

Indian Opinion

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NOTES AND NEWS

WHILE going to Press we read with the greatest regret the news of the terrible railway disaster that took place on Wednesday evening at Salt River, Capetown, causing the death of some of the most prominent people of Capetown including Sir Malcolm Searle, Judge-President of the Supreme Court. The Indian community joins the general public in mourning at the news of this disaster which is said to be one of the gravest in the history of the South African Railways.

The Government of India, which has been in communication with the South African Government regarding the Colour Bar Bill, has announced, says a Reuter's message from Simla dated June 4, that it has been informed that there is no present intention on the part of the Union Government of extending the regulations beyond the position as it existed prior to the judgment of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court in the case of *Rex v. Hildick Smith*, when it was held that certain regulations with reference to mines and works, which had actually been in force in the Union since 1911, and in certain Provinces for many years before that date, were not valid under sections of the Act, in terms whereof they were promulgated. The Government of India has been assured that, should any such extension of scope of these regulations be contemplated in future, every reasonable opportunity will be given for all parties in the Union interested in the matter to make representations.

This assurance from the Union Government is but little consolation to us. They might as well have given an assurance after passing the Asiatic Bill that although they have passed the Bill it is not their present intention to enforce the measure but should the enforcement of it be contemplated in future every reasonable opportunity will be given to the parties concerned to make representations!

It is learnt from *Die Burger* that the Indian Government has accepted the Union Government's invitation to hold the Asiatic Conference in the Union. It will probably meet in December. To show its good faith, says the paper, the Indian Government has invited the Union Government to send a delegation to India in order to inquire personally into the feeling there. The Union Government has not yet reached a decision on this matter.

Commenting on the above information the *Rand Daily Mail* makes the following observations:—

For good or for ill South Africa has been brought into touch with India. Quite apart from the thorny questions which have arisen from the presence of Indians, important trade links have been forged between the two countries, and there is reason to suppose that relations must continue to be of a comparatively close character. In these circumstances it is obviously desirable that those relations should be amicable and based on complete understanding,

and that end can be best achieved by occasional meetings of political leaders not held solely in this country. Therefore, if the conference is to be held in Pretoria, we trust the Union Government will fall in with the proposal to send an influential deputation to India. In the past official delegations from India have toured South Africa for the purpose both of gaining and imparting information, and the results, so far as can be judged, have been entirely beneficial. The Paddison Commission furnishes proof of this, for it has made possible the forthcoming conference, which promises to provide a solution of a complicated problem—a problem that has aroused so much agitation and not a little bitter feeling. On general grounds also, inter-changes of visits are most desirable and are manifestly of more value than long despatches and cable communications. Peoples get to know one another, and causes of friction and unfriendliness are the more easily removed. Besides, there is incongruity, to say the least of it, in a demand for international status and a desire, at the same time, to live in a state of isolation. Even the Pact Government cannot have it both ways.

In the course of an interview with the *Associated Press of India*, the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri is reported to have said regarding the agreement between the Union of South Africa and the Government of India for a Round Table Conference:—What we have gained is a little time and opportunity of stating our case to a duly accredited body of South African whites. How are we going to make use of this opportunity? Whom will the Government of India choose as its representatives at this Conference? So much depends on the ability, tact and fearlessness of these representatives. The public have often had occasion to protest against the way in which the personnel of our overseas delegations has always been selected from a narrow and limited circle. It is to be hoped that now that the new Viceroy has come into office and that the Union Government has shown signs of its being accessible to the right of equality and justice, Indian representatives should be of the right type, men in whom the people, as distinguished from the Government, are willing to repose confidence. No doubt the authority of the deputation will be derived from the Government of India, and their demands or arguments alike. They must keep closer to the brief prepared by the Government of India. But the actual weight they carry and the impression they produce on those with whom they negotiate, will depend on their personal standing in public life and on their distinction. Unfortunately, the Central Legislature is not in session now, and Lord Irwin has acquired no knowledge of the outstanding individuals included in it. We can only trust that his advisers will not hesitate to break new ground, if necessary, and select names from a wider circle than heretofore.

On the question of selecting the Indian delegates to the forthcoming conference between the Union

and Indian Governments the *Tribune* (Lahore) states :

"In our opinion there are two and only two ways in which the Government can choose men of the right sort in this case. One is to select the delegates out of a panel nominated by the Legislative Assembly and the other is to appoint the delegates in consultation with and with the prior consent of the leaders of the several popular parties in the Assembly. Under no circumstances should the Government destroy the excellent impression it has made so far by proceeding with the appointment of delegates to the Conference in the ordinary bureaucratic way, that is to say, without reference to or in disregard of the wishes of the public."

