

Indian Opinion

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NOTES AND NEWS

ADDRESSING the Mayor of Durban and the Town Councillors on their duty at St. Cyprian's Church last Sunday after the recent Council election, the Ven. Archdeacon Hodson referring to the race problem is reported to have said :—

"Then in this city there was the problem of the various races living within its borders, and unless the Corporation acted wisely and with perfect justice there would be no peace within those borders; would, in fact, be constant strife."

The following copy of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the South African-born Indian Association held in Capetown on Aug. 9, has been communicated to Reuter's Agency : "That this meeting of South African-born Indians protests most emphatically against the remarks of the Assistant Magistrate for Capetown, Mr. Chenoweth, in a certain case where a coloured man was charged with contravening certain railway regulations, reported in the *Cape Argus* of Aug. 7, 1925, wherein the Magistrate is reported to have said : "I have every respect for a coloured man like the accused, who has got on and who knows how to behave himself. I admire such people tremendously, but if after getting on they wish to place themselves on the level of the European, then I think they are going to bit too far. Everybody will admit that it would be a very bad thing if the South African Railway Department allowed coloured people, however respectable they might be, to travel with Europeans, and there should be some distinction made," as being uncalled for and insulting, and calls upon the said magistrate to publicly withdraw the said remarks. Further, that copies of the above resolution be forwarded to the said magistrate, the Hon. the Minister of Justice, and the Press.

We think the Assistant Magistrate in the case referred to above must have completely forgotten himself. It had probably escaped his memory that he was at the moment sitting on the Bench dealing out justice and, in his absent mindedness, must have thought he was on a public platform delivering a political speech. Notwithstanding, however, it leaves a very bad impression on the public mind about a British Court of justice.

The freedom of the Borough of Durban was conferred on Councillor Thomas Barman, M.B.E., an ex-Mayor and a member of the Council for 14 years last Saturday by the unanimous vote of the Town Council.

The Select Committee appointed to consider and report upon the subject of Indian and Native Medium of Instruction, in the schools of Natal has reported *inter alia* as follows:—

"An application from the Natal Indian Congress (Pietermaritzburg Branch) has been received to be heard before your Committee, which is desirous also of obtaining further information upon the matter referred to it from other angles than those thus far presented.

The time at the disposal of your Committee during this Session appears to be insufficient for according that careful consideration to the question under reference

which its importance demands. Your Committee accordingly recommends to the Provincial Council that the enquiry should be resumed in its next ensuing Session; that the Select Committee should be then reconstituted with the same membership."

The Draft Ordinance to amend The Rural Dealers Licensing Law Amendment Ordinance 1923 as read a third time and passed by the Natal Provincial Council reads as follows:—

1. The words occurring in Section *seven*, Sub-section 1, *three years*, are hereby deleted, and "one year" substituted, and term of office of members of all existing Boards shall expire at 31st October, 1925.

2. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Rural Dealers' Licensing Law Amendment Ordinance, 1925."

Thus the *Swarajya* (Madras) on the late Colour Bar Bill:—

Quite in accordance with the forecast made in these columns a few days back, the South African Senate has turned down the Mines and Works Act—generally known as the Colour Bar Bill. The news will be received with great relief throughout India. It is doubtful, however, if the Hertzog Government will not try other means available to them, to get the Act placed on the Statute Book. The Minister of Mines gave unequivocal expression to the intentions of the Government on this point. He wanted the Senate to believe that white civilisation would be wiped out simultaneously with the abandonment of the Act. He also made it plain that there was no chance of the Government altering their decision. It looks from this that even Lord Birkenhead's appeal to the Colonies to avoid discriminatory legislation, in the interests of the Empire, will only fall on deaf ears.

