

# Indian Opinion

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## NOTES AND NEWS

MR. H. S. L. Polak during an at home in Benares, attended by the Hon. Mr. Chintamani and the leading residents of the city, addressed the gathering and said that the misunderstanding between England and India was due to not knowing each other better and if they could have been in closer touch during the last two years, many of the things that both nations regretted would not have occurred and if well intentioned people on both sides made up their minds definitely and positively to come together, it would be possible to do a great deal to clear away the misunderstanding that was poisoning their mutual relations at the present time. "The pious hope expressed by Mr. Polak," says the *Maharatta*, "is too good to be ever realised. We think rather in the opposite way. That misunderstandings exist between England and India and that they are increasing day by day is perfectly true. But it cannot also be denied that England and India are coming to know each other better than before. India has come to know that England wants to keep her in perpetual bondage with the single aim of exploitation and England too knows full well that India has resolved to get her birth-right of Swarajya and that it will be increasingly difficult in the future to keep its hold over the country."

The following resolution in connection with the recent Ordinances passed by the Natal Provincial Council was passed at a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association in India:—

"The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association strongly protests against the (a) Rural Dealers' Licensing Ordinance, the (b) Townships Franchise Ordinance and (c) the Durban Land Alienation Ordinance passed by the Natal Legislature as causing grave injustice to Indians settled in South Africa and depriving them of the existing rights, and respectfully urges upon the Government of India to be so good as to continue to represent even with greater reason and force to the Governor-General of South Africa and the Colonial Secretary to withhold assent to such legislation highly detrimental as it is to the solidarity and harmonious co-operation in the British Empire."

The following cablegram was sent to India to Mrs. M. K. Gandhi by the chairman of an American Women's mass meeting held at Boston to protest against the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi and other Non-co-operators:—

"American women assembled at Boston, Faneuil Hall, the Cradle of American Liberty, on June 1st protest against imprisonment of your husband and twenty-five thousand non-co-operators. We send through you to our Indian sisters our deep appreciation of their courageous and patient endurance during the struggle for India's freedom."

*Justice* (Madras), in an article on the Natal Ordinances, states that they will deal a death-blow to the South African Indian population if they are allowed,

a disaster of the first magnitude would have occurred, and unprecedented hardships would result. The Government of India should see to it that they exert their utmost to prevent the enforcement of these ordinances. The Government of Lord Reading ought not to fail to stand by and uphold the cause of the Natal Indians.

During his visit to Australia, it will be remembered, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri made a statement to the effect that India accepted the policy of White Australia. As was not unexpected, this statement has caused disturbance in the minds of Indians in India and comments have been made in the Press repudiating the sentiments expressed by Mr. Sastri. We take the following from the *Swaraj* (Madras):—

"We know and we think, Mr. Sastri knows it too, that his present utterances can no more commit us to the acceptance of the White Australia policy than his previous pronouncements on the Empire, with reference to the permanence of the British connection. That India accepts without cavil or protest the policy of White Australia is a statement almost in the nature of a libel on intelligent opinion in India. It means that we consent to be branded as an inferior race and express our willingness to submit to any disabilities that may be imposed upon immigration into Australia from India." The journal wishes that "Mr. Sastri in Australia had assumed the more modest role as the representative of the Government of India, which he is by nomination, and not pose as the Ambassador of the Indian Nation, which he knows he is not."

In the course of his address at a meeting at Nagpur (India), touching on Mr. Sastri's Dominion tour, Pandit Motilal Nehru is reported to have stated that Mr. Sastri's mission was most disappointing. Mr. Sastri was neither expressing nor representing the views of the Liberals nor those of the Nationalists.

The following from the *Catholic Herald of India* on the controversy over Mr. Sastri's tour will be read with interest:—

Mr. Sastri is much blamed for touring Australia at India's expense, and instead of boldly claiming an open door for India, pusillanimously whining for a vote. Of course, he should not have gone, as India is not in a position to claim any favour from the other Dominions. She is a good milch-cow, but her legs are tied. Give India the status of a Dominion, in other words, give her the power of retaliation, and we would settle the question in five minutes, the time to cable to Australia: "No Indians in Australia, no Australians in India." That is business. You don't ask another country for a favour unless you have the reserve power behind to claim it. Mr. Sastri has none of this, and he is wiping Australian ground with his knees, the attitude that exactly suits the status of India. The attitude is humiliating, but the only alternative was not to send him. If a maidservant's messenger is not listened to, the only thing for her is to become a lady.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer's administration in the Punjab

has been one of the principal causes of the present unrest in India and Jallianwalla Bagh is a standing evidence to that fact. But his heart does not seem to be at rest yet. He is still thirsty of India's blood. His new move will be seen from the following which we reproduce from an Indian exchange:—

