

# Indian Opinion


No. 15—Vol. XXIV.

Friday, April 9th, 1926.

Registered at the G. P. O. as a Newspaper  
PRICE FOURPENCE

## THE PRESENT SITUATION

BY C. F. ANDREWS

 ON the day when this article is being written, April 3, the situation as far as it can be ascertained appears to be as follows:—The evidence given before the Select Committee is on all hands regarded to have been strong and convincing. Putting aside all merely plausible exaggerations, meant to please and flatter, the truth remains, that the evidence given against the Asiatic Bill was startling in its strength and force. It seems to me almost certain that, on the evidence itself, as such, a verdict would probably be given in favour of the postponement of the Bill.

But there are many other interests which must come into play and be taken into account, before the case is decided. The Select Committee itself consists of members of the three parties,—the Nationalists, the South African Party, and the Labour Party. Each of these parties will have to hold its own 'caucus' meeting first, and to hear the main points of evidence afresh, so that a mandate may be given to the different members of the Committee. It may still happen that certain individual members will take their own line in voting on the subject; but, if my information is correct, there is likely to be the strongest inclination to vote according to party decisions. I am only re-stating what has already been told by political correspondents in the public press of South Africa.

Clearly the strength of the opposition to any postponement of the Bill will centre in the younger Nationalists. The new Pact Government has built up already a reputation for effective legislation. It has been so far fairly successful in putting into operation measures which had been delayed before. There is, in a new country like South Africa, an immense value attached to 'delivering the goods.' Therefore, it is a foregone conclusion that the desire to satisfy popular opinion by continuing its career of immediate legislative activity, with all the glamour of success, will influence the Nationalist Party most of all. It will be a very hard thing for them to agree to any postponement. The arguments, which we have used at the Select Committee, must be overwhelmingly strong to overcome this prejudice in favour of immediate legislative action.

One further point has been made clear in the public press. The younger Nationalists might go so far as to urge that it would be a good thing to appeal to the country and hold a new election on the Asiatic and Colour Bar Bills. There is a great deal of jubilation over the results of recent bye-elections and a common belief that if all the votes of the constituencies were taken again, the Nationalists would elect themselves, as a result of the Poll, with a clear majority, instead of being bound to rely for power on the precarious Pact.

Three things appear to me to stand in the way of such an immediate appeal to the country. First of all, there is the natural desire to retain power as long as possible, without running any risks, especially since the power itself is recent. Secondly, the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister and the Minister of the Interior are all noted for their caution. They are not young men; and they have had a long and

bitter experience of waiting out in the cold all the long while that General Smuts was entrenched in office. It is not, therefore, very likely that they will run any really serious risk by making an early appeal to the country. Lastly, there is still fresh in men's minds the disastrous leap in the dark taken, by General Smuts when he made his own sudden appeal to the country more than a year and a half ago. It is doubtful whether anyone realised at the time how fatal that leap would be. Even, therefore, although the signs from bye-elections may be favourable, there is still an indeterminate factor which has to be taken into account. Personally, I am inclined to dismiss this surmise of an appeal to the country as unlikely to come to pass, in spite of the large headlines in the public press about it.

What must we ourselves do? We must certainly strain every nerve to make clear our intense abhorrence of this Bill. One way, in which we can all help, is by circulating the two volumes of Documents among any Europeans whom we know.

It is only the Europeans that can sit in Parliament, and it is only the Europeans, also, who have votes,—with very few exceptions. Therefore, every European who may be in any degree influenced to vote against the Bill, or give the member of Parliament in his district his support against the Bill, is an asset to our cause. The two 'Documents' may be obtained of any bookseller, or from the Central News Agency, or from any of the Congress Secretaries. In every way possible we must work hard to defeat the Bill, and above all we must at all times raise our hearts to God in prayer, that His Strength and His Will may prevail and that this injustice may not be committed.

### Mr. C. F. Andrews' Arrival

Mr. C. F. Andrews arrived at Maritzburg on Monday from Johannesburg and was received by prominent members and the officials of the Congress and was taken to Mr. Amod Bayat's residence. A meeting to welcome Mr. Andrews in the City was held at the Hindu Young Men's Association Hall in the evening. Mr. R. B. Maharaj was in the chair and was supported by local leading members of the community. The proceedings were opened with the singing of national songs by the Tamil School children and the Chairman then in the course of his speech eulogised the noble and humanitarian services of Mr. Andrews and in according a hearty welcome he garlanded him with a beautiful wreath of flowers. Mr. Andrews made a very instructive speech on the Indian question which will be reproduced fully in our next week's issue.

