

# Indian Opinion

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## NOTES AND NEWS

**M**R. Jalbhoy Rustomjee, eldest son of the late Mr. Parsee Rustomjee, arrived by the *s.s. Khandalla* at Durban last Tuesday. Having heard of his beloved father's illness Mr. Jalbhoy had left Bombay with the hope of seeing him who he had not met for the last eight years and of taking him home. But Providence had willed it otherwise and a wireless message was received by Mr. Jalbhoy only four days after he had sailed from Bombay conveying the distressing news of the death of Mr. Parsee Rustomjee. Thus it was the misfortune of Mr. Jalbhoy of not being able to be with his lamenting sister in India to console her as also of not being able to see his beloved father. Whilst it gives us great pleasure in welcoming Mr. Jalbhoy once more amongst us we deeply regret that his hopes were not fulfilled. Our readers, we have no doubt, will join us in extending their heartfelt sympathy to Mr. Jalbhoy in the cloud of sorrows that has overwhelmed him.

Mr. Manilal Gandhi who had been on a short visit to India has returned last Tuesday by the *s.s. Khandalla*.

Recently an Indian was sentenced on a charge of rape by Justice Carter, to 8 years and 8 lashes. In the course of his judgment, Justice Carter is reported to have said, "You Indians must understand that you must not tamper with white women and children. I warn you to keep to your own people." We are surprised at the above remarks of one who is placed in such a position as not to encourage crime. If it is wrong to tamper with white women, is it not equally wrong to tamper with "your own people." There are bad characters in all the communities hence it does not justify even Justice Carter to address the above words to the Indian community as a whole. Was there not quite recently a case where an European 74 years old committed a similar crime and was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment. Does this individual action justify any one to blame the whole community? We are more than surprised that such remarks should come from a responsible judge as Justice Carter.

The City rat killing campaign commenced this morning in earnest, and one of the first to arrive at the Corporation Depot to claim sixpence per head for all dead rats was a Native, who presented one hundred and three head. The tram cars are advertising the campaign very affectively, and the townspeople apparently are displaying a lively interest in it, and the several local schools have made application for the poison to be laid down in terms of the Corporation's offer. It is too early to estimate the result of the campaign, but apparently a big toll will be taken for the rats in the City during the next few days. The local bioscopes are assisting by exhibiting suitable advertisements and films.

Notice of moving the following motion at the next meeting of the Durban Town Council has been given by Councillor Clark. "(a) In the interest of public improvement it is necessary that the Town Council should have the right of expropriating unimproved land or buildings at a fair and equitable valuation; and (b) That the Town Solicitors be instructed to prepare a clause or necessary amendment to the Borough Ordinance to give effect to this."

### THE DEPUTATION TO PRETORIA

**N**EXT Tuesday, the Indian Deputation will meet General Hertzog and his cabinet at Pretoria. They will lay their case before them on the Boroughs Ordinance passed by the Provincial Council at Maritzburg. The Governor-General with held his assent to this Ordinance. On other occasions similar Ordinances were vetoed on the advice of the South African Party. Need we again state that if the Ordinance in question receives the Royal assent the Indians will be deprived of the civic rights they to-day enjoy. In the course of time there will be no Indians on the Municipal voters roll. This is therefore the beginning of the policy of driving out the Indians from the land which owes a great deal to their labour, energy and blood. It is possible that apart from the question of the Ordinance the Indian question generally might be discussed, as feelers, for the proposed legislation to be brought at the next session of the Parliament. We do not think that the deputation would be justified in entering into any such discussion in the absence of representatives from the other provinces. We hope that the deputation will not leave any stones unturned on the question of the Boroughs Ordinance. This Ordinance distinctly states that Indians who were not on the roll last July will never be allowed to vote at Municipal elections. It simply protects the rights of those who were on the roll previous to last July. We might direct the attention of our readers that the Parliamentary franchise was in a similar manner taken away from the Indians during the late Mr. Escombe's time about 20 years ago. To-day there are hardly a few Indians on the Parliamentary Voters' Roll, and of course the highest civilized or the most cultured amongst us can never be allowed to have his name on that roll. No respectable country deprives its citizens of their human rights. They fear that the Asiatic vote might swamp the white vote hence any means might be adopted to rob Indians of their legitimate rights. We do not know on what grounds they base this fear because up till now—when the Indians were free to enter this country—there has