The *Hindu* (Madras) writes as follows on India's attitude on the South African Indian question:—

The immediate point we in India have to consider is as to the attitude which we should assume towards South Africa. The Government of India have proved themselves to be a broken reed, and statesmanship has so far deteriorated that even the bold gestures of former Viceroy in favour of Indian nationals have disappeared. This is due to many causes: our own disunion is one; the growing racial bias of the bureaucracy is a most potent reason, and it is a fact which cannot be got over that unless the Government of the country is our own, we can do nothing effective to protect our countrymen abroad. In the meantime, the Government should be constantly asked to be up and doing; our representatives cannot be too vigorous and alert in bringing the utmost possible pressure to bear on the authorities to stand manfully by the despised and persecuted Indians in the Colonies and the Dominions and retaliate when persuasion fails, as it has now so clearly failed.

K. S. Roy has been elected President of the Bengal Legislative Council, in succession to Evan Cotton. The Election was noteworthy, says Reuter, in that Roy defeated the Swarajist candidate by 67 votes to 61.

THE ASIATIC BILL, AND IMMIGRATION

IN our last week's issue we gave a brief outline of the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill and explained lengthily how the first chapter of the Bill, dealing with the reservation of class areas, would affect Asiatics. In this issue we will endeavour to show to our readers what ruinous effect the amendments to the Immigrants Regulation Act, 1913, as proposed in chapter II of the Bill would have on Indians domiciled and otherwise in the Union or any Province thereof.

The old Act provides for the deposit of an amount *sufficient in the opinion of the Minister*, by a person restricted as a prohibited immigrant, should he wish to appeal to a board, to cover his detention expenses, the costs of bringing him before a board and of returning him to the place from which he came. The new Bill would amend this provision by authorising the immigration officer to fix the amount to be deposited by such a person *not exceeding one hundred pounds*. As it is, the administration of the immigration laws is harsh enough, and it is as difficult for an Indian to get out of the clutches of the Immigration Department, once having got in it, as it is for a fly to get out of a spider's web; and the doors of justice are opened to him very sparingly. In the circumstances, although less than a quarter the maximum amount provided would suffice for the expenses of a detained person as mentioned above, it is feared that in exercising the authority given to him the immigration officer will not temper justice with mercy and the maximum amount for deposit will be made in most cases the minimum; thus making it very difficult for many and practically impossible for poor Indians to have their cases heard before a board although they may have been wrongfully detained or restricted.

Section fifteen of the Bill amends the old Act by granting the right of appeal from the decision of a Supreme Court on any question of law arising upon an appeal heard by a board to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which is a gain to the community.

There is venom again in Section sixteen of the Bill. It adds to paragraph (a) of sub-section (1) of Section (4) of the old Act the words: "Provided that for the purpose of this section the Northern Districts of Natal . . . shall be deemed to be included in the Province of the Transvaal." Paragraph (a) of the old Act referred to above, empowers the Minister to deem "any person or class of persons" on economic grounds or on account of standard or habits of life to be unsuited to the requirements of the Union or any particular Province thereof; and if such a person enters or is found within the Union or any Province thereof he shall be a prohibited immigrant in respect of the Union or that particular Province, as the case may be. The effect of this clause together with the proposed addition would be that a person though domiciled in Natal and by virtue of that right may be entitled to enter the Northern Districts which, for all other purposes but for the *purpose of this section*, still belong to Natal in terms of "The Northern Districts Annexation Act, 1903," may not enter these Districts if he is "deemed by the Minister to be unsuited to the requirements"

of the Province of Transvaal. That is to say, a Natal Indian though having the right of entry may be forbidden by the Minister's special power from exercising that right and a Transvaal Indian would be restricted by the existing law which forbids him to enter Natal. This is as it affects those that are outside those Districts. Now examining those that are within those Districts, their position seems also to be precarious. Unless they hold the right to reside in both the Provinces—and many of them do not—will also, very likely, be knocked from pillar to post. Thus, it is indeed a very clever device on the part of those responsible for drafting this Bill to exterminate "any person or class of persons" deemed by the Minister to be unsuited from these Districts which are comprised of "the District of Vryheid, the District of Utrecht, a portion of the District of Wakkerstroom lying south of a line drawn from the North-eastern corner of Natal, East of Volksrust to the headwaters of the Pongolo River, and thence along that river to the boarder of the Utrecht District.