Reuter (Capetown) reports that, convicted of contravening Section 19 (b) of the General Railway Regulations, four coloured men appealed to the Supreme Court recently on the ground, *inter alia*, that the regulation created no offence. As second-class passengers on a train bound for Somerset Strand they did not obey a ticket examiner's order to remove from one compartment to another. On behalf of the Attorney-General, it was intimated that the quashing of the conviction would not be opposed, as the Magistrate admitted that in imposing a fine of ten shillings on each he unfortunately did not observe the fact that the regulation contained no prohibition or imposed no duty upon passengers to remove from one compartment to another when ordered to do so. Mr. Justice Gardiner observed that the regulation made no provision for penalising any person who resisted removal. It simply purported to justify the action of a stationmaster, or other official, who removed a passenger. A passenger could not, therefore, commit a contravention of the regulation. On the simple ground that the regulation created no offence on the part of a passenger, the appeal would be allowed, and the conviction and sentence set aside.

The following Government Notice No. 925 appears in the *Government Gazette* dated 4th June 1926 :—

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased, under the powers vested in him by section *twenty-six* of the Immigrants' Regulation Act, 1913 (Act No. 22 of 1913), to approve of the amendment to regulation No. 24 (a) (1) of the regulations issued under that Act by the addition after the words "and such person shall" of the words "unless in exceptional cases the payment of a deposit is considered by the Minister to be unnecessary."

The regulation referred to above reads as follows :

"24A (1) Visiting permits in the form and subject to the conditions set out in the Seventh Annexure to these regulations, may be issued to Asiatics who, on reasonable grounds, to be stated to the satisfaction of the issuing officer, desire to proceed from the Province in which they are lawfully resident to another Province of the Union for a temporary purpose or visit. In respect of each such permit a fee of two shillings and sixpence shall be paid, and such person shall further be required to deposit a sum not less than ten pounds as security for the observance by him of the conditions imposed under the permit. The deposit shall only be refunded upon fulfilment of such conditions and upon such persons returning to the Province in which they are lawfully resident within the period for which the permit is issued.

Speaking at Capetown recently General Smuts is reported to have said that in the record of the Pact Government there was only one great achievement,—the Colour Bar Act. "We shall live," said General Smuts, "and our children will live, to regret that deep blot on the Statute Book of South Africa."

According to a Government Notice Mr. H. N. Venn has been appointed to act as Secretary for the Interior from the 7th June 1926, and during the absence on leave of Mr. A. G. E. Pienaar.

The invitation which Mahatma Gandhi has received from the World Students' Conference to be present at its next session in Finland as a distinguished visitor says the *Tribune* (Lahore), is a fitting recognition of his international position as a world teacher. It is very doubtful, however, if he will be able to go, for neither his dress nor his diet could possibly suit the physical, climatic conditions of the country in which the Conference will be held. For our part we think it a risky experiment to leave the final choice in this matter to the Conference itself, as the Mahatma appears to have done. If not the Mahatma himself, at least his countrymen must have a say in the matter, and we are decidedly of opinion that the Indian public should insist upon the Mahatma not running so serious a risk to his health, which is far more a national than a personal asset.

India and Africa

Mr. C. F. Andrews says, in the course of an article in the *Young Men of India*, that Africa will yet need the spiritual help of India to drag itself out of the "utter savagery" in which it is still merged. The article runs as follows :—

On every fresh journey, when I have crossed the Indian Ocean from India to Africa, the ever old yet ever new problem has arisen, filling my mind with thoughts that never seem to get a suitable answer—"What in God's Providence, is the true relation of these two lands to one another?"

The earliest records of the inter-communication between India and Africa are very few. We can tell from fossils and from the flora and fauna that remain, as well as from geological evidence, that a land-bridge once united Madagascar and the continent of Africa with India. The peaks of the submerged continent are still to be traced in the Seychelles and the Maldivé and the Laccadive Islands, together with Mauritius and Reunion further south. But this bridge of land had probably sunk below the sea in places long before man began his history upon the planet.