During his three days' stay in Maritzburg Mr. Andrews interviewed the *Times* and the *Witness* and the Bishop of Natal and obtained from the archives office very important facts in connection with the

introduction of indentured Indian labour in this country.

Mr. Andrews will motor down to Durban tomorrow evening and will be accorded a hearty welcome by the leading members of the Town at 110 Field Street.

Mr. Andrews sails for India by the s.s. *Karagola* and a farewell reception will be held in his honour at Rawat's Bio Hall on Sunday afternoon.

#### FAREWELL!

MR. ANDREWS will be sailing for India by the s.s. *Karagola* which leaves Durban on Monday. The news of his departure will be received by every Indian with the deepest regret. God has indeed been merciful to us in sending Mr. Andrews to our rescue just when our troubles in this country had reached their very limit. Mr. Andrews has worked like a trojan with inexhaustible energy, and the somewhat favourable atmosphere that is prevalent at present is very largely, if not entirely, due to his unceasing activities. Mr. Andrews has come, he has seen and he has truly conquered. He has conquered the hearts of every Indian, he has conquered the hearts of many Europeans and he has conquered the anti-Asiatics by establishing a case against them which crushes their case to atoms. The practical work that Mr. Andrews has done during his present visit is unsurpassed. He has left food for thought for those who wish to think rightly. Those who are engaged in contemplating and drafting anti-Asiatic legislation would do well to divert their attention to earnestly studying the historical facts collected together and placed before the country by Mr. Andrews in connection with the Asiatic question. After they have studied those facts they will surely see the folly of their unrighteous movement and their minds and hearts will change. If after all the labour Mr. Andrews has taken to lead the country to the right path the proposed racial legislation still passes it will not be the fault of Mr. Andrews; it will be the fate of the British Empire.

In our selfishness we wish that Mr. Andrews should stay with us still longer to help and to guide us in our cause, but we must realise at what great sacrifice he has come to us and stayed six months with us. We can never repay him sufficiently for all that he has done for us nor even can we sufficiently thank the Poet Rabindranath Tagore who at a considerable inconvenience and especially when he himself was not enjoying too good a health spared Mr. Andrews from Shantiniketan to come to our assistance. We shall ever be indebted to them. May God bless them with long life and health and strength to continue their noble and humanitarian work and thus be a living example to the world which is ever inclined to go astray.

Mr. Andrews gives us the hope that he will be back with us after a short visit to India. We will anxiously await his return and meanwhile we wish him farewell and God-speed.

## India and Trade Unionism

### "The Black Bill"

#### Mr. C. F. Andrews at Labour Congress

Delegates to the South African Trades Union Congress assembled in the Trades Hall recently, gave Mr. C. F. Andrews, of the All-India Trades Union Congress (Bombay), permission to address them on the Asiatic question in South Africa.

Mr. Andrews has been in South Africa four months, having had interviews with the Parliamentary Labour Party and the Capetown Labour Party on the Indian objections to the Asiatic Bill. "Their replies," said Mr. Andrews to a representative of *The Star*, "were non-committal." Mr. Andrews was president last year of the All-India Trades Union Congress, and is chairman of the Trades Union Council in India.

Addressing the Johannesburg congress Mr. Andrews said the Trades Union Congress in India was approaching half a million members. Last year they succeeded in preventing a reduction of wages in the textile industry of Bombay by holding out for three months after a lock out which involved 150,000 operatives. The workers had to face starvation, but refused to surrender. They gained the sympathy of all the workers of Europe. British Trade Unions sent them valuable financial help.