It will be interesting to quote here the text of the notice gazetted in August 1913 by the then Acting Minister of the Interior General Smuts, which will remove the ambiguity of this section and explain in explicit terms who this "person or class of persons" is that will be affected by this section. The text of the Notice is as follows:—

"Under the powers conferred on me by paragraph (a) of sub-section (1) of section four of the Immigrants Regulation Act, 1913 (Act No 23 of 1913), I hereby deem every Asiatic person to be unsuited on economic grounds

1. to the requirements of the Union and
2. to the requirements of every Province of the Union
 - (a) in which such person is not domiciled, or
 - (b) in which such person is not under terms of any statute of such Province entitled to reside."

We will deal with the remaining clauses of the Bill in our next issue.

TRANSVAAL GENERAL DEALERS DRAFT ORDINANCE

In discussing the General Dealers (Control) Draft Ordinance during the Committee stage in the Transvaal Provincial Council last week Mr. J. Weightman (S.A.P., Hospital) moved the deletion of clause 2, dealing with the restriction of the issue of licences.

The Administrator pointed out that if this clause was being deleted the whole Ordinance would be of no use. He hoped that the Council would understand this.

The amendment was lost.

On clause 10, the Administrator moved an amendment that any application for the renewal of a licence issued between the 1st of July, 1925, and the date of the coming into operation of this Ordinance shall be regarded and dealt with as an application for a new licence. This was agreed to.

On a motion of Mr. G. Hills it was agreed to amend clause 13 so that the period, which has to pass before a further application can be made for a licence, if the first application is refused, be six months instead of 12 months.

The Draft Ordinance passed the committee stage.

The Chamber of Commerce have protested against the action of the Council in introducing the above Draft Ordinance without giving to those whom it is going to affect an opportunity of studying the measure.

EMPIRE TRADE AND JAPANESE
COMPETITION

INDIA'S RIGHT TO FISCAL AUTONOMY

In an address before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce recently, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy expressed the opinion that England was slowly moving towards a protectionist policy and asked why India should not be allowed to select a policy in which she believed with the same freedom. He did not mean that India's commercial policy should be directed against Britain's interests. It was rather a matter of mutual effort for mutual benefits. Britain certainly had rights, which he thought India ought and would recognise, but India should be in a position also to protect her right.

The maintenance of the cotton excise duty was not of the slightest advantage to Manchester. The removal would not harm Manchester. There was no real competition between India and Manchester. The real competition was between India and Japan, and possibly America. The menace of the Japanese competition, not only in India but in the world, was very serious.

Referring to Imperial Preference, he suggested abolition of the 3 per cent. excise duty and increase of Customs import duty on all foreign cotton goods to 20 per cent. and reduction of duty on British goods to 7 1-2 per cent.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy suggested that Britain must reduce the cost of production in order to meet Japanese cotton trade competition.

Mr. J. H. Rodier, Chairman, Indian Section of the Chamber, declared if in order to cheapen production, the standard of living of workers in England must be reduced to the standard of Japan, England would prefer to lose its preponderance of cotton trade.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S INDIAN POLICY

We do not think that Lord Birkenhead is a teetotaler and the proper thing to do is perhaps to dismiss his latest post-prandial effusion on Indian affairs as the outcome of a man who had dined not wisely but too well. No educated Englishman in his sober senses would claim, as the Secretary of State is reported to have done, that "we went to India centuries ago for composing with the sharp edge of the sword differences which would have submerged and destroyed Indian civilization." This, as a piece of history, is such a palpable fiction that it is impossible to believe that Lord Birkenhead was responsible for his words when he spoke them, if he did speak them. The English, as every school-boy knows, came as traders to India and not as champions of Indian civilization. The sword whose sharp edge helped them to found an Empire was *not* theirs but that of Indians. It is the same sword which helps them to retain India, and when India elects to wield it herself, Lord Birkenhead cannot and dare not refuse to surrender to her what is hers. We can, therefore, interpret his lordship's words only as intended as a snub to those in this country who have made non-violence the basic principle of their mode of acquiring Swaraj. There are worse things than anarchy, and if India is to be ruled by a succession of political adventurers from London, the limit must soon be overtaken. Whether Lord Birkenhead was quite responsible or not when he made this insulting, insolent and mendacious speech, he has forfeited every claim to the respect of Indians, and Mr. Baldwin will be ill-serving the interests of Britain and India if he does not find some sphere for him where his peculiar talents may be less mischievously employed." Lord Birkenhead evidently wants to start a campaign against students who, he declared, were the principal enemies of the Empire whether in China, in Egypt or in India. Something

