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Indian Opinion

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NOTES AND NEWS

THE sad news of the sudden death last Monday night at the age of 76 of Mr. M. S. Coovadia of the well-known Johannesburg firm of Messrs. M. S. Coovadia & Sons will be received with a shock especially by Indian merchants. The late Mr. Coovadia was a prominent figure among the merchants and took a keen interest in public and especially religious work. He was one of the pioneer Indian merchants. We extend to Mr. Ismail Coovadia the son of the late Mr. Coovadia and other members of his family our deepest sympathy in their irreparable loss.

We are deeply grieved to learn of the very sad and untimely death of the wife of Mr. Ravikrishna Talwantsingh of Verulam on Monday, March 19, after a very short illness. The cremation ceremony which was attended by a large number of Indians took place at the Verulam Crematorium on the 20th. The late Mrs. R. Talwantsingh who was the sister of the Bodasingh brothers who are well-known in the North Coast leaves behind her a grieved husband four sons and four daughters to mourn their sad loss. Our deepest sympathy goes out to the bereaved family.

Elsewhere in this issue is published a notice calling a meeting of the Indian War Memorial Committee in connection with a monument to be erected to the memory of those of our brethren who fell in the Great War doing their duty to the British Empire. Two meetings of this Committee have already been called by the Secretaries but owing to very poor attendance they had to be adjourned to a later date. The very poor attendance would mean nothing else but a lack of interest of the members in the work before them, which certainly does not redound to their credit. To erect a monument in memory of our dead and especially those dead in serving the cause of their country is the least that is expected of any civilised people and do Indians not claim themselves to be a civilised people? We sincerely hope that this third attempt to call a meeting will not prove a failure and that it will be properly attended and something tangible done in connection with the subject for which it is being called.

With regard to the illicit entry into the Union through Delagoa Bay of a few Indians reported last week it has transpired after further information sought by the Congress officials in Johannesburg that the arrested party consisted of only one Indian and five Portuguese. The Congress has appealed to all our brethren not to encourage or assist such illicit entrance of Indians to the Union.

A correspondent from Ermelo states that of the five Portuguese and one Indian arrested recently at Morgenzen trying to illicitly enter the Union by car the owner of the car was sentenced to £50 fine and the rest including the Indian were ordered to be deported from the Union.

Mr. Gordon Watson, the new Administrator who opened the second session of the sixth Provincial Council of Natal last week referred thus in his speech to the Indian question:—

“As the result of a round-table Conference on the Indian question in South Africa, the Union Government undertook to advise the Provincial Administration of Natal to appoint a Provincial Commission of Inquiry into matters regarding the education of Indians in this Province. Representations were made by the Government, and the Executive Committee, in November last, undertook to appoint a Committee. It is regretted that the meeting of that Committee has been delayed, as the Executive Committee wished to meet the Hon. the Prime Minister, the Hon. the Minister of Finance, and the Hon. the Minister of the Interior, in order that certain points which were not clear could be elucidated. The members of the Executive Committee and myself met the Hon. the Prime Minister and his colleagues concerned at Capetown recently, and it has now been decided that the Inquiry Committee will commence its sittings within the next few days.”

The following letter above the *nom de plume* “Fair Play” appears in the *Star* (Johannesburg):—

“Sir,—A friend of mine, whose father was stationed in China before the Great War, and who having spent the whole of her childhood there, was conversant with the Chinese language and customs, told me they were the most courteous and polished people she had ever known. The effect of such courtesy was to make one feel that one's own manners were barbaric. One wonders what the old Chinaman felt like yesterday who was waiting for a descending lift in one of the public buildings in town, and saw the lift wait a moment in response to his ring and then pass on without him. I, with the exception of a youth sitting on a stool in the corner, was the only passenger. As we went down, the youth in charge said to his friend, “I wasn't going to stop for him. He walked up, and he can walk down.”