been no grounds for such apprehension. The position, to-day, is different, because no Indians are allowed to enter these ports and therefore they could be no fear that the Indians would become the rulers in this country. We hope that the question will be dealt in all its aspects, as we have no doubt, that the deputation will clearly point out that there are no grounds for any such fear; but if it is the intention of the whites in South Africa to keep the Indians down as chattels then it is up to them to declare their policy backed up by the Imperial Government in no equivocal language. There should be no ambiguity; so that once for all the Indians may know where they stand in this glorious British Empire. We wish the deputation all success in their mission.

### THE COMING STRUGGLE

#### MR. MARWICK ON ASIATIC QUESTION

The *Natal Advertiser's* own correspondent says, under the auspices of the Young South Africa Society a well-attended meeting was held in the supper room on the 25th ultimo under the chairmanship of Mr. W. Cox, M.P.C.

After a brief introduction by the chairman, the meeting was addressed by Mr. J. S. Marwick, who expressed his delight at seeing so large an audience—an audience which included Mr. W. J. O'Brien and Mr. Thos. Strachan, the two City M.L.A.'s.

The Press notice advertising the meeting, he observed, stated that he would speak upon the new Government's attitude towards the Asiatic, but a slight error was here apparent, in that he was not authorised to speak for the Government, but would only explain as far as he could the legislation which the Government proposed to enact for the protection of the European from the Asiatic menace.

Continuing, Mr. Marwick stated that he spoke on the subject of Asiatic to them as one who had lived to see beautiful villages of Natal defiled, out of all recognition by a people who did not understand sanitation or the decencies of life.

#### AN INTERLUDE

"This kind of thing demands in the most imperative manner, that the Indians be separated from us and—"

The remainder of the sentence was lost in a roar of laughter as an Indian employed as a Press copy messenger made his way almost straight to the speaker on his way to the Press table.

After the laughter had subsided Mr. Marwick went on to say that a very great moral danger lurked in our midst with the presence of the Asiatic.

Mr. Justice Carter, he proceeded, had awarded a sentence of eight years' imprisonment with hard labour and eight lashes to an Indian found guilty of a horrible crime on a little European girl, and had in passing sentence made some very suitable remarks on the necessity of keeping the Indians and Europeans apart.

A society such as Young South Africa would do a great deal of useful work by studying the figures available and in educating and moulding public opinion in the matter of the Indian menace and thus promote enactments which would bring relief.

#### IMPORTANCE OF FIGURES

If they looked at the history of any successful movement, they would see that it was first inaugurated by public agitation. His advice to the society was to take up the question in such a manner that they would have every kind of statistics to bring into force in backing up their demands. There was, he went on, a great deal to be learned from the records, and he thought that sufficient use had not

been made of statistics in the movement thus far. They must see to it that no more Indians came into the country by land or sea. A case was in evidence where an Indian had managed to enter Zululand from Nairobi. That kind of thing would not be tolerated.

Referring to that report, Mr. Marwick thought that it was Sir Abe Bailey who had said that it was so weak that water might strengthen it. (Laughter.)

The proposed legislation in the matter would come before the House during next session, and it would depend on the attitude of the people of Natal what that legislation would be.

During the last session of Parliament, a full-dress debate on the Asiatic question had been held on a motion introduced by the speaker on (1) segregation, (2) transfer of land to Indians, (3) and (4) employment of European women and men by Asiatics, and (5) the granting of trading licences to Asiatics. An amendment had been moved by Mr. Reyburn relating to wages and the increasing of the repatriation bonus to Indians.

Dr. Malan in replying to the Government, said that they would accept the motion on a grand scale, although they would not accept it in detail.

#### THE COMING FIGHT

"You must realise the fight that is before you," emphasised Mr. Marwick, "and remember that the Indians who were introduced into South Africa in the first place are diminishing in numbers and that repatriation on any scale can only touch a fringe of the question."