It is understood, from what seems to be reliable information received by the last week, that a notice of an intended suit has been received by Sir Sankaran Nair from Sir Michael O'Dwyer for damages for alleged defamatory statements made about the former in the book "Gandhi and Anarchy." It is understood that Sir Sankaran Nair intends fighting out the suit if it is filed and may cite as witnesses important public men in jail and out of it. The points in issue are understood to involve the nature of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's administration in the Punjab.

The *Bengalee* says it has good reasons to believe that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, now a member of the Executive Council of Bombay, will succeed Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru as the Law Member of the Government of India early next year.

An Associated Press of India message reports Mr. V. J. Patel at a meeting to have charged the Moderates with making lame excuses and said there was no doubt left in his mind that the Moderates were in alliance with the Government and now the Non-co-operators had to fight not only against the Government but against the Moderates as well, both of whom wanted to break up the non-co-operation movement. The achievement of the Moderates within the last two years was forty crosses of additional taxation and imprisonment of 25,000 of their brethren. In the end the speaker said he believed, so long as India would not take to mass civil disobedience this Government was not going to concede even an iota of their rights to them. That was the only effective weapon in their hands but they should use it after full preparation.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following books for review:—

CREATIVE REVOLUTION—By Prof. T. L. Vaswani—Rs. 1-8ad. (Messrs. Ganesh & Co, Publishers, Madras).  
THE ETERNAL WISDOM—By Paul Richard—Vol. 1—Rs. 2 (Messrs. Ganesh & Co, Madras).  
INDIA IN THE BALANCE—BRITISH RULE AND THE CALIPHATE—By Khwaja Kamal-Ud-Din, B.A., L.L.B., ("The Islamic Review," The Mosque, Woking).  
EMINENT ORIENTALISTS—Indian, European and American—By various writers—Rs. 2. To subscribers of "The Indian Review," Rs. 1-8, (Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co, Madras).  
A REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOMBAY REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE: held on 14th and 15th January 1922—Rs. 1. (Publishers: The Secretaries, Bombay Representative Conference, 399 Thakurwar, Bombay).

The *Natal Mercury* Johannesburg correspondent states:—"A census of Asiatics resident in Krugersdorp municipality as at July of this year has recently been made by the Public Health Department, and on the whole a decrease of 21 is noted out of a total of 239." This will perhaps cool the hearts of the Anti-Asiatics!

A Reuter's message from Calcutta dated August 20, states:—

The fact that over thirty million sterling was subscribed for the Government's 6 per cent. rupee loan, thus following the immediate financial untroubled, indicates that the country is not so poverty stricken as depicted by the extremist journals.

The fall in the rupee rate in the remarks made by

Reuter in the above message but that the agency wished to have a dig at the so-called *Extremists*. The population of India is over 33 million and according to the above loan figures it does not come to even a rupee per head. How that could "indicate that the country is not so poverty-stricken as depicted by the extremists journals" we cannot understand. If India were not poverty-stricken, why, under British rule in India, we would ask, do millions have to suffer conditions of semi-starvation? But the fact is that India is poverty-stricken and it is because her wealth is being drained out for the benefit of outsiders. This is a complaint made not only by Extremists or Nationalists of India but it has been made for years even by the most moderate and the Government's staunchest co-operators.

A Reuter's message from Vancouver states:—

In an interview with the Premier of British Columbia, the Hon. John Oliver, Mr. Sastri asked that Hindus in British Columbia should be fully enfranchised. He declared that they should not only be entitled to vote during Dominion and Provincial elections, but should be allowed to participate in mayoralty and other municipal elections, and be eligible as aldermen and city councillors. Mr. Oliver replied that the Cabinet would answer Mr. Sastri later. From another message it appears that the Government promised consideration but Mr. Sastri found the Cabinet pessimistic concerning public feeling. Mr. Sastri is greatly disappointed at the attitude of the British Columbia Government and is amazed that the rights of Indians as co-partners in the Empire should be denied. The effect of the Dominion's attitude towards the Indians he says, is apparently not realised. He expected to encounter obstacles in South Africa but was surprised to get a rebuff in Canada.