The Trade Union Executive of India felt that if the Asiatic Bill was passed it would throw back the international labour movement of the world. South Africa had to remember that India alone in the East was organising its own labour in full co-operation with the West. India had gone far beyond China and Japan in this direction. This year India was holding a labour conference with China and Japan at Shanghai, to shorten the hours of work and raise the standard all round. At the time when India was desperately seeking to raise her labour standard against fearful odds, she was met with a terrible threat from South Africa to take away those labour rights which had been given to Indian labourers when they were brought over to Natal under the indenture system, and to drive them out of South Africa. All that the Labour Party in India asked from the Labour Party of South Africa was that they should hear the Indian case before they helped to pass this Bill.

#### His Objections

His own objections were:—

(1) It was entirely unworkable, for India would refuse to receive those domiciled Indians who were born in South Africa, and these numbered over 70 per cent.

(2) The Bill would result in a permanent hostility between the workers of India and the workers in South Africa. It would dangerously split the international labour movement at a time when everything should be done to unite against the common enemy, Capitalism.

(3) It would destroy the equilibrium reached between India and the white dominions, whereby India agreed to prohibit any further immigration from India on the understanding that domiciled Indians would be sympathetically treated.

(4) It was a deadly insult to the people of India which could never be forgiven or forgotten. South Africans might laugh lightheartedly at this to-day, but they would not laugh a few years hence if the insult was ruthlessly and brutally given; for the East was far too serious a competitor in the world's markets to be treated lightly. One single insult at Shanghai a year ago had cost British trade £200,000,000.

(5) It would certainly drive out of their present trading and shopkeeping large numbers of South African born Indians who would form a depressed class, and therefore multiply in numbers and swell the ranks of unemployment, thus coming into competition in unskilled work with the poor white.

Mr. Andrews said he disliked predicting consequences, but the Bill held a pistol at the head of India, which India bitterly resented. Instead of threats on both sides, India asked for a conference.

### Eastern Competition

Referring further to what the workers in India had achieved, Mr. Andrews said there was now maternity benefit for women workers and soon a trades union Act would be passed. India hoped to get an eight hours day. It was for the good of the West not to have competitors from the East working for sweated wages and living in filthy places. By the East and the West so helping each other it would be possible to get international labour agreements. The Asiatic Bill would stand in the way of such agreements, for it would inflame the East and create an overwhelming labour force opposed to the Western force.

India called the Asiatic menace "The Black Bill." He appealed to South Africa to give India her goodwill. India and Australia, New Zealand, Canada—and South Africa up to the proposed Asiatic Bill—had kept their word to each other. Since 1918 India had not given a passport to an Indian to allow him to take up residence in any white dominion.

After Senator Briggs had expressed the opinion that an amicable settlement of the Asiatic question would be the best in the end, Mr. Andrews withdrew from the congress.

### Indians in South Africa

The continent of Africa presents one of the most perplexing racial situations in the modern world. The problem is not confined to any one section. Its major difficulties rest upon the conflict between a native-born population of more than 150 million Negroes, and a community of less than three million Caucasians who, with a highly developed modern commercial civilization, have taken possession of the continent. The white controllers, whether political, commercial, or industrial, are determined to maintain absolute and universal white supremacy. How to do this, and at the same time allow for education and advancement among the black and brown people, is the unsolved problem.

The Union of South Africa presents the most acute conditions, because of the fact that democratic institutions have developed there to a greater degree than in any other part of the continent. The danger is that democratic ideals may not be able to bear the strain of racial antipathy. The public opinion of the world cannot now permit any government to control the destinies of other races through any system of political or commercial absolutism. Justice, fairplay, and the right to advancement will be demanded, not only by the native inhabitants of a conquered country, but by the public opinion of the world. This problem is no longer one of mere domestic policy, but of world-wide concern. The material resources of South Africa are in the hands of the white race. These possessions have made it possible for certain sections of that race to maintain a complete monopoly of raw materials and minerals. These resources have been developed through coloured labour. That labour has now come to the place where it realises its own disadvantages and its own slavery. It has become vocal, and the question now is whether the one million and a half white people of the Union of South Africa will be able to continue to own and control all the resources of the country without gradually yielding at least a portion of the possessions and the control to the people whose labour has helped to produce the prosperity. And deeper than this is the fact that the land and minerals both originally belonged to the millions of people who originally inhabited the continent. The history by which white control was developed is not an unsullied page.

The racial character of the population in the Union of South Africa is approximately as follows: White, 1,519,000; Indians, 161,000; Blacks (Negroes of various tribes), 5,000,000; Coloured (the technical

term used there for those of mixed blood), 700,000.