In the prehistoric times, it is not impossible that men went still backwards and forwards from island to island, till Madagascar was reached and from thence the coast of Africa, just as in an opposite direction they traversed from island to island eastward as far as the Polynesian Islands of the Pacific. The marvellous similarity of legend and fable and primitive custom points to such a wandering of mankind from India as one of its main centres in different directions.

Historically, we have the records of the coasting voyages along the Persian Gulf and Arabian shores and across the Gulf of Babelmandeb to the 'Island of Storms,' now called Socotra, on to the harbours of Kisumayu and Mombasa and the island of Zanzibar.

One of the strangest of all mysteries to me in the reading of the early Indian history is to find every other route of travel, occupied by the stream of Buddhist monks which poured forth in the first great impulse of the religious movement which followed upon the death of Gautama, the Buddha, but to find at the same time this one great open route seemingly unoccupied and untraversed. Far into the eastern seas they went, facing the dread typhoons. Far into the highest mountain passes they pierced facing death by avalanche and cold. But this open sea-route to the West never seems to have been used. At least, we have no record of it. Possibly it was actually traversed and settlements were made and lines were laid down and the Dark Continent covered over the records with jungle once more. For there have been many buried efforts of mankind in this land of deadly fever and disease.

But one religion at least swept down the coast to

conquer and possess the earth. The Mussalman invaders from Arabia and the Persian Gulf established small kingdoms which were visited year by year by Indian merchants who bartered their goods and returned. The Malabar coast and the Gulf of Cambay sent forth these adventurous voyagers. When the settled monsoon winds had been discovered, as passing all the way from Africa to India, advantage was taken of their steady current by the sailing ships, and there was no need any longer to hug the coast.

Yet, after a thousand years, how little progress has been made in civilisation! To-day the part of Africa that is most incurably diseased, morally and spiritually, is the very coast district. No literature or art or culture has flourished for any length of time during this rule from Arabia and Persia.

The Portuguese, who came with Vasco da Gama, had also done very little to spread refinement and light and peace after this conquest of the coast kingdoms. The deadly slave traffic from the very first entangled them and made the religion of the Cross a mockery. Only very slowly is this greatest and darkest stain on Christian being obliterated.

It has been my own supreme hope, which I have expressed at many conferences of Christians that the Indian Christian Church itself may find its own life-meaning and purpose in fulfilling that which Buddhism so nobly tried to achieve, and after great achievement failed to maintain. For there are in India itself, and to the south-east across the sea, and to the West across the Indian Ocean, countless human lives, still sunk in utter savagery and needing the sympathy of passionate love which Christ has brought back to earth and given to us His followers to offer to the sons of men. Each time that I have crossed this Indian Ocean, I have been more certain than ever that the time will surely come when India in the spirit of the living Christ, will stretch out her hands to the East and to the West to save mankind.

Mines and Works Act Amendment Act

The following is the text of the above Act in which colour bar has been introduced and is the cause of a great deal of dissatisfaction among Natives and Indians:—

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa, as follows:—

1. Section *four* of the Mines and Works Act, 1911 (Act No. 12 of 1911), is hereby amended by the addition to the end of sub-section (1) of the following words:—

(i) The regulations under paragraph (ii) may provide that in such provinces, areas or places as may be specified in the regulations, certificates of competency in any occupations referred to in that paragraph shall be granted only to the following classes of persons, namely—

(a) Europeans;

(b) persons born in the Union and ordinarily resident in the Province of the Cape of Good Hope who are members of the class or race known as "Cape Coloured" or of the class or race known as "Cape Malays";

(c) persons born in the Union and ordinarily resident in the Union elsewhere than in the Province of the Cape of Good Hope who would if resident in that Province, be regarded as members of either of the classes or races known as "Cape Coloured" or "Cape Malays"; and

(d) the people known as Mauritius Creoles or St. Helena persons or their descendants born in the Union.

(ii) The regulations under any other paragraph of this sub-section may restrict particular work to, and, in connection therewith, impose duties and responsibilities upon the classes of persons mentioned in (a), (b), (c) and (d) of part (i) of this sub-section; may apportion particular work as between those classes and other persons; and may require such proof of efficiency as may be prescribed.

2. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Mines and Works Act, 1911, Amendment Act, 1926, and shall commence and come into operation on a date to be fixed by the Governor-General by proclamation in the *Gazette*.