The above letter is obviously written by a European lady. It illustrates how Asiatics are insulted in this country even by an ordinary lift-boy. But the letter is also a proof of the fact that there are some exceptions in a bad lot in South Africa who do strongly resent the attitude of their compatriots towards the voiceless people. It is not wrong to say that if the life of the voiceless people is not entirely unbearable it is only due to these exceptions in our midst. Our hopes for a better future, if it is at all to come, rest on such British people who have not yet lost their nobility.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri lunched with the Durban Rotarians today (Friday) when he addressed the club on the subject of the Indo-South African Agreement, the title of his talk being “The Essence of the Agreement.”

We thank the Indian Press, Allahabad, India, for sending us their Annual Number of the *Sarawati* which is one of the first-class illustrated Hindi magazines published in India. The annual number is a well-printed bulky volume filled with the most interesting articles on various subjects and is profusely illustrated.

MR. SASTRI PROLONGS HIS STAY

THE news of Mr. Sastri's decision to prolong his stay in the Union until the end of this year will be received by the Indian community throughout the country with mixed feelings of pleasure and gratitude. The South African Indian Congress will be grateful to Mr. Sastri for having acceded to its request which it made at its eighth session at Kimberley. While it is doubtful if the working of the Agreement will prove satisfactory there is not the least doubt that Mr. Sastri's presence in this country is of very great benefit to Indians as well as to the European public and the Union Government. There are strong forces at work whose only aim is to see the last of the Indian and they are apt to easily distract the minds of even the right thinking men into doing the wrong thing, and Mr. Sastri's magnetic personality has done much to avert that state of things in the past and will no doubt do a great deal in the future. This fact was very clearly proved when the Liquor Bill was introduced into Parliament with the colour-bar clause in it. Had it not been for the presence and personality of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri then we feel almost certain that we would not have seen the favourable elements that were at work at the time nor would we have seen the favourable turn that it eventually took.

We have also the question of education to be settled. The Commission will be sitting next week to inquire into the question. The community will no doubt put its claims before the Commission. But the matter will not end there. The community looks to Mr. Sastri as an educationist to use his own influence in the matter and it would be a great misfortune if Mr. Sastri were to leave these shores without bringing about a satisfactory solution of that important question. For these and many other reasons we are very pleased that Mr. Sastri has consented to prolong his stay and the community will doubtless appreciate the great sacrifice Mr. Sastri is making in the interests of his countrymen.

Before concluding this article it will not

be out of place to quote here from Mahatma Gandhi's article in *Young India* at the time of Mr. Sastri's appointment as the first Agent of the Government of India :—

"I feel certain that the Union Ministers do not expect the new Agent to surrender an inch of what is justly due to the Indian community. All he can be expected to do is to persuade the Indian settlers not to go behind and travel beyond the settlement of 1914, for some time to come at any rate, until they have proved themselves entitled, by exemplary self-restraint and behaviour to an enlargement of the position attained by the Agreement of 1914.

"Our countrymen in South Africa, if they intend to make the Agent's position fairly easy and their own position secure, will not expect him to work wonders. It will be wrong to look forward to a complete transformation of the old position, because an honourable agreement has been arrived at and because a great countryman is going to South Africa to see to the fulfilment of that agreement. They must remember that the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri is not going there as their counsel briefed to attend to every individual grievance. To smother him with detailed individual grievance would be to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. He goes there as a trustee for India's honour. He goes there to safeguard the rights and liberty of the general body of Indian settlers. He will be there to see that no fresh restrictive legislation is embarked upon by the Union Government and that the existing restrictive laws are administered liberally and with due regard to the vested rights. Any individual grievance therefore that he might be called upon to tackle will have to be in terms of the position I have set forth, that is to say, it will have to be illustrative of some general principle of wide application. Unless therefore the Indian community exercises prudential restraint upon themselves in approaching him for redress of their individual grievances, they will make the Agent's position intolerable and even useless for the high purpose for which it is intended. Indeed such an ambassador's usefulness lies not so much in work appertaining to his official capacity as to the indirect service he can render by his sociableness, and by his character, which leaves its impress upon anything and anybody that it comes in contact with officially or otherwise. And if

our countrymen desire to make use of the great qualities of head and heart that Mr. Sastri possesses, they will bear in mind the limitations I have endeavoured to set forth."

