question:—

The cause of Turkey had lately attracted some remarkable and unexpected champions. Someone had said once that when the *Times* advocated a cause it was time to examine its merits very carefully. They might be quite certain that the *Times* and the other

Northcliffe journals were not actuated by any great love of Turkey and justice in the attitude they had lately taken towards Turkey and Islam, but were thinking rather of the fate of the imperialist ambitions which were the only thing to which these journals remained consistently faithful. Lord Northcliffe's visit to India and Palestine had revealed to him the danger to those interests and ambitions created by the insensate anti-Islamic and anti-Turkish policy pursued by the British Government. This had so alarmed the imperialist brain of Lord Northcliffe that he had revised his outlook on Turkey and Islam. But the cloven hoof which always accompanied the imperialist brain soon showed itself. He warned those imperialists, who were openly looking for the erection of a cleavage between the Moslems and Hindus of India, by making a half-hearted settlement with Turkey and offering what they regarded as a sop to Islamic sentiment that this variation of the old device of *divideet impera* would fail in its intended object of driving a wedge into the Hindu-Moslem entente in India. All India was solidly united in the defence of the Caliphate and the integrity of Islam, which meant a great deal more than these new quick change friends of Turkey proposed to concede.

THE ISLAMIC DEMANDS

There had been a change of policy among English politicians but no change of heart. The Anglo-Ottoman Society stood for principles materially different from the Paris proposals. First the capital of Islam and the Turkish homelands must be left free from foreign control or extraneous restrictions of any kind whatsoever. They would not assent to any qualification of the national rights of Turkey, in the fullest sense of the term. Secondly there must be no infringement of the full integrity of Islam, the complete restoration of the Jazirat-ul-Arab to Moslem control and the free exercise of power by a free Caliphate. Whatever the present Government in Constantinople and even the greater government in Angora might agree to, the powers of Europe, and especially Great Britain, must be warned that the friends of Turkey and Islam in this country and the Moslems, and the Hindus of India, would never rest until there was an entire restoration of Muslim right in Asia and Europe. It was most deplorable, but at the same time very illuminating, to contemplate the sad pass to which peoples once under what he unhesitatingly called the benign rule of the Turks, had been brought by the alleged "liberation" of those lands. If they looked at Mesopotamia, Palestine, or Arabia proper, they found that community had been set against community, race against race, religion against religion, and a state of turmoil and distress created where previously people, no matter how humbly and poorly they lived, had at least lived in a state of peace and tolerance with one another. Now they had only the artificial appearance of peace which was preserved by the aeroplane and the machine-gun. That was the result of what was wickedly called a war of liberation, and had even been more wickedly spoken of as a "crusade", — a crusade which had reduced millions of people to the status of victims of imperialist oppression instead of being as they were before peaceful co-operators in a life of mutual amity and goodwill. If the people of those regions were invited to-morrow to express their free will, and given an honest opportunity of doing so, it would be expressed by an overwhelming voice in favour of a return to Turkish suzerainty and the enjoyment of their old free life. He repeated that there would be no rest in Asia and no calm in Europe till the injustices inflicted on the people of Asia were brought to an end. The Anglo-Ottoman Society had pursued that apparently hopeless aim. But it was not hopeless because it was a just aim and he believed that even the people of Britain would one day have to admit that it was so. It was impossible to think of such a calamity as the failure of the cause to which

their Society was devoted. When they looked back on the history of the last century and a half and remembered the great debt which the world owed to Islamic civilisation and culture they could not but realise that the decline of that influence would be a veritable disaster both to Europe and Asia. (Loud applause).

CONGRESS AND KHILAFAT

U. P. JOINT MEETING

Allahabad, May 22.

At the joint meeting of the U. P. Congress Committee and Khilafat workers resolutions were adopted after long discussion continuing late in the evening to the effect:—

(1) That this joint meeting proposes that Nationalists should try their best to get into the Municipal and District Boards at the coming elections.

(2) That this meeting congratulates this province on the exemplary restraint and dignified suffering with which it met the policy of unprecedented repression which has been carried on in various places in the province and which has demonstrated that people have imbibed the spirit of non-violence and self-sacrifice which is hopeful augury for the early success of the triple objects of the Congress.

(3) That this meeting reiterates its faith in the policy of non-violent non-co-operation and expresses its firm conviction that Swaraj shall be achieved by adhering to the policy and programme and calls upon people to carry out the programme vigorously till full victory is attained.