For the convenience of the reader we give below section *four* of the Mines and Works Act referred to in the above Act.—

4. (1) The Governor-General may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, in respect of or in connection with all or any of the following matters or things, namely:—

(a) the protection and preservation of the surface of mines or works and of buildings, roads, railways, and other structures and enclosures on or above the surface of the ground, and the conditions under which any such buildings, roads, railways, structures and enclosures may be undermined;

(b) the making and keeping of mine plans and the depositing of copies of the same with the Mines Department;

(c) the making of statistical and other reports relating to mines, works, and machinery;

(d) the duties and responsibility of owners, managers, overseers, and other persons engaged in or about mines, works, and machinery;

(e) appeals from any decision of or instruction given by the Government Mining Engineer, an Inspector of mines, an inspector of machinery, an inspector of explosives, or other officer;

(f) the storage, receipt, distribution, transport, and use of explosives underground in mines;

(g) the manner of holding inquiries at or in connection with any mine or works, the procedure to be followed at any such inquiry and the mode of securing the attendance of witnesses thereat;

(h) the provision of ambulances and medical aid in case of accident;

(i) the conditions upon which machinery may be erected or used;

(j) the fees which shall be payable for any inspection under this Act;

(k) prohibitions or restrictions in relation to the making of use of roads or railways or other travelling ways over, or the erection or use of buildings or other objects on, areas which have been undermined;

(l) the safety and health of persons employed in or about mines and works, and generally of persons, property, and public traffic;

(m) the procedure to be followed in connection with trials by an inspector under this Act;

(n) the grant, cancellation, and suspension of certificates of competency to—

(1) mine managers,

(2) mine overseers,

(3) mine surveyors,

(4) mechanical engineers,

(5) engine-drivers

(6) miners entitled to blast,

(7) such other classes of persons employed in, at, or about mines, works, and machinery as the Governor-General may from time to time deem it expedient to require, to be in possession of certificates of competency;

(o) the fees to be payable by persons applying for any of the certificates mentioned in paragraph (n), or on their admission to an examination for any such certificate;

(p) underground contract work on mines, the measurement of such work, and the procedure to be adopted in the settlement of disputes arising therefrom;

and generally for ensuring the proper working and management of all mines, works, and machinery, and for better carrying out the subjects and purposes of this Act.

Japanese Visitors to Transvaal

Some Unpleasant Experiences

Two Japanese visitors holding important positions in the newspaper world of their own land, and representing two groups of papers which between them have a circulation of something like four million copies, called at the *Rand Daily Mail* offices recently.

These were Mr. Tatsuo Hisatomi, city Editor of the *Osaka Mainichi* (or *Daily Mail*), and the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi*; and Mr. T. Shirakawa, who is the special correspondent and financial expert of the *Osaka Asahi*.

Mr. Hisatomi and Mr. Shirakawa are of the staffs of two different Japanese newspaper organisations, each of which has a daily paper at Tokyo and another at Osaka, published in English and in Japanese. The Tokyo papers have each a circulation of about 700,000 or 800,000 copies, and those published at Osaka—which has been termed the "Manchester" of Japan—of about 1,200,000 each. In addition they publish magazines, children's magazines, economic and sporting supplements, while the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi* also issues a blind man's newspaper twice a week, with a circulation of 20,000!

New Steamship Service

The occasion of the coming of these two visitors to Africa is the inauguration of a new direct service by Japanese steam boats between Africa and Japan. This service is being installed by the O.S.K. Steamships, and will serve Durban and the whole of the more northerly ports of East Africa. The journalists travelled on the *Canada Maru*, a vessel of about 7,000 tons, catering for cargo and passenger traffic. With her they travelled to East Africa, and on the return journey took the opportunity afforded by the vessel's week of stay at Durban for a dash to Johannesburg and Pretoria.

One of the impressions they gained at Pretoria was that the people in South Africa did not understand the Japanese. For one thing, they were denied access to a European lavatory at Pretoria Zoo. "We asked why," they told the *Rand Daily Mail*. "Are you allowed to get liquor at your hotel?" the attendant asked in return. As we don't use drink, we answered 'No,' and then the attendant said, "Well, that is why I can't let you in."

At a tea-room near the station the visitors were told that they could not be served. "Why?" they asked. "We cannot serve you," they were simply told.