Late Mr. M. S. Coovadia

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

Johannesburg.

Hajee Moosa Coovadia the pioneer Indian merchant and prominent leader died on the 26th instant leaving behind his wife, three sons and daughters and a large family to mourn their loss. Indians of Johannesburg and Reef attended the funeral Indian business houses being closed as a mark of respect to the late Mr. Coovadia. The personal secretary of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri was also present at the funeral.

Indian Hawker's Appeal Won

Before Mr. Justice Krause and Mr. Justice Solomon at the Supreme Court, Pretoria, on March 19, the appeal of Daya Sheba v. Rex was heard, in which it was sought to set aside a conviction of the Magistrate of Lichtenburg under which a hawker, who carried on business at Grasfontein diggings upon a site other than one reserved, was fined 10s.

The court held that it was never contemplated by the Legislature that hawking should be one of the trades included in the word "trade," having regard to the fact that separate provision was made with regard to the regulation of hawking. The appeal was allowed and the conviction quashed.

Hawkers And Peddlers Control Ordinance

Its Effect Upon Indians Within
Municipal Areas

Administrator Clears The Point

The following has been communicated to us by Mr. P. K. Desai :—

A deputation representing the Transvaal Indian Congress, comprising the Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, Messrs. P. K. Desai (Secretary S. A. I. C.), S. M. Desai (Secretary T. I. C.), S. B. Medh, C. K. T. Naidoo and R. Mooloo of Pretoria, waited upon the Administrator of Transvaal, at 10-15 a.m. last Monday at Pretoria, to put before him the hardships peddlers and hawkers will be subjected to should the proposed draft become Law.

The Ordinance amended in the Committee stage would affect those who would peddle or hawk in areas outside the Municipal boundary, but the same draft before it reached its amended form contained a clause which gave the Municipality the power to "restrict, regulate etc.," and therefore it would also affect the hawkers and peddlers who were subject to the Municipal jurisdiction of any town in the Transvaal.

The Hon. the Administrator pointed out that by virtue of an authorisation recently given to the Municipalities by the Transvaal Provincial Council such Municipalities will now have the right to restrict and restrain the hawkers and peddlers from carrying on business within their respective jurisdictions. In consequence of this, Municipalities will have the right to frame By-laws by virtue of the power given them and by those means impose further disabilities to the hawkers and peddlers.

The Hon. the Administrator advised the deputation to wait until the By-laws were published by the Municipalities and should they find that the interest of the hawkers and peddlers were jeopardised they should lodge their objections thereto and such objections be referred to the Hon. the Administrator for his further consideration.

The Hon. the Administrator further mentioned that letters of protest in respect to the proposed Ordinance were received from the Transvaal British Indian Association and they were then requested to send in their objections to this Ordinance, but they failed to do so and therefore it was taken for granted that the Indian community was not adversely affected thereby.

The Hon. the Administrator received the deputation very cordially and discussed the position very sympathetically.

East African Indian National Congress

The following is a report of Mr. Tyeb Ali's presidential address at the above Congress :—

Indians and East Africa

In view of the constant efforts made by some interested parties to belittle the services Indians have rendered in the development of this country, I feel compelled to give a brief history of the part played by Indians in opening up this great country. Indians were carrying on a prosperous trade with East Africa in the century in which Jesus Christ was born. And as a matter of fact the first British Consulate was opened at Zanzibar to protect the interests of the Indian subjects of the Crown who were then already settled in East Africa.