(4) That this meeting regards the recent judgment in the case of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others as constituting a fresh menace to the right of free speech. It is emphatically convinced that it is the inborn right of every individual to dissuade purchasers and shopkeepers on the spot from purchasing or selling any articles he considers injurious to the interests of the country. It therefore commends the excellent example of peaceful picketing set by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and expects them to resort to picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops provided perfectly peaceful and non-violent atmosphere is guaranteed.

(5) That a special joint session shall be held at Lucknow between 15th and 30th June in view of the fact that the All India Congress Committee is meeting at Lucknow on the 7th June. Final consideration of the resolution about Civil Disobedience was postponed till the next meeting.

Mrs. Motilal Nehru then addressed the gathering and referred to her son's imprisonment in feeling terms. She reminded them that it was the unpatriotic act of cloth dealers and purchasers which was the cause of all her present woe. She hoped therefore that in future they would regard all foreign cloth as abomination and make a bonfire of it and appealed to all patriotic Indians, especially Moderates, to rally to the aid of the Motherland at this critical juncture.

At the election of the office bearers, Pandit Motilal Nehru was elected President of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee and Pandit Karkatan Nath Mishra, General Secretary.

Details of the joint meeting of the Congress and Khilafat Committees of the U. P. are now available. These show that Pandit Malaviya in an address to the Assembly expressed his feeling of laceration at the harrowing accounts of repression which if continued in its course unabated for a few months more might lead to a state of affairs when no man could guarantee the continuance of the present non-furtive and non-violent attitude of the country.—Hindu.

MR. DEVDAS GANDHI'S STATEMENT

The following is the full text of the statement made by Mr. Devdas Gandhi during the course of his trial on the 12th May at Allahabad :—

The first thing I want to say is that I really rejoice that you have given me an opportunity of my speech being read almost intelligibly. I consider it a happy consummation of my services to my motherland that I should now be sent to prison for it. We Indians do not joke when we say that jail is the only abode which a self-respecting man can choose for himself at this time. Under the present system of the British Government to achieve our object for us Indians is to go to prison. I am conscious of combating with the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Our great and beloved leaders like my father Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. C. R. Das, Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali are all undergoing either a long or short term of imprisonment as humble supporters of their claim. There can be no path for a young man like myself but to find his way as early as possible to a prison and help in the regaining of their freedom. I believe that he is a true member of the Congress who is an humble supporter of the claim and is ready to go to a prison. The greater the number of humble supporters of the claim the easier would be to effect the release of our great and beloved leaders. We have to combat with the Criminal Law Amendment Act and I do not think that India has ever been crowned with so much success in her efforts as in the case of combating with the Criminal Law Amendment Act. I consider that it is too late that I am convicted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, for it is like beating a dead horse. I have nothing further to say for what I did I did really in full sense of my responsibility. I did really ask the intelligent public to enlist themselves as volunteers and I crave now for the highest penalty to be imposed on me under the law.—*Leader.*

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN INDIA

Mr. S. Natesa Iyer of Kurumbalur just released from jail, writes from Teppakulam, May 13 :—

I was released from Trichy Central Jail yesterday after serving my term of imprisonment for three months. Since my admittance into the jail I have been hearing of the bad treatment accorded to political prisoners in general and to Mr. Sharar in particular. I feel it my duty to place before the public all the facts regarding the manner in which political prisoners are treated with the hope that the Government may be aware of how their subordinates are treating political prisoners if they do not already know it.

As soon as I entered the jail I heard that Mr. Sharar was not doing well and when I saw him he looked very much reduced in health. Ever since that day and until I left the place his state of health has been growing worse. I am stating the bare truth

when I say that he is nothing but mere skin and bone. It is a well-known fact that he is a staunch Mahomedan and as such he used to go out every Friday for Nazmaz to a place a furlong off from his cell. On such occasions he could not walk without the help of somebody else. But on the 5th inst. he fell down twice and he was removed to his cell by 2 or 3 Muslim prisoners. Since the 5th he is bed-ridden and he is unable to move about. While he has been in this state of health the doctors who look after the health of the prisoners have not been able to diagnose the disease from which he is suffering. They did not even recommend for the supply of a proper bed for the patient until the superintendent came to know of his health and permitted the supply of an iron cot and bed. The doctor's reason why he has not been able to cure Mr. Sharar is that he refuses to take mutton, chicken and Brandy. I wonder what would be the case of a Brahmin or Saivite if he should suffer from the same complaint from which Mr. Sharar is now suffering. It is a fact that Mr. Sharar has taken a vow not to eat mutton and chicken and as for brandy his religion prohibits it. But on that score is it reasonable to say that a cure is impossible in such a case? If this state of things is to continue for a fortnight or more it is quite possible Mr. Sharar will have to face his death. He is now unable to speak even for a few minutes and therefore his case is one of life and death.