The Executive of the Nairobi Indian Congress (says Reuter), has cabled to the Colonial and Indian Offices a resolution expressing keen disappointment at the steps foreshadowed by Mr. Churchill and Major Wood, as regards the solution of the Indian question in Kenya, and submitting that the solution is impossible unless absolute equality of status for Indian residents is granted.

## LLOYD GEORGE ON BRITAIN'S STRONG HAND IN INDIA

MODERATE AND NATIONALIST INDIANS AGITATED

Bombay, Aug. 19.—All shades of Indian political opinion are agitated over Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons on August 2, which is being the rallying point in an attempt to unite the extremists and moderates. Resolutions of condemnation are being tabled by unofficial members of the various legislatures, who also give vent to their anger in the Press.

An influential deputation, comprising members of the State Council, Legislative Assembly, Provincial Councils, and others, waited upon Lord Reading to point out that the speech was in conflict with previous official assurances, and was a negation of the basic principle on which promises of the ultimate granting of dominion status are based.

Replying to the deputation, Lord Reading said Mr. Lloyd George had authorised him to state that the speech in no way represented a departure from previous official declarations; and that his (Mr. Lloyd George) had merely desired to utter a warning against the policy of withholding by non-co-operation at the next elections.

in India in regard to the effect of constitutional reforms on their position. Mr. Lloyd George said the real test of the great experiment of self-government in India would be the next elections, and the return of anti-British extremists would constitute a serious situation which Britain would have to take into account. He emphasised that the withdrawal of the strong hand of Britain from India would mean anarchy, and said the British Civil Service must remain in India.—Reuter.

## STATUS OF INDIANS ABROAD

### INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Mr. C. F. Andrews has written the following article on the above subject in the May number of the *Modern Review* which will be instructive in this country:—

In spite of fears, there has been a welcome lull in the South African Parliament, with regard to anti-Asiatic legislation. A challenge was made to the Governor-General's veto against the Natal Provincial Ordinance, disenfranchising Indians in that Province, but it was successfully met by the Government who justified the Governor-General's action. Yet this must not be thought to imply that the danger is over. It is only postponed for a time, in view of the far greater crisis of an industrial syndicalist revolt on the Rand, which had to be put down with bloodshed.

We have the full account before us of the Natal Provincial Congress of the South African Party (commonly called the S. A. P. Congress) on the Asiatic Question. The S. A. P. it should be remembered, is the Government Party in power under General Smuts, opposed to the Nationalist party in opposition under General Hertzog. It is the party which represents imperial interests and as such is likely to be more moderate in its anti-Asiatic demands than the Nationalist Party. Yet the speeches delivered, and the resolutions discussed, reveal an ever-widening breach between General Smuts and his party on the one hand and the Indian community on the other.

In the Official Report of the Congress, it is stated that the 'Asiatic Question' was 'one of the most important' discussed at Durban by the S. A. P. Congress. General Smuts, after warning the Congress, that India had 320 millions, and that anything they did or said had a far-reaching influence, which might even shake the foundations of the Empire, immediately went on to make the alarming statement, which was telegraphed to India by Reuter, that the "best thing they could do was to induce the Indians in ever-increasing numbers to go back to their own country and to leave South Africa. Let them encourage the white population, while watching the Asiatics dwindle."

Sir Thomas Watt followed General Smuts, representing the Cabinet, and said that he hoped the Congress would impress upon the government the need for dealing with the Asiatic Question. *Action was long overdue and it must be directed to strengthening the hands of the 'white' man. Natal must educate public opinion throughout South Africa. Mr Patrick Duncan, the Minister of the Interior, another Cabinet representative, stated that South Africa was faced with a population problem that was acute—the problem of white versus coloured. The Europeans were the trustees of the coloured, and they must discharge their responsibilities in such a way as to ensure the destinies of the country as a European civilisation.* (The italics are mine.)

It must be understood, that these three speakers, representing the Government, were speaking with the utmost caution and circumspection. It is ominous indeed, when sober and capable men such as these, men of liberal tendencies on the whole, feel themselves pressed by their party to make utterances of such an obviously anti-Asiatic character.

### SOUTH AFRICAN ANTI-ASIATIC PROPOSALS

When the actual resolutions were arrived at on the 'Asiatic Question' by the S. A. P. Congress, it was decided, on the motion of the Chairman, that a secret session should be held. The Press was not admitted, but was given an official report of the proceedings. Fourteen resolutions were discussed in private. Votes were not taken, but it was decided, instead, to leave the whole question in the hands of Parliament itself.