When the Royal Charter was conferred upon the Imperial British East Africa Company in 1888 by Queen Victoria, it was advanced in the preamble of that document as one of the chief grounds for the grant that the possession by a British Company of the coast line as above defined which includes the Port of Mombasa would be advantageous to the commercial and other interests of our subjects in the Indian Ocean who otherwise become compelled to reside and trade under the Government or protection of alien powers. Indians have pushed forward and opened up trade in territories beyond the limits of British administration. In the early days of the Colony their advent was welcomed. They were brought from India in large numbers to construct the Uganda Railway and those responsible for the work have testified that it could not have been completed within any reasonable period without their help. In one instance at Kibos in the Kavirondo country a settlement of Indians on the land was instituted and that settlement has proved a success. In the Great War the Indian Army was called upon to assist in the protection of Kenya and in the conquest of Tanganyika Territory long before the troops from South Africa arrived.

Indian Settlers in Kenya

Whilst the Indians were still groaning under the disabilities imposed upon them by the White Paper of 1923, Sir Edward Grigg, the present Governor of Kenya, appointed in 1926 the notorious Feetham Commission to make recommendations as to the establishment or extension of local Government in Nairobi, Mombasa and such settled areas as the Commissioners may consider suitable for the establishment of local Government. If one reads the report carefully, one cannot avoid the conclusion that the recommendations contained therein are not founded on the evidence tendered before the Commission or the materials placed before it. It is an unfortunate thing that the author of this report,

Mr. Justice Feetham, comes from South Africa, a country which is saturated with prejudice and hatred against the Indians who are domiciled in that unhappy sub-continent. The Commission has enunciated the pernicious principle of predominant representation to Europeans on Municipal bodies on the ground that it is necessary to do so to avoid racial friction, and without paying any regard to the accepted canons of Municipal representation. It is probable that Mr. Justice Feetham in writing his report received inspiration from and acted on the recommendations of the South African expert whom he brought with him to assist him in his work.

Hilton Young Commission

The absence of any Indian on the Young Commission has been the cause of the gravest dissatisfaction to the Indian community. In fact the dissatisfaction is so acute that some members of the community are openly talking of having nothing to do with the Commission. If the Imperial Government intended to have an unbiased and independent enquiry, I cannot possibly understand why they should not have appointed on this Commission at least one Indian, if not from this colony, at least from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. This gives the Indian community additional cause to suspect that even the Imperial Government does not wish to deal fairly with them. In my own mind I am firmly convinced that no valid reason exists for such a Commission being sent out.

In the White Paper of 1923 the present Conservative Government after protracted discussion laid down certain principles which were to govern them in their dealings with the Kenya Colony, and there they recognised that Kenya was an African country and that the interests of the natives were paramount. They said that the Imperial Government was the trustee of the African population. I give below a quotation from the report of the Ormsby-Gore Commission published in 1925:—

"We found little, if any, support in East Africa for the idea of immediate federation, and in some quarters we found definite hostility. All shades of opinion in Zanzibar are hostile to federation. We came definitely to the conclusion that any attempt at federation would be premature."

I need not point out that 4 years have passed since the White Paper of 1923 was published and only 2 years since the report of the Ormsby-Gore Commission was made public.

What has happened during so short a space of time which led the Imperial Government to appoint this Commission?

Not long after Sir Edward Grigg arrived in this country he probably discovered that the territory which he was appointed to rule was not large or important enough to satisfy his vast personal ambition. He conceives the idea of reviving the federation scheme which was laid at rest by the Ormsby-Gore Commission. His first step was to enter into an unholy alliance with Lord Delamere and his henchmen whereby the Governor is promised the High Commissionership of the proposed Federated States and Lord Delamere's party is guaranteed an Unofficial White Elected Majority in the Local Legislative Council. For confirmation of this view I refer you to the Manifesto of the Convention of Associations published in the *East African Standard* of 14-11-27. With this bargain concluded and the fascinating vision of a High Commissionership dangling before his eyes the Governor dashes off to London and by means which we can only guess coaxes or coerces the gentle Mr. Amery in appointing this Commission. Ladies and gentlemen, this is not an imaginary picture by any means.