must be wrong with an Empire which has incurred the hostility of the flower of the youth of these three ancient and civilised countries.—*The Indian Social Reformer*.

THE PRICE OF FREEDOM

[BY MR. C. F. ANDREWS IN "YOUNG INDIA"]

There are certain things that are often said in India, which are most distressing to hear. One of the saddest of these is to hear, from the lips of young men, words, spoken in despair, in some such accents as these.

"We are a subject people; and the subjection of centuries, under which we have suffered has taken the spirit out of us. We shall never rise again."

I believe that a great deal of this depression is due, not to the fact of subjection itself, but to feeble health, insufficient nourishment, fever, and internal sickness, all of which wear away the body and even enfeeble the mind. That is why anything that can bring back good health and vitality is so valuable at the present time. That is why the life of a true *Brahmchari* has its vital power.

I want to take the remarkable history of the Esthonians, a people now living on the Baltic, for an encouraging example. They came originally from central Asia along with the Finns and settled side by side with them as neighbours on the shores of the northern inland sea. Their long journey was one of the latest of all the migrations from Asia to Europe. After a chequered history, they fell into a state of servile subjection. Their lot became so bad that they were called a 'race of slaves.' The Polish king, in 1560, who had seen their pitiable condition, openly asserted, that of all the oppressed races of the world, the Esthonians, under their despotic Muscovite rulers, were the greatest sufferers.

The rumours of their humiliation at last reached the ears of the Pope, in Rome, and he admonished those who ruled over them, but with no effect. Dr. Crull in his book on Muscovy, written in 1698, says: "The Esthonians are the greatest slaves in the world."

The following report was presented by Baron Rosen to the Russian Government, in 1735, concerning their status:

- (i) The Esthonian peasants belong body and soul to the land-owner, and are his property.
- (ii) They may not own property, but may only collect it for their lord, who may dispose of it at will.
- (iii) There is no limit to the landowner's power of taxing them, or of their serfdom.
- (iv) They may be punished at the will of their lord, without any redress.

In this state of abject slavery, they remained for nearly another century. In the year 1816, the actual serfdom of the Esthonians was formally abolished by a Government order; but they were given no rights of possessing either property or land. Therefore they could not lead the outward life of free men. Yet from that date they have won their way, inwardly, to freedom and to-day they are free outwardly and inwardly also. They have won Swaraj.

We do not naturally expect to find the vital spark from the altar of freedom still burning brightly in human breasts, which have gone through such prolonged tortures as those I have mentioned. But God's ways are not our ways:

"He raiseth the fallen out of the dust,
To set him among Princes."

Esthonia and Finland are now sister Republics, side by side, growing strong in freedom and harmony together. Finland, whose earlier fate was only a little less cruel than that of Esthonia, has risen out of the dust also.

There is a story that reveals to us something of the secret of the inner greatness of these two races, which came all the way from Asia centuries ago, and are now among the most enlightened and progressive people in the world. In the time of the Czars of Russia, a stranger was once talking with a school master about Russia's latest attempt, under the Czar, to crush the spirit of Finland.

The school master smiled, and said, quietly, that it could not possibly succeed. He seemed absolutely confident about it, as though it needed no argument to prove this point.

"Why not?" asked the friendly stranger, "Russia is all powerful."