In the Official Report are given the exact terms of the 'Fourteen Resolutions' on the Asiatic Question which were thoroughly discussed at the Congress. They may be taken as representing in a general manner the mind of the S. A. P. These 'Fourteen Resolutions' therefore, may be regarded as a document of first rate importance, and should be studied very carefully indeed. They run as follows:—

1. That the S. A. P. should make known, as speedily as possible, the policy it proposes to pursue in order to deal fairly, but effectively, with the problem caused by the presence of large numbers of Asiatics, especially in the Transvaal and in Natal.
2. That the Natal S. A. P. Congress respectfully requests Government to give an early opportunity for the discussion of the Asiatic problems in Parliament.
3. That it is essential that legislation be brought to bear to prevent Asiatics from acquiring further land in Natal.
4. That without disturbing existing rights, legislation should be passed to prohibit further sales, leases, or rental of land or buildings, to Asiatics, except in reserved areas.
5. That the issue and renewal of general dealers' licences outside municipal areas be regulated in the manner contemplated by Natal Draft Ordinance 4 of 1921.
6. That no new trading licences or transfers shall be granted to Asiatics, except in reserved areas.
7. That no Asiatic or Native shall trade under, or assume, a European name. That no Asiatic may hold financial interest in any business, land, or property, registered in the name of Europeans.
8. That where Asiatics have acquired property and trading rights, *not* within reserved areas, they shall be strictly required to conform to the same laws as to sanitation, good order, and housing conditions, as apply to Europeans.
9. That the encroachment and unfair competition of Indians, in land, industries, commerce, labour and spheres of employment, generally suitable to Europeans, has injuriously affected the white races and increasingly menaces the economic standards, the social welfare, and political status of the South African Union.
10. That in all skilled trades, commerce, industries, and every sphere of employment, suitable for Europeans, payment and working conditions shall be fixed by Trade Boards in accordance with "white" standards.
11. That no differentiation in favour of Asiatics over indigeneous natives, of equal grade, be allowed in any legislation affecting either.
12. That the Ordinance relative to Indian franchise in Natal, which was vetoed be re-introduced.
13. That Government be asked to introduce a Bill to apply to Municipal voters, such as those contained in Section 12 of Charter of July 8, 1856 and Section 4 of October 8, 1866 (Natal).
14. That the Government draw up a definite statement of their policy, showing what they have done, and what they are doing on the Indian question—especially regarding the Indian trader, and that Government should make its policy known as fully as possible.

### THE BILLS OF THE "COLOURED"

I am afraid that we in India, and only regard these resolutions as a mere formality, and that the Government should make its policy known as fully as possible.

almost unanimous attack on the last existing rights of Indians in Natal and the Transvaal with a view to making them in every sense of the word "on a level with the Kaffir." This, in itself, might not be objected to, if the Kaffir himself had rights of citizenship in these two provinces such as he has in the Cape Province, though even there his rights of holding land have, I believe, been recently curtailed, but the actual situation is that the Kaffir himself, in these two provinces, and in the Province of the Orange Free State, is bound down under conditions that border on serfdom. The Indian is fighting at all points for the rights of the Kaffir as well as his own.

Secondly, it needs to be remembered, that the whole trend of policy, with regard to the coloured races in South Africa, is in the direction of 'segregation',—that is to say the old 'ghetto' system of Europe in the Middle Ages. The intention is to keep them strictly within 'reserved areas' as far as any rights and privileges are concerned, while at the same time keeping back practically all the best land for the aristocratic 'whites'. Thus, an African native may come into the white man's area as a hired labourer; but he can only hold political rights in the native 'reserves'. If any one will glance down the list of these 'Fourteen Resolutions', he will be able to see at a glance how the policy of 'reserved areas' is everywhere at the back of 'the Europeans' minds. What they wish to do is either to get the Indians out of the country, or else to isolate them in 'reserves'. It is really, as I have said, the old 'Ghetto' policy of medieval Europe, over again. It is also exactly the same as the 'untouchable' policy of India. What we in India must do, in order effectively to resist this policy, is to break down the barriers of our own 'reserved areas', here in India. I have seen with my own eyes still existing to-day in Malabar a worse state of 'untouchability' than anything which is now being politically contemplated in South Africa. I have been also told by those who have seen them, that in Eastern Europe there are 'ghettos' still remaining. Let us away with them, everywhere!