Personally speaking, I do not think our friends the European settlers care for federation. All that they are aiming at, is the grant of an Unofficial

Elected White Majority over all parties in the Legislature so that they could be free to pass whatever legislation suits them regardless of the interests of millions of Africans and thousands of Indians and Arabs. It does not require much imagination to foresee that so long as the prepondering majority of the European settlers continue to employ on a large scale native labour whereupon rests the prosperity of their agricultural pursuits, it would be something superhuman if not impossible for them to pass any legislative measures or take any other steps calculated to encourage the Africans in engaging in agriculture or in other independent occupations which will have the inevitable effect of diverting labour into other channels.

I take this opportunity of warning the Imperial Government through the Secretary of State for the Colonies against sanctioning the iniquitous recommendations of the Feetham Commission. I also warn them, notwithstanding any recommendations that may be made by the Hilton Commission, against taking any measures which may be calculated to further infringe the rights of Indians or impair their political status in these territories.

Ladies and gentlemen, the interests of Africans and our own are indissolubly bound up together. In protecting our own interests we are also protecting the interests of the Africans. Quietly and without undue advertisement we have done and shall continue to do our bit in the uplift of the Africans—in whose country we live and make money—both by example and by giving them practical training in various crafts and avocations of life. Large tracts of really fertile land are being given away almost daily to new European arrivals, and we very much fear that by the time the natives become sufficiently advanced to look after their own interests there would be little left to look after. There will be no security for native reserves unless and until it is done by an Act of Parliament.

In the White Paper of 1923 the Imperial Government recorded its decision that the only policy of segregation as between Europeans and Asiatics in the townships must be abandoned. In total disregard of this policy the local Government only about a month ago sold 29 residential plots at Mombasa restricting the sale to Europeans, under a flimsy excuse. We strongly protest against the action of the local Government and trust that at least out of self-respect if for no other reason, the Conservative Government will insist upon its local agents carrying out its definite decisions.

Ever since the enunciation of the pernicious principle of communal (more appropriately called racial) franchise we have considerably protested against it. We have never accepted this iniquitous measure which gives us an inferior status. We are determined never to rest unless and until we secure the reversal of this policy.

Defence Force

Only about four months ago Sir Edward Grigg secured Royal assent to the Defence Force Bill whereby all male Europeans from 18 to 50 years of age are placed under conscription. Some two thousand Europeans who declined to have anything to do with this measure denounce the action of the local Government in forcing it through the Legislative Council as a "rehearsed and staged discussion for the deception of Home Government and public." They declare that the Governor's statement that the measure is in no way aimed at the native population is intended only for "Home conscription" and say that it would be difficult to find words to describe sufficiently and vividly the falsity of the impression which the Governor's statements on this subject must convey in England. If this Defence Force is designed to meet any common danger I cannot understand why the Indians are

kept out of its pale. We emphatically protest against this invidious distinction and demand as a matter of right our inclusion in this Force, if it is going to be maintained.

Land Policy of Kenya

Under the thin excuse of administrative convenience, thousands of miles of rich fertile land in the so-called Highlands of Kenya have been reserved exclusively for Europeans. On the one hand Asiatics are prevented from possessing land in the Highlands and on the other hand Europeans are given the liberty to acquire and own land wherever they like, Highlands or Lowlands.

Government Service

For all practical purposes Indians are excluded from higher appointments under the Governments of these Territories. This is perhaps done from the Policy but it is unjust both to the Indians and to the general body of taxpayers. Indian service which is as equally good and efficient as European service is much more economical and should therefore be employed in a larger scale. The recent tendency of the Kenya Government to squeeze out Indians from the Government Service and to fill their places by people who are not even British subjects is to be strongly deprecated. British Indians as subjects of the same Crown are entitled to a share in the civil service of these territories commensurate with their importance and interests. By this demand we do not wish to be understood to say that we want to supplant or come in the way of the Africans. Naturally they have the first claim on the Government of this country. But until such time as they become qualified by education and experience for employment in Government services we ask for a fair share in the administration of this colony.