"But we are more powerful still," said the school-master. "We make guns, and very big guns, here, in this neighbourhood. We have an important arsenal and foundry. Haven't you seen it? Come with me and I will show it to you."

The stranger was greatly surprised and went with him. It was noon-day and the little children were coming happily out of school.

"There!" said the Finn, pointing to the National school. "That is our foundry. The great guns of our country are 'progress and humanity.' We teach these to our children in their own mother-tongue, in these schools, which we support with our own money. No tyranny of any Emperor can ever stand against such weapons as these."

In the winter season, where there is little work to be done in the fields, classes of older people are held in Finland and Esthonia. Handicrafts are taught. Reading and writing are imparted to any of those who had not been able to learn in their youth. At this time, also, works of mutual service and kindness are rendered. The young help the old.

"You should stay over to-morrow," said a Finnish host to a guest. "For to-morrow we have a strange custom to show you."

The guest stayed to see this strange thing. Early in the morning, from every house in the village, neighbours came to help. All day long, they worked together happily and joyfully, repairing the Finnish host's house, thatching the roof afresh, cleaning up his whole courtyard, while the good wife prepared the evening meal. By the evening, every possible neighbourly help had been rendered, and a festival was held in honour of the host and his good wife. That was the strange custom. At another time, the same help would be rendered to some other peasant in turn. The poorest man would receive the same assistance as the richest. They did these acts of service in the name of God, who loves rich and poor alike.

The Finnish host told his friend that they had brought this beautiful custom all the way from Asia with them, when they were pilgrims and wanderers on their long journey. In those days to render service in this way often saved whole families from destruction. All through the centuries of their persecution in Russia, they had kept this tradition sacred. They had faith in God.

When I was at Karimganj, in Assam, I saw different buildings: but the one that interested me most deeply was a long narrow hut made of mud and thatch with some adjoining huts attached. There, a National School had been kept going with great difficulty and trouble year after year. In the afternoon I watched a spinning demonstration. It was evident to me that the teachers and children knew their handicraft. There was a mutual bond of affection between the teachers and pupils. Some of the teachers had taken their degree at a University, but they were sharing a life of poverty together with their children. As I watched this noble struggle, the words came to my mind, "Surely this is the price of freedom." I blessed those teach-

ers with all my heart before I went away, giving them God's blessing.

No price can ever be too high for such a treasure! No man, or people, can ever be so fallen as to be unable to rise again! The greatest and noblest part of the price, which we all have to pay is this,—to keep our faith in God pure and bright, even when we are in the depths of humiliation.—

"He raiseth the fallen out of the dust,
To set him among Princes."

OUR LONDON LETTER

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

23rd July, 1925.

DR. GYE AND RESEARCH WORK

The discoveries of Dr. Gye and Mr. Barnard in the field of Cancer research are attracting world-wide attention. Dr. Gye started life as a railway porter and worked his way to Edinburgh University where he did well in his medical studies—taking his degrees in due course finishing up with the M. D. degree which he took in a year instead of two years as is usual with most students after the completion of their M. B. course. His struggles to keep himself on ten shillings a week, sounds like a fairy story. This was, of course, in the days before the war.

No less romantic is the life story of his co-worker Mr. J. E. Barnard. Mr. Barnard is head of the well-known firm of hatters who bear his name. It is the leisure from his work, every minute of it, which he devotes to scientific research. He is a hatter because it gives him the means of livelihood. And that from his youth upwards he has been interested in science and is regarded as one of the greatest authorities on microscope work. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society.

The particular experiments from which the discovery has resulted have been carried out during the past two years at the Mill Hill Laboratories under the supervision of the Medical Research Council. Dr. Gye read a paper on "The Aetiology of Malignant New Growths" before the British Medical Association. There is no present question of a cure for cancer, what has been done is to provide experimental evidence which appears to justify certain important conclusions as to the causation of Cancer, and these conclusions should be of immense help in fighting the disease.

Dr. Gye's experiments are strictly in harmony with the opinion which *The Lancet* says represents the view of almost all the pathologists of repute. And it can still be said in the light of his investigations that the presence of an organism by itself cannot account for cancer.