The distribution of the Indians is approximately as follows:

Natal, 140,000; Transvaal, 15,000; Cape Province, 9,000. The Orange Free State is scarcely worth listing because an absolute exclusion law has kept the Indian population down to 400 residents. Most of the Indians in Natal are engaged in agricultural labour. There are, however, a few thousand engaged in skilled labour in mills and factories, as clerks in offices, as waiters in hotels, and as domestic servants. The more prominent and powerful personalities among the Indians are successful traders engaged in all kinds of trade—wholesale, imports, retail. Some of them are extremely rich and live in palatial homes, possessing all the luxuries of modern life. Others are in very comfortable circumstances and carry on successful retail trade in the cities, in the small towns, and in the rural districts. This situation, with slight variations, prevails in other provinces.

The successful Indian trader is undoubtedly the cause of the present agitation. The native African prefers to trade with the Indian. The European, therefore, finds great difficulty in competing. The Indian is willing to spend more time in bargaining than is the European. The African, along with the Oriental, is fond of spending time over his purchases, and therefore the Indian is much better equipped to carry on successful trade than is the European. The poor European in most cases, as well as the native African, can secure better bargains through Indian traders and shopkeepers. The Indian is willing to give long credit and easy terms of payment, and seldom, if ever, takes the debtor to court. This means that the poor European trades with the Indian in preference to his fellow-European. Strangely, however, this very European, who secures his goods at a cheaper price and on better terms from the Indian, becomes greatly influenced by politicians when the racial issue is raised at election time. Many poor Europeans told me that they feared they could not exist without the Indian shops, but that when the racial issue was at stake, public opinion practically compelled them to cast their votes for the 'white policy.'

It would appear, therefore, that the problem is not altogether one of economic competition, but that race prejudice lies at its root. The Indian is able to sell his goods at a cheaper price, partly because of the fact that he does not spend so much money upon his own living. The European constantly refers to this fact as evidence of a 'lower standard of living.' Very frequently the remark is made that the Indian is able to live 'on the smell of an oil rag.' But other elements enter into this question of the standard of living. The Indians are debarred from residing in the expensive hotels, and from dining in the good restaurants of the city. They are debarred from theatres and other amusements. This naturally means that the Indian is forced to patronise the cheaper and less desirable places of the city. His inhibitions compel him to practise economies which are as distasteful to him as any other self-respecting citizen.

There is European antagonism against any Indian who becomes prosperous enough to ride about in a Rolls-Royce; and because of his sensitiveness against discrimination of this kind, he frequently forgoes the pleasure of having a good car and rides in a cheap one, or uses the public motor-buses. I found scores of Indians who could afford to live in good circumstances, but who were timid about attempting to have luxuries because of the bitter treatment that had been meted out to friends of theirs who had made any show of prosperity. There is a strange jealousy on the part of the whites with reference to the prosperity of the browns.

Still another fact is that the Indians do not drink. The liquor bill of the white South African citizens is colossal. One wonders how European society can long continue to exist with such high liquor bills. The amount of money squandered on drink accounts, in many cases, for the inability of the European to live on a moderate income. The money which an Indian saves explains why he can sell his goods cheaper than the European. Gambling at the races and elsewhere, excessive sports, luxuries, inflated white wages, and other extravagances enter into the high cost of living among the whites, and the relatively lower cost of living among the browns. Any stranger from a foreign country would be surprised at the comparative luxury in which the white people of South Africa desire to live. There are here and there dreadful slums where the poor whites congregate, but for the most part, the whites expect to have a standard of living which is far beyond that which prevails in their own home countries.

One of the reasons most often given for the white attitude toward the Indian is his alleged low standard of living. Many European friends of the Indian are convinced that unless something is done to raise their standard, they cannot hope for a cessation of the social discriminations. But the reasons for this low standard of living must not be overlooked.