When the visitors were taking the train to come from Pretoria to Johannesburg, they asked a porter to find accommodation on the train for them. "The porter," they said afterwards, "put us in a compartment which was crowded with natives and half-castes. We were very much upset, but the train moved off at once, and we could do nothing. When we came from Durban, we had a first-class compartment, but in Pretoria, even with first class tickets, we were put into a native compartment."

Hope for Better Understanding

The visitors mentioned these things merely as emphasising their view that "South Africa did not understand Japan."

"They take us only as Asiatics here, and they reject us," said Mr. Shirakawa. "But we hope we shall be better understood some day. It is our duty to make ourselves understood, and this will come gradually in South Africa."

So far as they had seen, Mr. Shirakawa went on, they were favourably impressed by South Africa, although they had sometimes heard "disagreeable tidings" of it—that the people here did not like the Japanese—though not on any certain ground. "What we want is merely for the people here to under-

stand Japan," he added, "and then they will see that there is no ground for this feeling. The modern Japanese have been very greatly Europeanised. Very many of them speak English; it is taught in the schools. There is practically no difference between us and the Europeans. In many ways we are accustomed to European dress, manners, and we even eat like Europeans, and in these respects there should be a distinction made between ourselves and other Asiatic peoples of whom these things cannot be said. We have been 'colleagues' of Britain even in war; so there seems no reason to reject us in a British Dominion."

Of emigration from Japan, it was emphasised, there need be no fear, as the growing industrial development of Japan absorbed the country's own labour, while the Japanese Government so regulated the matter that almost the only people who could proceed, say, to South Africa, would be merchants, bankers, or officials.

Asiatic Question Discussed In House of Lords

Proposed Conference

Asking for official information regarding the agreement between the Government of South Africa and the Raj, Lord Olivier, who was Secretary of State for India in the Labour Government, said the announcement made in the Press was of a most satisfactory character, namely, that the Union Government had generously abandoned its inquiry, and had agreed to the proposals made by the Raj for an open conference between the two Governments.

Lord Olivier declared that the manner in which the correspondence had been conducted by the Raj and the deputation was a matter for the highest congratulation of Lord Reading, who, by his diplomacy and the admirable character of the representatives he selected, had already achieved an important success in the history of Imperial relations. His Lordship asked what arrangements were contemplated as regards the date and place of the Conference, and would it be held concurrently or be associated with the Dominions Conference in October?

Lord Olivier expressed the opinion that the Conference would raise points which might similarly arise between various Dominions, and possibly also between the Imperial Government—in view of its connection with India—and the Dominions. He emphasised the need for maintaining the Western standard of life, but declared that such a standard was impossible in which any class was treated as serfs or holots, or are in any way excluded from the whole privileges of that civilisation.

Lord Olivier also asked whether the effects of the Colour Bar Bill on Indians would be raised at the same Conference? He said they were as great an infliction as the other Bill which had now to be considered. In conclusion, Lord Olivier repeated that the maintenance of Western civilisation was impossible while any class was excluded from certain occupations.

Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India, replying stated that no conclusion had been reached regarding the time and place of the Conference. He would inform Parliament when a decision was taken. Regarding the query as to whether the discussions would overlap, or be connected with the Imperial Conference, Lord Birkenhead said the answer must depend on considerations which at present could not be precisely foretold. It depended on the date of the discussions. If, for instance, the discussions were held in London and synchronised with the Imperial Conference, there were all kinds of ques-

tions which would require consideration. It was also impossible to give a precise answer at this stage as to whether they could usefully invoke such examination of the Conference at the Imperial Conference. He declared that it was not proposed that the Conference should deal with the Colour Bar legislation proposals.

Colour Bar and Indians

Proceeding, Lord Birkenhead said it was now quite certain that the Colour Bar legislation would become law. Though there were proposals therein which, to put it mildly, were not received with favour or gratitude in India, there was a fundamental distinction from the point of view of Indian settlers between the Colour Bar and Asiatic legislation. He pointed out that Asiatic legislation particularly, on the face of it, was pointed at the Indian population of South Africa. This discrimination was felt in many quarters to be harsh and difficult to bear. On the contrary, they had to recognise that the Union Government had unquestionably a grave general Native problem with which to deal, and that they were the custodians of the affairs and interests of South Africa in relation to the problems which beset them, and in a general problem, such Indian questions as might arise were secondary, and secondary also as regards numerical importance in proportion of the population.