What Dr. Gye appears to have established—that there is a virus so small as to evade the ordinary microscope which can be cultivated. This virus alone does not produce a tumour when injected. But a second specific factor obtained from tumour extracts—ruptures the defences of the cells and enables the virus to attack them transforming them into cancer cells. Further it is apparently established that the virus may be obtained from any animal. The specific factor derived from the tumour extracts does not operate unless applied to an animal of the same species as that from which it is taken. Thus to produce a malignant new growth in a mouse it is necessary to use the specific factor from a mouse tumour in connection with a virus which may come from any animal. The specific factor taken from anything, but a mouse will be ineffective. *The Lancet* says that these discoveries have cleared the way for a rapid advance in the investigation of cancer along entirely new but clearly defined lines, that the attack on the cancer problem which has hitherto baffled medical science will be brought to

a successful conclusion, that the new technical methods available will be applicable to research along a whole enormous front, and that diseases like measles, small pox, and Eucephalitis foot and mouth disease, and dog's distemper may yield their secrets to workers armed with these new methods.

LORD READING

Lord Reading, the Governor-General of India with Lady Reading left London this afternoon on their return journey to India.

Mr. Baldwin and Lord Birkenhead and other members of the Cabinet were at Victoria Station to see them off. Lord Reading interviewed a local press representative, all that he could say was that he was to be going back to his work. He had had a nice holiday but beyond that he could say nothing.

OWEN NARES ON RANJI

Owen Nares one of England's leading actors, in his autobiography speaks thus of the great Indian cricketer. That the great "Ranji" was always one of his idols in the cricket world. Recently he took his son David then aged nine to the Gentlemen versus Players match at Lords. They were standing talking to a friend when he beheld the portly figure of the Jam Sahib of Nawanganar, himself bearing down on them he said to his son with much excitement "look David that's "Ranji." His son replied politely, "Oh is it!" not really appreciating the joyful moment, then to Nares surprise and pleasure, "Ranji" actually came up to speak to his friend, thus he was presented to "Ranji" and so was David. Of the two he says, David was far more calm than he was for it was a really great moment to him; later on he adds David will remember it with pride.

INDUSTRIAL CLOUD

There is an industrial cloud hanging over London. The miners and mine owners are involved in a dispute. The Government has appointed a committee of inquiry with MacMillan as Chairman. The miners refuse to appear before this committee. It would, if a strike takes place, be calamitous. No one can say what will happen.

BUILDING OF CRUISERS

The Cabinet is at variance over the admiralty programme for the building of cruisers.

It is possible that a compromise between the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Chancellor may be effected.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVE

The Maharajah of Patiala is on his way to England to attend the League of Nations as India's representative.

Natal Indian Congress

The Annual General Meeting of the Natal Indian Congress will be held at Mr. Rawat's Bio, Victoria Street, Durban, on Sunday the 6th September, 1925, at 11 a.m. for the transaction of the following business:

Report and Financial Statement.
Election of Officials.

AMOD BAYAT,
President.

SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE,
V. S. C. PATHER,

Hon. Secretaries.

N.B.—Your subscription of 2s. 6d. for the year 1925 will require to be paid before 24 hours of the meeting to enable you to vote at the meeting.