## INDIANS IN BRITISH GUIANA

### PANDIT TEWARI INTERVIEWED

Pandit Venketes Narain Tewari of the Servants of India Society a member of the deputation which went to British Guiana to acquaint themselves with the conditions in that Colony for Indian emigration was interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press at Lucknow. Mr. Tewari declined to make any statement regarding the enquiry made by him and his colleagues at Guiana or to indicate the nature of the recommendations which they propose to make. After a series of questions the Press representative was able to elicit some interesting particulars about British Guiana which should afford some opportunity of forming an idea of conditions of Indians in that colony.

### INDIANS IN THE COLONY

Mr. Tewari stated that they were in British Guiana for about 8 weeks and they spent another week in Trinidad as the request of the Government of India with the object of collecting the necessary information for comparing the moral and material condition of Indians in British Guiana with that of those domiciled in Trinidad. The Indian population is about 45 per cent. of the total population. Negroes being 40 per cent. and the remaining 15 per cent. consists of Europeans, Portuguese and Chinese. The Indians there are very conservative, tenaciously clinging to their own culture and civilisation. Their love for India is pathetic in its intensity. Large numbers of Indians are working on sugar estates while a good many have

started rice cultivation on their own account. There is a fair number of Indian shopkeepers and the number of professional men though small at present, will rapidly increase in the near future. Some of them are also employed in Government services. A scheme placed before the Government of India by the British Guiana deputation headed by Dr. Numan in 1910 had been discussed, but on arrival we were informed the scheme was unauthorised by and unacceptable to Government of British Guiana. So we were asked to examine the alternative scheme forwarded by Guianese Government in 1920 through the Colonial Office to the India Office. This alternative scheme, however, we were further told, was intended to serve as a basis for discussion. This scheme was published in British Guiana and opinions of all parties concerned were invited on it. Owing to economic crisis through which British Guiana along with other colonies is passing, we were expressly told in responsible quarters that immediate resumption of emigration was not to be discussed. Almost daily we used to receive several batches each consisting of hundreds of Indians who enabled us to acquaint ourselves with their condition. Through the courtesy of British Guiana Government we went over the coast land visiting on the way a large number of sugar plantations or sugar estates where we interviewed managers as well as labourers. We saw labourers at work and studied the conditions under which they have to live and labour. There the estate provides free housing accommodation and medical relief. We had informal discussions with important associations and towards the close of our enquiry had formal sittings at which representatives of the Indian community, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Sugar Planters' Association, the Labour Union, the Farmers' Conference and the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Societies gave evidence on various points bearing on our enquiry. There was of course a conflict of opinions but if evidence is analysed one will discover that on all major points there was a practical agreement on the question of emigration.

### FRANCHISE

About 40 per cent. of Europeans are on the voters' list, about 12 per cent. of the Chinese and the Portuguese, 8 per cent. among the coloured people, and only one per cent. among the Indians. During the last 85 years there has been only one single case of an Indian, Mr. Lakka, who has been returned to the combined court of policy where there had not been one single Indian so far. One peculiar thing in British Guiana is that the Hindus are not allowed to cremate their dead. The stand of literacy among the Indians as compared with other communities is very low although in the British Guiana statute there has been a compulsory elementary education ordinance since 1896. Schools are mostly under the management of mission bodies. "Apart from the question whether emigration to British Guiana is resumed or not, I should like to state emphatically my deliberate opinion, speaking in my personal capacity, that Indian leaders should take earliest opportunities of sending out from here a few educated Indians to work among their compatriots to look after their educational interest and moral well-being. This suggestion has nothing to do with the object with which the deputation was sent to British Guiana."

## BOMBAY'S PROTEST AGAINST TREATMENT OF INDIANS OVERSEAS

The following Resolutions were passed at the public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay held under the joint auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, the Bombay Presidency Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the British Indian

Colonial Merchants' Association and the Bombay Progressive Association, at the Excelsior Theatre, on the 19th of July 1922 :—

1. (a) That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the joint auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, the Bombay Presidency Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association and the Bombay Progressive Association, whilst expressing relief at the disallowance by the South African Union Government of the Rural Traders' Licensing Ordinance and the Township Franchise Ordinance, emphatically protests against the conditional allowance of the Durban Land Alienation Ordinance passed by the Provincial Council of Natal as being beyond the jurisdiction of the Council, and as calculated to introduce for the first time in the history of Natal the principle of compulsory racial segregation, endanger the peaceful settlement of the Indian question in South Africa, infringe the spirit of the resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1921 and jeopardise harmonious relations between South Africa and the Indian Empire.