First, the ghetto-system, under which the Indians are segregated in a small section of the city and not allowed to live in the better sections reserved for the Europeans. Most of the hillsides and lovely views are restricted residential sub-divisions. No Indian need apply for land there. Wherever new suburban sub-divisions are being developed in cities such as Durban, the real estate sign-boards read, 'for Europeans only.' Furthermore, the deeds which are granted for residences in the good sections have a non-Asiatic clause, making it illegal for the owner to sell at any time to an Asiatic. Naturally, the Indian is segregated in a territory which becomes a ghetto and where the worst living conditions prevail. In a city like Johannesburg, in the Transvaal, where the Indians cannot own property even in the segregated districts, they have no incentive to build permanent residences. The land is under rental, and they may be excluded at any time. There is no permanent tenure. The restricted territory for Indians may now be one particular location, but the municipal council three years hence may debar the Indians from that location and assign them to a new territory. What incentive is there for the prosperous Indian to build a permanent home? He naturally feels his bitter restrictions. He becomes conscious of the fact that he is regarded as an inferior person. He becomes like the Jew of old Russia, who was knocked about from pillar to post, being driven like a dog into some degrading hole, and sometimes developing in himself the very characteristics with which the pursuer taunts him.

Another reason for the low standard of living is the meagre wage which is paid to the agricultural labourer. About the best that he can earn is £2-10s. per month. What kind of high standard of living can be maintained on this wage? The barracks, or living quarters, provided by the plantations and mills for their labourers are in most cases a disgrace. The only respectable thing about them is the white-wash on the outside. One European gentleman said to me, as we looked at one of those barracks, that they always reminded him of the expression of Jesus—'whited sepulchra.' They are built of brick or mud with a tin roof, or altogether of tin, or a combination of mud, wood and tin. The barracks are set in promiscuous array making a nondescript little town, where the conditions of life are worse than in the villages of the depressed classes of India. The Indian social system is in many ways broken down, so that in these barrack villages there are a

few of the social laws which regulate village life in India. There are few schools provided for these villages, so that the children soon find themselves in the fields or the mills, and thus from one generation to another this system of social, spiritual, and intellectual repression is perpetuated. I do not know whether any other country in the world could do it, but I do know that South Africa can never produce a high standard of living among the Indians or any other race, on a wage so inadequate, and in homes so poor.

(To be Continued)

## The Colour Bar

### Trade Unions and Fair Play

BY J. H. HARRIS, EX M.P.,  
Secretary of the Aborigines' Protection Society

The situation which has arisen in South Africa is one of peculiar gravity, and primarily of importance to Liberals.

For many years the white trade unions of South Africa have insisted that the native and coloured peoples shall only be employed in certain types of work, mainly less highly paid. This demand was, of course, utterly repugnant to all British traditions, and, therefore, did not figure in the legislation of South Africa. Owing to the continuous threats of organised white labour, the trade unions would strike unless this situation were recognised, the "disabilities" were incorporated into the regulations of Mines and Works Act of 1923, and the regulations natives and half-castes and coloured people were excluded from skilled trades. In 1923 the natives and coloured people won a great victory in the Supreme Court, which declared that these regulations were *ultra vires*, "repugnant to the spirit of the Bill . . . capricious and arbitrary." It had been hoped that organised white labour would have accepted this judicial decision. Unfortunately, these hopes have been falsified, and the Coalition Government of South Africa, composed partly of Nationalists and partly of trade union representatives, has been compelled by the trade union wing of the party to bring the Bill into the South African Parliament, under which the principle of the colour bar will have legislative force.

The Colour Bar Bill, which penalises British subjects for the first time in history, solely because of the colour of their skin, was passed in the Assembly of South Africa, but thrown out by the Senate. With the New Year the fight begins again, because General Hertzog has placed the Bill before Parliament for consideration this session. The native communities appealed to the Prime Minister of South Africa to be allowed to state their objection to the Bar of the House; this was refused, but a promise was given to the petitioners that they should have full opportunity of stating their objections to the Select Committee. This was in turn denied to them. As General Smuts said, the Prime Minister of South Africa had broken his pledged word to five million subjects.

General Smuts further said that a grave issue had been raised, the bounds of which no man could limit, but that in any case it could not be finally settled in the Parliament of the Dominion of South Africa. The Imperial Government should be urged to refuse its sanction to the incorporation of any new native territories if it involves placing them under the disabilities of this racial legislation.