It is up to the Government to consider his case favourably and release him. But as for Mr. Sharar he is strong in mind and cheerful and he is prepared to undergo all these sufferings for the sake of his country.—*Hindu.*

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA

On January 16, the second anniversary of the going into effect of the Eighteenth Amendment to the American Constitution, prohibiting the liquor traffic, Prohibition Commissioner Royal A. Haynes issued from Washington a summary of the operations of the Federal liquor suppression service. From this statement, the following facts are taken :—

Arrests for drunkenness throughout the United States have decreased 60 per cent. This is significant in view of the fact that such arrests in European countries have enormously increased during the same period.

The importations of liquor last year amounted to about one half of one per cent. of the total consumption of liquor the year before prohibition went into effect.

Thirty-seven of the leading insurance companies, doing 80 per cent. of the insurance business of the country, report that the year 1921 was the healthiest in the history of the country. The figures for the first ten months show a lowering of the death rate among policy holders from 9.8 in 1920 to 8.24 in 1921.

Commissioner Haynes concludes his statement with the following observation :

"From various sources it is estimated there were 20,000,000 drinkers in the United States before the country went dry. Of this number there are 1,500,000 who drink occasionally now, and another million of old drinkers who imbibe whenever they can get it. If there were 20,000,000 drinkers when liquor was accessible,—and it is doubtful; and if there are 2,500,000 drinkers now, more doubtful; then 17,500,000 former drinkers have quit—a wonderful record. Only 15 per cent of former drinkers are drinking now and these are drinking but 5 per cent of the quantity of liquor that was formerly consumed; while the entire drink bill of the nation has decreased 2,000,000,000 dollars a year."

"LAW AND ORDER" IN INDIA

AUTHORITIES' BRUTALITY IN U. P.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Jawahar Lal Nehru and Mohan Lal Saxena was appointed by the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee to inquire into the reports of terrorism and inhuman treatment received from the authorities in the Sitapur District in April last. We give below some of the findings of the Committee in order that our readers in this country may have at least some idea of the ways of the British authorities in India and may perhaps clear away the wrong impression created by misleading messages sent by Reuter that Non-co-operators are the only cause of the present unrest in India:—

KAURAIYA:—A village in Katesar Taluqua under the management of the Court of Wards. The special manager accompanied by a large number of persons including policemen, employees of the Court of Wards and others visited this village on the 8th April. The villagers were brought just outside the village where the special manager of the police had stationed himself. They were told of the many and various ills that would befall them if they did not reform themselves and leave the Congress etc. Meanwhile a part of the crowd entered the houses in the village and breaking open locks and boxes, carried on looting on a fairly extensive scale. Any person who protested was beaten and some repeatedly ducked in a pond.

CHUCHLA:—2 miles from Kauraiya. Also visited by the Special Manager and several hundred men. Looting of houses and general maltreatment of inhabitants. One man who admitted being a volunteer had a *Salooka* of Khadder torn from his back and was beaten with a stick. The marks of the beating are still visible. People are afraid of making statements.

MANOOPUR:—People forcibly collected and told not to form *panchayats* and not to become volunteers. The villagers refused to permit outsiders to enter their huts and by their bold attitude saved themselves.

ROSSIPUR (KALAN):—Four miles from Laharpur. Visited by employees of the Court of Wards, policemen and others on or about the 1st April. Most villagers fled from the village. Houses looted. Broken boxes produced before us. Ornaments removed from the persons of women. A *Kadrinda*, a petty official of the Court of Wards was present at the time of our enquiry and was questioned by us. He admitted that there had been looting in the village. Soon after the looting, on the same day, he had been asked by the *Sarbarakar*, an official, to return a few clothes which had been looted, to their owner, which he did.

CHINSURA:—Two men of this village had been beaten and deprived of Khadder *Salukas* and caps, because they were volunteers. Their crops had been cut down and removed by others. They had been threatened with all kinds of penalties, if they continued

to reside in their village. In consequence they had not gone back to their village for over a month.

BIRJABASIKA PURWA:—A small village of 19 houses. Police and others visited the village on or about the 30th March. On learning of the impending visit, most of the inhabitants had left, the women specially being sent away to another village. General looting and maltreatment of those who had remained took place. Ornaments were removed from the body of a girl. On her father's complaining he was beaten.