Mr. Marwick held aloft an invitation which had been sent to him inviting him to the Indian Congress which would shortly be held in the Town Hall, Durban, and which would be opened by the Mayor of Durban. Mr. Marwick raised a storm of angry laughter by announcing that Lyell Taylor's orchestra would render music at the opening of the function.

"I look forward to the time," said the speaker, "when the chief citizen of any town will think twice before opening such a function." (Applause.)

They must all work in one direction to combat the evil, said Mr. Marwick, in conclusion, the direction of insisting on the separating of the two races. The very existence of Natal depended upon the people of the Province taking a serious view on the question.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Marwick.

#### MR. KEMP TELLS CAPETOWN

##### LET INDIANS GO ALL OVER UNION

The people of Natal, according to Mr. H. H. Kemp, a Town Councillor of Durban, are determined to force the position in regard to Asiatics residing in that Province. Mr. Kemp broke with the Labour Party at the last general election and stood as an anti-Asiatic for a Durban division and was defeated.

"European Natal," said Mr. Kemp, who is on a visit to Capetown, "is not going to carry the burdens of the Union in this respect much longer."

At Union, he pointed out to a representative of *The Cape Argus*, the assets and liabilities of the four Provinces were pooled for the common good, and the South Africa Act provided for free trade within the Union.

"Yes, you have had free trade within the Union in all matters except that of the Asiatic in Natal; while the three Provinces which border Natal have taken every possible precaution to protect themselves against the Indian segregated in Natal, what protection has Union afforded Natal in this particular respect? None whatever.

#### COMPETITION

"Let me illustrate my point in this way. The European children in Natal have to compete not

against the children of their own race—as the European children in the Cape, the Free State and the Transvaal have also to do—but they have also to compete with the Natal Indian, whose code of morality is altogether different, ethically, commercially and in every way from the European—not only in skilled and unskilled trades, in the office, in commercial and trading establishments, but even also in professions. From this point of view the European children in Natal are tremendously handicapped as against the European children in the other three Provinces who have not the same competition to meet and overcome. The Indians must go—that is my policy and that is my creed—they must go back to the land of their fathers.

“But what about the Colonial born Indian? you ask.

“There is no such thing as a Colonial born Indian to my mind. Both Sir Benjamin Robertson, when he represented the Government of India on the Union Asiatic Inquiry Commission, of which the late Mr. Justice de Lange was chairman, and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in speeches delivered by the latter at Durban during her recent visit to South Africa, declared that there were no such persons as “Colonial born Indians”—those born in South Africa were ‘Indians’ just the same as if they had been born in India and as such, wherever they were, they were entitled to the fullest protection of the Government of India.”

#### SEGREGATION

Mr. Kemp accepted these views of the official and unofficial speakers for India.

Mr. Kemp added that recently he had an interview at Durban with the Minister of the Interior (Dr. Malan), who spoke on the point of segregating the Indian in Natal to certain areas in that Province. He (Mr. Kemp) had told Dr. Malan that such a thing was impossible, as the Asiatic Inquiry Commission had pointed out the Indians would resort to passive resistance against compulsory segregation. The only segregation scheme Mr. Kemp favoured was the one which would segregate the Natal Indians in India—in the land of their fathers.

How can this be achieved? Mr. Kemp said that on this point he had informed Dr. Malan that the quickest and most effective way to accomplish this purpose was to allow the Indians in Natal free entry into all the Provinces of the Union. Mr. Kemp feels sure that if the Natal Indians were allowed to “free trade” their services and their trading abilities, say, in Calcutta, Denver, Rustenburg, Foursmith, Smithfield, Bloemfontein, Lichtenburg and other districts outside Natal, the voters of those areas would soon say to the Government and to Parliament, as their solution of the Indian question, that it lay in the effective carrying out of the repatriation.