(b) This meeting deeply deploras the refusal of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to intervene diplomatically on behalf of His Majesty's Government with a view to prevent the acceptance of the foregoing measures by the Governor-General-in-Council of South Africa, and records its opinion that it is as much the duty of His Majesty's Government, by diplomatic negotiation to secure just and equitable treatment for His Majesty's Indian subjects in the self-governing Dominions of the British Commonwealth as it would be in the case of any class of British subjects in foreign countries.

#### EAST AFRICA

2. (a) This meeting has heard with the deepest regret that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has sanctioned the Kampala Segregation Scheme while yet the whole question of compulsory racial segregation in East Africa is under the consideration of His Majesty's Government, and urges upon the Government of India the necessity of taking early measures to secure the suspension and ultimate revision of the Kampala Township Scheme.

(b) This meeting protests against the extraordinary delay in arriving at a satisfactory settlement of the Indian question in Kenya, and earnestly requests the Government of India to press for an early settlement of outstanding questions relating to the Highlands, Segregation, Immigration Policy and Political Franchise in conformity with Lord Chelmsford's East African despatch of October 1921.

(c) This meeting deeply deploras the breach of the pledge given to the Indian settlers of Kenya by His Majesty's Government in 1908, in respect of the acquisition of agricultural lands in the Highlands, implied in the statement in the House of Commons to the effect that the exclusive reservation of that land for the white colonists is an accomplished fact, puts on record its deliberate opinion that it is a violation by the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the Resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1921 both in principle and substance; and calls upon the Government of India to make a strong stand against the betrayal of Indian interests involved in this monopoly.

3. This meeting regrets the continuance of anti-Indian feeling in Fiji, and earnestly urges that it is the duty of the Government of Fiji not only to see to the physical and moral well-being of Indians who have already gone there by invitation, but also to give them the status and full rights of citizenship in conformity with the Resolution of the Imperial Conference (1921), and trusts that the Government of India will make it clear to His Majesty's Government that nothing short of the early grant of full rights of citizenship to Indians in the Colony will satisfy Indian feeling on the ques-

tion.

#### DEMAND FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

4. (a) This meeting puts on record its deliberate opinion that the time has arrived for India to demand the immediate grant of full and equal citizenship rights for Indians domiciled in the Colonies and Dominions of the Empire (including South Africa), and the maintenance for His Majesty's Indian subjects of the freedom of access to, and settlement in all territories under the direct control of the Crown.

(b) This meeting further declares that the adoption by the Governments of the Colonies and Dominions of the Empire of measures which contravene the principle of equal rights is calculated to make it impossible for India to participate intra-imperial movements consistently with her national self-respect and calls upon the Indian legislature, whenever required, to take steps practical effect to this resolution.—*Indian Social Reformer.*

## BOOKS FOR SALE

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## એમ. કે. ગાંધી લાયબ્રેરી

(બાઈ જરબાઈ રુસ્તમજી ટ્રસ્ટ)

ઉપરોક્ત લાયબ્રેરી હિંદી કોમના સંઘના વરગો તેમજ બીજાઓ માટે ખુલી છે અને ૧૪૦ ક્વીન સ્ટ્રીટમાં ડુરબનના મધ્ય ભાગમાં આવેલા પારસી રુસ્તમજી હોલમાં આવેલી છે. અહીં કંઈ પણ સવાજમ કે ફી ભરવા વગર લોકો તરફ તરફના છેલ્લામાં છેલ્લા બહાર પડેલા દેશી અને અંગ્રેજી છાપાઓ અઠવાણીકો તેમજ માસીકો અને ભૂત ભૂતના સારમાં સારા લેખકોએ લખેલાં અંગ્રેજી, ગુજરાતી, તામીલ, હિંદી અને ઉરદુ પુસ્તકો વાંચી શકે છે. આ લાયબ્રેરી દરરોજ સાંજે ૪ થી રાતે ૯-૩૦ સુધી ખુલી રહે છે અને યુનીવાર, રવીવાર અને બહેર તહેવારોના દિવસોએ બપોરે ૨-૩૦ થી રાતે ૯-૩૦ સુધી ખુલી રહે છે.

ઉમર હાજી આમોદ ઝવેરી

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