It would be a profound mistake to think that this Bill and the issue raised in South Africa is limited to the African Continent. India, by reason of the

Indian subjects in South Africa, has already declared that this Bill shall not pass without the Indian Empire taking part in the struggle; indeed, it seems no exaggeration to say that the situation confronting the British Empire at the moment is not dissimilar from that which confronted Abraham Lincoln—namely, a coalition of secessionists and slave-holders as against the loyal elements who supported the liberation of the slaves. It wanted but the spark of John Brown's action at Harper's Ferry to let these forces loose in civil war, and Great Britain will be lucky indeed if she escapes a violent disruption in South Africa. It had been hoped that the trade unionists of South Africa with their coalition friends, the Nationalists, would have seen the danger of pushing this Bill, which is purely a measure for the enslavement of a mass of the people. This hope has been disappointed, and Mr. Patrick Duncan, who is unquestionably destined to take the lead in South Africa, has recently declared that this is a matter not merely of justice to the people of the Union territories, but of life and death to every man and woman in South Africa.—*The Camberwell Borough Advertiser.*

**VIOLINS REPAIRED** by an Expert. Bows repaired for 3/6 each. **PERCY W. BROOK**, 91, Field Street, Globe Buildings, Upstairs next to "Natal Advertiser."

## 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 9
The Hon. Mr. Gokhale's Tour in South Africa : Special INDIAN OPINION Souvenir.	2 6
The Ethica 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 6
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
For India's Uplift, by Anne Besant	3 6
The Governance of India, by Govind Das	2 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. 1 9

### BIOGRAPHIES OF EMINENT INDIANS :—

Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Rabindranath Tagore, M. K. Gandhi, Budruddin Tyabji Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, The Right Hon Sayed Amir Ali, H. H. Sri Sayaji Rao Gackwar, Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan, H. H. the Aga Khan, Swami Rama Tirth, V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Kristo Das Pal, Dewan C. Rangacharlu, W. C. Bonnerjee, A. M. Bose, Ravi Varma, Kashinath Trimbak Telang, Swami Vivekanada, Toru Dutt, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Sir Salar Jung, V. P. Madhava Rao, D. E. Wacha, Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Sir Pherozesha Mehta, Rahimtylla Mohamed Sayani, Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Sir C. Sankaran Nair, Lal Mohun Ghose, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Behramji M. Malabari, Mrs. Anne Besant, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, Rao Bahadur R. N. Muolker. each 1 9

## "Indian Opinion Supplements"

We have the following supplements on art paper for sale at one shilling per dozen, post free t—

The Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, South African Indian Stretch-Bearer Company, Hon. Mr. Gokhale's visit taken at Heidelberg station, Mr. L. Hans Raj B.A. (Hon. Principal D. A. V. College, President Lahore Arya Samaj), Omar Haji Amod Johari, Indian Volunteer Stretcher-Bearer Corps, Three Transvaal ladies as passive resisters (Mrs. Sivprasad, Miss Minnatjee and Mrs. Somar), Mrs. Sheikh Mehtab, India's Great Loyalty Cartoon), The Late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. Ratan J. Tata, Sir William Wedderburn, Lt., Pioneer Settlers of Tolstoy Farm, The Late Rev. Joseph J. Doke, The Late Mr. S. Nagappan, The Right Hon. Lord Ampthill, G.C.I.E., The Triumphant Arch outside Park Station (Mr. Gokhale's Visit), Mr. Sorabji Shapurji of Adajan, Picnic Party at Tolstoy Farm, Shri Gopal Lal Hindu Temple Verulam, The Late Miss Valliamah Moodaliar, Sons of the Empire (Indian Soldiers), The 60 Indians Deported to India by the Transvaal Government, The Indian Monument in Johannesburg, Indian Merchants who suffered imprisonment at Standerton, Babu Rabindranath Tagore The late Hon. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., Right Hon. Syed Ameer Ali, C.I.E., Sir Benjamin Robertson and Staff) Some of the Addresses presented to The Hon. Mr. Gokhale, Vrededorp Properties, Indian Strikers in Durban, (Three Pictures).

# 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 0 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 0 0	15 0 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 10 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 1	Full ..	

These rates are calculated on the following basis :—1/- 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 therefor that our prices are strictly nett cash in advance, all possible deductions having been foreseen and duly taken off already.