Calcutta, Nov. 30 (Reuter).—“Swaraj Week” begins in Bengal tomorrow. It will consist of an intensive campaign for raising money which will be applied to the work in villages and rural districts. In the course of a speech at Garpar, Das foreshadowed that the next stage of the fight would occur in the villages, which he desired to organize on a co-operation basis with a view to stopping the “exploitation of rice, jute and other country products by foreigners.” The Bengal Government and the Eastern Bengal Railway announced that a reward of 10,000 rupees will be given for information leading to the arrest of the persons responsible for the recent outrages, including five attempts to wreck trains in three weeks.

#### SOUTH COAST JUNCTION INDIANS

##### DEPUTATION TO ADMINISTRATOR

On the 27th ultimo an Indian deputation from the South Coast Junction Area Health Committee, waited on the Administrator (Sir George Plowman) to lay before him certain aspects of the problem created by the Administration of the Health Act of 1919.

In the course of a lengthy statement it was pointed out that when the Public Health Committees Ordinance of 1923 was before the Provincial Legislature, our community lodged an emphatic protest against its being passed into law, because it was seriously considered that in its operation it would adversely affect the community, particularly those portions of it which would be least able to bear the strain, and more especially upon the ground, among others, that it did not confer the right to vote upon Indians. In face of the strenuous opposition upon the part of Indians, the Ordinance went through all its stages without any amendments in the direction desired, and was subsequently assented to by the Governor-General-in-Council. Recent events, however, have only served to show that our apprehensions were not altogether unjustified, and furthermore, they have afforded us a foretaste of what might possibly be expected in the future, as a consequence of which our existing anxieties are intensified, and the community is in an exceedingly perturbed condition.

Landlords and tenants have been allowed to live and entertain the belief that they were conforming to all the requirements of the law, and for the Public Health Committees to suddenly descend upon them and demand the performance or execution of certain acts or works, beyond the former's ability or resources, is undoubtedly calculated, in numerous instances, to result in perhaps unintentional hardship and suffering. How many unhappy instances are there not, in this land, of poor whites living under conditions which are no better than the circumstances under which Indians are living? It is obvious that it is useless to endeavour to remedy a state of affairs which is truly and essentially a necessary consequence of a state of poverty, by the adoption of measures which cannot but have the effect of still further accentuating such poverty, and eventually culminating in very prejudicial consequences to the State and its citizens.

After urging the point that the Indians did not possess the franchise, and with reference to the rating regulations now submitted for your approval and consent by the South Coast Junction Area Public Health Committee, and any such regulations which may now or hereafter be submitted by other Public Health Committees, we venture, respectfully, to enter a strong protest against any system of rating proposals which are inequitable in character, and which do not fall prorata upon all those liable for the payment of rates.

Legal opinion holds that the Public Health Committees Ordinance is *ultra vires* of the Provincial Council, and we find confirmation of this opinion in the reasons advanced by the Sydenham Public Health Committee, who have resigned *en bloc*, and in the reply of the Durban Municipality to the Bellair Health Committee, in connection with the latter's application for a loan, wherein it is held that the Public Health Committees are not local authorities. We bring the alleged illegality of the Ordinance prominently to your notice because there is much doubt and uncertainty in the air, and much wavering upon the part of the Health Committees, and this indefiniteness is the cause of much anxiety and confusion.

The deputation was given a sympathetic hearing.

## A BRITISH M.P. ON NATAL

"Have our Dominion visitors ever seen white boys—their own sons or the sons of their friends—passed over in favour of brown or coloured ones drawn from a social order the negation of everything that white men held dear?"

"Have they ever known the heartsickness and despair of white parents who, in a land of boundless opportunity, know that, as certainly as God made little apples, the Asiatic youth will undersell the labour of their own offspring, and the white employer will calmly prefer the brown to the white because, forsooth, the brown is cheaper?"

These were the despairing words with which the British and Dominion Parliamentary delegation (of which I was a member) was welcomed by the *Natal Advertiser* on its arrival at Durban on September 1, and they call attention to a phase of the problem of race concerning which the white population of Natal are in a state of blank despair (writes Mr. Harry Snell, M.P., in *Daily Herald*).

The facts are roughly these:—There are in South Africa a population of about 160,000 Indians, in addition to an overwhelming preponderance of the native races, and about 140,000 of these are concentrated in the beautiful little province of Natal.