KISHANPUR:—People very terrified. There was no looting as in other villages but volunteers and punches had been compelled to pay money. Some were severely beaten. One person had his ankle and collar bone fractured. Even at the time of our enquiry he could not walk and his collar bone was disjointed.

A Congress volunteer who had been making collections in a box was also severely beaten and the box with its contents taken away.

MAHADEVA:—A big village in Hargaoon Perganna. There was no wholesale looting here but money was extorted and people subjected to most humiliating treatment. Special effort was made to produce friction between the Hindus and Mussalmans of the village, and some village people were thus utilised to harass others of the same village. On or about the 3rd April, a *ziladar* accompanied by employees of the Court of Wards and others went to the village. One person, the son of a *havildar* of volunteers was beaten by shoes, etc., and then completely stripped naked and made to go to the village in that condition. Volunteers were forced to beat each other with shoes and to abuse well-known Congress workers and sometimes their own mothers and sisters.

A father and son, both volunteers were beaten and asked to pay Rs 25-0-0 as a penalty for being volunteers.

On their refusal the son was beaten again. The father could not bear this sight and begged the *ziladar* to spare his son and beat him instead. This request annoyed the *ziladar* who made the father get on his son's back and remain there. The father and son were let off on paying Rs 17-0-0.

One woman was ravished. She told that this was done because her husband was a volunteer. Most of the women had run away from the village and concealed themselves in the wheat fields in order to escape a like fate."

UMZINTO INDIAN SCHOOL

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES

The annual prize distribution of the above school was held in the schoolroom on July 1, at 2 p.m., when Mrs. A. H. Cullen kindly distributed the prizes to the successful pupils. A large number of parents and relatives of the children were present, and during the afternoon the pupils entertained the visitors with songs and dialogues, which were much appreciated.

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

The following programme was presented: Hymn, "Christ, who once amongst us"; The Alphabets, by the infants; drill; infant recitations, (1) "The Baby Spider" and (2) "The Girl Who Forgot"; song, "Juanita"; recitations, (1) "A Wasp and a Bee" and (2) "Speak Gently"; dialogue, "Don't Count Your Chickens"; recitations, (1) "My Shadow" and (2) "Mr. Nobody"; song, "Massa's in the cold ground"; dialogue, "Grandfather's Hat"; distribution of prizes; Headmasters report; speeches; "God Save the King."

PRIZE LIST

Standard IV.—General Proficiency: Amod Mahomed Mulla 1, Edith Jonathan 2. Arithmetic: Amod

Mahomed Mulla 1. Mahomed Hoosen 2. English : Edith Jonathan 1, Doraisamy Perumal 2. Progress : Chinnamy N. Moodley.

Standard III.—General proficiency: Soobramoney Moonsamy 1. Doraisamy C. Thumby 2. Arithmetic: Soobramoney Moonsamy 1. Dipnarian L. Singh 2. English: Doraisamy G. Thumby 1. Ebrahim Ally 2.

Standard II.—General proficiency: Josiah Paul 1, Louisa Paul 2. Arithmetic: Josiah Paul 1, Govindasamy Periasamy 2. English: Ernest Jonathan 1, Kisten Moonsamy 2. Progress: Doriasamy Ramaya 1, Abdool Kalak Sathria 2.

Standard 1.—General proficiency: Saransingh Gokool-singh 1, Nankie Bugwandeem 2. Arithmetic: Saransingh Gokool-singh 1, Kisten P. Ramsamy 2. English: Nankie Bugwandeem 1, Vigian N. Reddy 2. Progress: Ismail Essop 1, Sunkeran Pillay 2.

Group I.—Writing and drawing: Nepaul Latawun, 1; Mahomed Hoosen 2.

Group II.—Writing and drawing: Soogreen J. Singh 1, Soobramoney Ramaya 2.

Group I.—Scripture: Louisa Paul 1, Edith Jonathan 2, Ernest Jonathan 3.

Group II.—Scripture: Savansingh Gokool-singh 1, Sarah Paul 2, Margaret Jonathan 3.—Contributed.

Indian Opinion

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

‘इतिभ्यं कोपीनीभ्यं’ ना सवाभ्यो इर साउथ आफ्रिकाने भते धी. १५-० अने इरियाभारते भते धी. १५-६ राष्यवर्मा भान्यो छे. आ इरइर हालनी कागजानी अछत अने भेविवारीए धीदि इरवर्मा भान्यो छे.

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