Proceeding, Lord Birkenhead declared that one could not take the view that the same considerations must or even should, be decisive as regards Colour Bar legislation as the Raj, not unsuccessfully, had urged on the Union Government to be relevant in any possible decisive consideration in the matter of the Asiatic question. Therefore it was not hoped and not expected (nor would it be possible) that the Colour Bar question would in any way be affected by the proposed Conference. Lord Birkenhead said he agreed that an important advance was marked by the agreement to hold the Conference but it would be premature to say that the holding of the Conference necessarily connoted the certainty of an agreement or even compromise. Much, however, had been gained.

Powerless to Dictate

His Lordship declared that when controversy was threatening to create feelings of ill-will between citizens of different parts of the Empire, it must cause the deepest anxiety to those who had the interest of the Empire at heart. It was not in the power of his Majesty's Government to suggest, obviously still less to dictate, a solution. The Government of South Africa, after discussions with the Indian deputation had—not without sacrifice to the course to which they had appeared already committed—consented to the holding of the Conference, which necessitated a postponement which could not be welcome to many of their own supporters, and they made the Conference conditional only upon the broad general consideration which Lord Olivier had superficially examined in his speech.

Lord Birkenhead said he would not at present discuss it because, in his position, it might to some extent embarrass the negotiations. He emphasised that we were indebted, as indeed was the Raj deeply indebted, for the consideration and patience of the Government of South Africa in a matter deeply concerning many elements of the population of that self-governing Dominion. Lord Birkenhead paid a tribute to the services of the Viceroy's deputation whose constitution was a matter of considerable discussion between Lord Reading and himself. He was gratified that the deputation had presented their case with tact, persuasiveness and dignity, and he endorsed Lord Olivier's praise of the efforts of Lord Reading on behalf of this case. Throughout the period of his Viceroyalty Lord Reading had handled the matter, which at many stages presented elements

of combustion, with characteristic tact and conciliatory intuition.

Lord Birkenhead repeated that it would be wrong, even now, to hold out the impression that the matter had been completely dealt with, but a large measure of success had been attained for two parts of the Empire by friendly discussion. Patient negotiation had avoided a clash on a great Imperial issue. They were at least entitled to hope for the maintenance of this spirit, and the display of the same patience during the negotiations might permanently end a source of misunderstanding and anxiety which had perplexed his predecessors at the India Office for generations.

Lord Olivier said he thought Lord Birkenhead had given them all that could be expected with satisfaction at the present stage although he was a little disappointed that Lord Birkenhead thought it impossible to bring into the Conference the question of rights of Indians to which he had referred.—*Ren-ter.*

Review

"Temples, Churches and Mosques"

In this interesting volume just published by Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co. Madras, (Price Re. 1-8 each) Mr. Yakub Hasan gives a kaleidoscopic view of the World's architecture. He describes the evolution of the simple altar of the primitive man into the magnificent temple and church architecture of mediaeval times. He takes us through the Chaldean to Roman, Greek and Egyptian temples, to Buddhist Monuments and the temples of the Far East in all their variety and splendour; to Solomon's temple and the Kaaba at Mecca; to the coming of the Messiah and the magnificent Cathedrals of Mediaeval Europe; to the birth of Mahomed and the Mosque architecture of Egypt and Turkey and Spain; and finally to the beautiful Moghul architecture of Hindustan. The reader finds himself face to face, now with the pyramids of Egypt or the Parthenon of Athens, now gazing at the dizzy domes of St. Marks or St. Peters, now passing through the corridor of the Rameswaram temple, or admiring the golden flooring of the Sheodagon Pagoda, now stupefied by the height and immensity of the Kutab or lulled into a beautiful vision by the delicate craftsmanship of the Taj. Every style of Temple, Church, or Mosque architecture is described at length to the accompaniment of no less than 68 illustrations, the masterpieces of the world's architecture. A valuable study in comparative Religion.

Application For New Licence

To the Licensing Board for the District of Inanda. I hereby apply for a New Licence as follows:—Name of applicant or Style of Firm: MANILAL MOHANDAS GANDHI. Full Name of all Partners (if any): Nil. Nature of Licence: General Dealer. Period for which Licence is sought: 31st December 1926. Premises sought to be licensed: A Brick Building situated on the Farm Phoenix Settlement, Pezang River, Magisterial District: Inanda. Postal Address of Applicant: M. M. Gandhi, Phoenix, Natal. I attach hereto ground plan of the premises. Date: June 8th, 1926. M. M. GANDHI, Applicant.