Other States in the Union have more or less successfully excluded Indians from their territories, but in Natal they have established themselves and have drawn upon themselves a bitter hatred such as few races can have merited.

## TOUGH COMPETITORS

The explanation is to be found in their influence upon the white man's standards of life. They persistently undersell his labour and crowd him out of one industry after another. It is asserted that they have got possession of the leather trades, saddlery, etc., that printing, tailoring and furniture making are being attacked, and the half a crown a day for which they are willing to work means that the white man is being starved out of a civilisation which he and his kind have created.

The Asiatic is immensely industrious; he lives on a level at which the European could not exist; he is thrifty beyond belief, and his savings—he does save, in spite of a low income—are used in further entrenching himself in the white man's civilisation.

He spends almost nothing on himself, and his clothes are often such as would shame a European scarecrow. He is intelligent, quick to learn, and he is encroaching upon the white man's opportunities of life at a rate which presents a serious problem.

The people of Natal make accusations of another kind concerning them. Their personal habits are described as a serious menace to public health, and no voluntary effort will persuade them to adopt a standard of cleanliness which the European considers safe for himself and his family. The places in which they live are sordid beyond all the standards which are seen in Europe.

## WHY THE WHITES GO!

It is capitalism sacrificing the white man's future in the name of cheapness and profit. Every factory or commercial undertaking which the delegation has visited has been packed with low-paid native or Indian labour, and day by day the British and Dutch employers are co-operating with the African or Indian wage-slave in the deplorable business of driving the workmen of their own race out of the country.

The capitalist imported the Indian labourer to Africa generations ago because he was cheaper than the white man; he continues to employ him for the same reason. The greater portion of the Indians at present in Africa were born there, and they wish to remain. They do not take advantage of the offer to repatriate them with a bonus of £10 per head

which the Government has made, and it is difficult to see how they can be sent out against their will.

A solution of the problem will doubtless ultimately be discovered, but the economic side of it can be attacked without delay. The employers of South Africa can make it possible for white workmen to compete with the Indian workmen by paying them both a living wage based on the white man's standards of life.

## "OUR INDIAN FRIENDS"

## TRANSVAAL ATTORNEY'S BOOK

Mr. Henry S. Polak, Attorney, Supreme Court of the Transvaal, in the foreword to his book, "The Indians of South Africa—And How They Are Treated," is responsible for the following remarks, says the *Natal Mercury*, some of them reasonable to those who have lived in the Colony for any length of time, many of them open to controversy, if not to direct denial. He declares that the grievances of the Indians in the various South African Colonies are many, serious and legitimate. He seems, as they all do, to be oblivious of the fact that their white fellow-colonists have many grievances that they bear stoically, and that we and our predecessors paid dearly in blood for every inch of land we hold. He says, truthfully enough, that in their attempts to procure a remedy they have succeeded in evoking expressions of opinion, distinctly favourable to their case, from those who might reasonably be expected to be, if anything, hostile witnesses. The author infers, in grandiloquent phrase, that it is a matter for congratulation (forsooth), that in South Africa, open injustice calls forth the protests of men who abhor it. He tells the reader that "one half of the world knows not how the other half lives," following this up by

## STAGGERER No. 1

"If it did, there would be a greater degree of charity and forbearance."

Very well, I may not know precisely how the other half of the world exists, but a pretty fair working knowledge of Grey Street, with frequent peregrinations by means of the Sydenham bus, has given to one of nature's closest observers a pretty fair idea of how Govindaamy pursues the even tenor of his way. In delightful Sydenham you see the country-bred type, quiet, orderly, laborious; he and his progeny salute the stranger on the road; however poor, the children never beg, neither do their elders. These people are the contented ones. Whenever mischief come the "point d'essai" will be within the Borough. He continues: "As it is, the greater part of the sufferings borne by the South African Indians are due to the ignorance and carelessness of their European fellow-colonists; the latter are usually unaware of what is going on, and what is being done in their name." Well, we all have our sufferings, our business worries, domestic troubles, but we don't make a song about them—or write books about them that cause unrest; as for being unaware of what is going on, what is being done, let them put this in their mouths and chew upon it—life, existence itself, is getting far too serious a thing for the man on the street, for him to give time to these things. He has many troubles of his own to deal with, not the least of which is the Indian himself.