BOOKS FOR SALE

To be obtained from the *Indian Opinion Press*, Phoenix, Natal. Postal Orders to be made payable at Durban.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale and the Indenture System	2 0
Indian Home Rule, by M. K. Gandhi	1 6
A Book—and its Misnomer	1 0
Bagavad Gita. Mrs. Besant's Translation	2 6
Asiatics Registration Amendment Act (1908) in English and Gujarati	
Hindu Social Ideals, by P. J. Mehta	2 6
Rise and Growth of Bombay Municipal Govt.	4 6
Agricultural Industries in India	2 6
The Story of the Ramayana, the Epic of Rama	2 6
A Study in Indian Economics, by P. Bannerji	4 6
The Indians of South Africa, by H. S. L. Polak	2 0
Life of M. K. Gandhi (in Tamil)	2 6
The Golden Number of "Indian Opinion"	
Paper covers	2 6
Bound in Cloth	3 6
Speeches on Indian Affairs, by John Morley	3 6
The Hon. Mr. Gokhale's Tour in South Africa:	
Special INDIAN OPINION Souvenir.	2 6
The Ethics of Passive Resistance	3 0
Essay on Indian Economics, by Mahadev Govind Ranade	3 3
Hindu Psalms and Hymns	1 6
Vaishavite Reformers of India	2 6
M. K. Gandhi and the South African Indian Problem	1 0
Aspects of the Vedanta	1 6
Essays on Indian Art, Industry and Education	2 6
Sri Madhwacharya	1 6
Hinduism, by Dr. Barnett	2 6
Position of the Women in the Vedas	6
Vernaculars as Media of Instruction in Indian Schools and Colleges	4
Essentials of Hinduism	1 9
Dadabhai Naoroji's Speeches and Writings	6 0
Indian National Congress	8 0
The Madras Congress and Conferences	1 6
Allahabad and Nagpur Congresses	2 6
The Surat Congress and Conferences	2 0
The Improvement of Indian Agriculture	2 6
The Congress Conferences and Conventions	2 0
India's Untouchable Saints	2 0
The Governance of India, by Govind Das	7 6
For India's Uplift, by Anne Besant	3 6
Sri Ramanujacharya	2 6
Sri Sankaracharya	2 6
Mr. Gandhi's Speeches and Writings—1896 to 1917	3 6
The Indian Demands, by G. A. Natesan	2 6
Indian Industrial and Economic Problems by Prof. Kale	3 6
Essays on National Idealism, by Dr. Coomaraswamy	2 6
FRIENDS OF INDIA SERIES: Lord Morley, Sir Wm Wedderburn, Rev. Dr. Miller, Sir Edwin Arnold, Edmund Burke, Lord Minto, Henry Fawcett, John Bright, A. O. Hume, Sir Henry Cotton, Lord Macaulay, Lord Ripon, Lord Hardinge.	

South African Directory

OF INDIAN MERCHANTS AND OTHERS

BALFOUR, T'vaal
Vasthahi Hira & Co.,
General Merchants & Produce Buyers,
Box 56. Station Street.

Gani Adam,
Box 46. 'Phone 28.
Also Branch at:
Station Street. & Leeuwlaagte

A. C. Moola,
Box 36 Tel "Moola"
Branch: Reitfontein via Grootvlei.
Gani Omar & Co.,
Box 39 'Phone 54. Tel. "Omar."
Abdool Carim,
Box 27. Tel. "Carim."

GEDARMONT T'vaal
M. Leonat,
General Merchant,

ERMELO, T'vaal
A. S. Dangor,
General Merchant,
P. O. Sheepbör Station.
M. A. Jassat,
General Merchant,
P. O. Atterdani

GREYLINGSTAAD T'vaal
O. L. Janoo & Co.,
Wholesale & Retail Merchant,
Silver Bank, Box 12
Ayob Suleman,
All Kinds of Produce Buyer,
Box 14

HEIDELBURG, T'vaal
Kalyan Hira,
Fruit Merchant, Box 9
Dayal Kara,
Green Grocer & Fruiterer,
Box 9.
A. M. Bhayat,
Box 9
M. A. Badat,
Box 50. Tel "Badat"

HOLMDENE T'vaal
I. M. Karolia,
General Merchant

PARDEKOP, T'vaal
K. Desai,
Box 18.

PIET RETIEF, T'vaal
F. B. Jee,
General Merchant.
M. Choovan,
General Merchant,
Box 78. 'Phone 78. Tel. "Choovan."

A. M. Badat & Co.,
Box 49 Tel. "Badat."
Essa Ayob,
Box 67. 'Phone 66 Tel "Ayob."

PLATT RAND T'vaal
Ismail Mahomed & Co.,
Box 13. Tel. "Ismail."