Napoleon once said, apropos of the "Old Guard" and a future state, "What, close the gates on my old grumblers, c'est impossible mon ami—they go everywhere!" So it is with the Indian, from Timbuctoo to far Cathay, he is omnipresent; but in his itinerary he has steered clear of Scotland. He is overrunning the Fiji Islands where

## THE LABOUR QUESTION

had reached an acute stage. Like our own Natives the Fijians, being only spasmodic workers, cannot be depended upon.

Twenty-five years' residence has taught me that the kafir is, or ought to be, the happiest of created things; he, like the Fijian, does not understand why he should expend his physical energies any longer than is necessary to supply his daily needs. The reasons for the white man toiling and slaving from early morn till late at night, for the purpose of accumulating more of this world's goods than he can ever expect to utilise during his own life time, are absolutely incomprehensible to a Native. He is, in fact, a philosopher pure and simple, whose principal maxim is, or should be, "sufficient for the day," etc. This disinclination, therefore, on the part of the Fijian to engage in steady work has compelled the authorities to supply the deficiency, the demands of the labour market, from outside sources. The main one, hitherto, has been India, a step that they, like we, are bitterly regretting, but stern necessity has no law, and no less than 70,000 men and women have been brought under a five years' indenture system. These coolies, when their time expires, usually become small lease-holders, working on their own account, so that the replacing of them creates a constant demand for labour. The Indian Government, influenced by Hindu agitators, has lately put an embargo upon the immigration of its subject to the islands. The reader will be puzzled indeed to understand the reasons actuating these agitators. And more so, why the Indian Government takes any notice of them on a question of this kind, as there is not the shadow of a doubt that it is in the interests of a country such as India, with a dreadfully congested population, that every facility be offered to such of its subjects, who wish to emigrate. However, it seems to be certain that a coolie labourer can attain in prolific Fiji, in a few years, a far

## HIGHER STATE OF INDEPENDENCE

than he could in his own country; there is no accounting as a rule for many actions of a Government.

How our own knot will be unravelled is beyond human divination. With defence I do not think it ever will by a Colonial Government, the whole question is too gigantic, too stupendous. It rapidly grows worse each year that passes. I've never met a high caste Indian, I have an instinctive repulsion for his brother, whom you meet on the side-walk in the ambrosial atmosphere of Grey Street. The bus was a very useful institution when I lived at Sydenham, and a sixpenny fare was not excessive, though sometimes our cargo was. Upon a memorable occasion we carried fourteen inside passengers, four in front, including the driver and an odoriferous Holy Man with a green beard, four sacks of mealies on the guards, a coffin (empty) slung on the side, two crates of ducks, and a goat! (Licensed to carry 9.)

## TURKEY TURNS OVER A NEW LEAF

Fethy Bey's announcement in the Turkish House of Assembly that he is desirous of the resumption of the "traditional friendship between Turkey and Britain" comes at an opportune moment, says the *Natal Mercury* in its editorial, when Great Britain is engaged in grave difficulties with the Egyptian Government, which was at one time closely connected with Turkey, having fresh trouble with the Swarajists in India. When the first terms of the treaty with Turkey were announced they aroused considerable unfriendly comment in India, and their modification was supposed to have been inspired out of consideration for Indian sentiment,