STANDERTON T'vaal
Ragha Bawa,
Fruit Merchant,
200, Bugar Street
Dayal Naran & Co.,
Fruit Merchant,
Box 44 116, Market Street.
E. Osman & Co.,
239, Bugar Street.

A. E. Pochee,
Box 123 Tel. "Pochee"
Latib Osman,
199, Bugar Street.
M. D. Chaya,
Box 95. Tel. "Chaya"
F. Mamoojee,
Box 27 Tel. "FMamoojee"
V. Bhagwan,
Tailor,
Box 81. 115, Market Street.

Soomar Moti,
Wholesale & Retail Merchant,
115, Market Street
Essop Ebrahim Omarjee,
Box 200 Tel. "Omarjee"
T. H. Omar,
Box 124, Tel. "Omar."
E. H. Abdoola,
Box 53 Tel "Abdoola."
Dayaram Bhagwan,
Tailor,
Box 44. Market Street.
Vallebb Bhagwan,
Tailor,
Box 44, 115, Market Street
Devchand Dullebb,
Tailor,
Box 81. Market Street.

VOLKSRUST, T'vaal
S. D. Moola,
Box 99 Tel "Moola"
H. G. Mayet,
Box 16 Tel "Mayet"
L. Bhikha,
Tailor, Box 47
I. O. Omar,
Box 47 'Phone 56 Tel. "Omar"
Essop Suleman,
Box 45. 'Phone 26. Tel. "Suleman"
N. A. Moolla,
Box 141. Tel. "Nasroden."

E. A. Moolla,
529, Kruger Street,
G. N. A. Moolla,
Laings Nek Street,
Box 1. Tel "Goolamnabi."

WAKKERSTROOM, T'vaal
M. E. Mansoor & Co.,
Vall Bank, P. O. Private Bag.
Chothia Bros,
Box 19 Tel "Chothia"
M. A. Paruk,
Box 11 Tel. "Paruk."
S. Moosajee,
Fruiterer & Grocer,
Box 60. Tel "Mungara."

ધ. ઓ. ના લવાજમના દર

યુનીઅન—કેપ, માતાલ, ટ્રાંસવાલ,
એરેંજયામાં—

	શી. રૂ.
વારષિક	૧૫ ૦
હાસિક	૮ ૦
ત્રિમાસિક	૫ ૦
નકલી	૦ ૪

અહાં લવાજમ અગાઉથી જ લેવાનો
ધારો છે.

યુનીઅનની બહાર હાવાનો દર વારષિક
શી. ૧૫-૬, હાસિક શી. ૮, અને
ત્રિમાસિક શી. ૬ છે. જો ધરાક ચેક
મોકલે તો કમીશનની છ પેની (ડરબન
સિવાયની ચેકમાં) ઉપલા દરમાં ઉમેરવી.
અમે ત્રણ માસથી ઓછા લવાજમ લેતા
નથી. એ તરફ ધરાકાનું ધ્યાન ખેંચીએ છીએ.

દેશી ભંડકત

મેરહુમ મી. ગોખલેના દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકાના પ્રવાસનું ઇંગ્લેન્ડમાં વરણન—તેમાં તેમની મુસાફરી દરમીયાન પાઉંલાં હાથીઓ, હિંદી આગેવાનોની હાથીઓ, જનરલ ગોથાને જનરલ સ્મટસની હાથીઓ, અને તેમને મળેલાં સુંદર માનપત્રોની હાથીઓ સરસ કાગળ ઉપર હાપેલી છે. આ પુસ્તક ઇંગ્લેન્ડ મહી જાણનાર હિંદી પલુ હાથીઓને સારૂ લઈ શકે છે તે પછી કોઈ પણ પોતાને ઓળખનાર ગોરાને ભેટ આપી શકે છે અથવા ઇંગ્લેન્ડ જાણનાર હિંદી જાણખંધને દેશ ભેટ તરીકે મોકલી શકે છે. કિંમત શી. ૩ને ટપાલ અર્થ પેની ૩.