For long years under the Sultans Great Britain was the one Power on which Turkey relied, and it was only when Baron von Bieberstein took over the German ambassadorship at the Porte that British influence waned. Under the Liberal Government Turkey was looked upon as the black sheep of Europe, and that attitude induced Turkey to ally herself with the Central Powers, though all her interests and conditions were really with the Western nations. Had Allied diplomacy been more successful at Constantinople before 1914 the Great War would have been shortened and Britain would not have to regret the Gallipoli disaster. The Prime Minister's statement that the new Government "intends to respect all engagements entered into by previous Governments" should lend security to bondage-holders and create greater financial stability, while it will enable Turkey to raise a loan of which she stands much in need. The Mosul boundary question, which is the chief stumbling block, is now before the League of Nations, and there is every hope of a satisfactory settlement, though it will be impossible for Great Britain to concede all the Turkish demands. Great Britain has practically pledged the Mosul region to the Irak Government and she cannot go back upon that obligation, but there are other means of propitiating Turkey and safeguarding the interests of foreign capital in that region. There is a gratifying absence of all truculence in the Prime Minister's statement of policy, differing completely from the tone when the Angora Assembly dealt with foreign questions, and even when Mustapha Kemal was dictator. With the major part of the Balkan Peninsula in a state of unrest—there are rumours of assassinations almost every week—it will be an asset to have friendly relations with the Power seated at the gate of the Black Sea.

The European inhabitants of Norwood, the northerly suburb of Johannesburg, are at present in a state of great excitement says the Johannesburg Correspondent to the *Natal Advertiser* on account of the Indian menace in their midst. Trouble has been brewing for some time past. Certain of the leading residents there, and many of the property holders, have endeavoured to seek protection for themselves and for the general community of the district, but without avail. One of the most beautiful suburbs of Johannesburg, and containing many fine residences, it is slowly assuming the appearance of an Asiatic location. Shop after shop is being occupied by Indians. Europeans who have been in business there for many years, and who have big interests now find themselves being ousted slowly but surely from their various spheres of activities. One trader who has invested largely in the suburb, who confesses himself beaten, not because of lack of trade, but on account of the Asiatic encroachment all around him. It is pointed out that no sooner is a European driven from business than an Indian steps into his place, and does good trade. Why the Town Council permits the existence of this state of affairs and grants licences to Asiatics is not known.

According to the *Morning Post's* Washington Correspondent, says Reuter, Viscount Cecil has been chosen as the first recipient of the Woodrow Wilson foundation award of 25,000 dollars for "meritorious service tending to the establishment of peace through justice." The fund was created by the Public subscription two years ago in recognition of the ex-President's services towards a world brotherhood.

# Advertisement Charges for Indian Opinion.

NETT, QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

SPACE	WEEK			MONTH						SPACE	
	One	Two	Three	One	Two	Three	Four	Six	Twelve		
INCHES	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	INCHES
One ... ..	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 17 0	1 4 0	1 10 0	2 2 0	3 10 0	One ... ..	
Two ... ..	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 19 6	1 14 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	4 4 0	7 0 0	Two ... ..	
Three ... ..	0 12 0	0 18 0	1 4 0	1 9 0	2 11 0	3 10 0	4 10 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	Three ... ..	
Four ... ..	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 18 0	3 5 0	4 4 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	11 5 0	Four ... ..	
Five ... ..	1 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 5 0	4 0 0	5 10 0	6 15 0	8 15 0	13 10 0	Five ... ..	
Six ... ..	1 3 0	1 15 0	2 5 0	2 15 0	4 4 0	6 6 0	8 8 0	10 10 0	15 10 0	Six ... ..	
Eight ... ..	1 10 0	2 5 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	6 0 0	8 5 0	10 0 0	13 0 0	20 0 0	Eight ... ..	
Ten ... ..	1 17 0	2 15 0	3 14 0	4 7 0	7 10 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	16 16 0	22 0 0	Ten ... ..	
Half Page	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 15 0	8 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	18 0 0	26 0 0	Half Page	
Full ..	3 15 0	6 0 0	8 5 0	9 0 0	16 10 0	22 10 0	27 0 0	33 15 0	39 0 0	Full ..	

These rates are calculated on the following basis:—4/- per inch; and 2/- for repeats.

To make equitable allowances for both Time and Space, however, the following deductions have been incorporated in the above scale of advertisement charges:—Under 3 inches a rebate of 2½%; above 3 inches a rebate of 5% for every month has been duly deducted.

To encourage large advertisements the following special allowances have been included in our quotations:—An extra 5% for 6 inches and upward 10% for a column and more; and 25% for a full page advertisement.

It is to be noted, therefore, that our prices are strictly nett cash in advance, all possible deductions having been foreseen and duly taken off already.