Education

With the exception of a High School at Mombasa there are neither decent schools nor hostels for Indian children anywhere in East Africa. People do not seem to realise the importance of this subject which has been, so far, entirely neglected. I need not point out here that no society which is founded on the bedrock of sound education can ever hope to progress satisfactorily.

I cannot help mentioning here that the Government of Kenya has been niggardly in its contribution towards the educational needs of all communities other than European. The Kenya Government has accepted the principle of free and compulsory education but in restricting its benefit to Europeans only it has provided another instance of open partnership. A recent circular changing the conditions of service of Indian Teachers has already been the cause of very great discontent.

Justice

It is painful to have to record that racialism in Kenya has not left alone even the domain of justice. Europeans are entitled to be tried by European Juries but Asiatics are not conceded even this elementary right. It may not be out of place to give here an illustration of the solicitude of the so-called Trustees and Guardians of the Natives for the welfare and protection of the Natives. Some time back a native was accused of rape against a European lady. This caused a great storm of indignation amongst the Europeans as the result of which the law was amended so as to create death penalty for rape. In theory this is applicable to all races, but in actual practice, crimes involving violence are tried before Juries. This does not require any comment, as any one who has the experience of colonies knows what

task of trusteeship and in whose hands the destinies of millions of Natives will be placed by the proposed grant of European Unofficial Majority. If it is not all cant and hypocrisy, I do not know what else it is.

(To be Continued)

The Story of My Experiments With Truth

[BY M. K. GANDHI]

Part IV. Chapter VI.

A SACRIFICE TO VEGETARIANISM

As the ideals of sacrifice and simplicity were becoming more and more realised, and the religious consciousness was becoming more and more quickened in my daily life, the passion for vegetarianism as a mission went on increasing. I have known only one way of carrying on missionary work, *viz.*, by personal example and discussion with searchers for knowledge.

There was in Johannesburg a vegetarian restaurant conducted by a German who believed in Kuhne's hydropathic treatment. I began visiting the restaurant myself and helped it by taking English friends there. But I saw that it could not last for any length of time as it was always in financial difficulties. I helped it as much as I thought it deserved, and spent some money on it, but it had ultimately to be closed down.

Most Theosophists are vegetarians more or less, and an enterprising lady belonging to the Society now came upon the scene with a vegetarian restaurant on a grand scale. She was fond of art, was extravagant and knew little of accounts. Her circle of friends was fairly large. She had started in a small way, but later she decided to extend the venture by taking large rooms, and she asked me for help. I knew nothing of her finances when she thus approached me, but I took it that her estimate must be fairly accurate. And I was in a position to accommodate her. My clients used to keep large sums as deposits with me. Having received the consent of one of these clients I lent about a thousand pounds from the amount to his credit. This client, was most largehearted and trusting. He had originally come to South Africa as an indentured labourer. He said: "Give away the money, if you like. I know nothing in those matters. I only know you." His name was Badari. He afterwards took a prominent part in Satyagraha, and suffered imprisonment as well. So I advanced the loan assuming that this consent was enough.

In two or three months' time I came to know that the amount would not be recovered. I could ill afford to sustain such a loss. There were many other purposes to which I could have applied this amount. The loan was never repaid. But how could trusting Badari be put to any loss. He had known me only. I made good the loss.

A client friend to whom I had spoken about this transaction had sweetly chid me for my folly.

"Bhai,"—I had not yet become "Mahatma" nor even "Bapu" (father); friends used to call me by the loving name of "Bhai" (brother)—said he, "this was not for you to do. We depend upon you in so many things. You are not going to get back this amount. I know you will never allow Badari to come to grief, for you will pay him out of your pocket, but if you go on helping your reformer friends by operating on your Natives' money, the

come a beggar. But you are our trustee, and you must know that if you become a beggar, all our public work will come to a stop."

The friend, I am thankful to say, is still alive. I have not yet come across, in South Africa or anywhere else, a purer man than he. I have known him to apologise to people and to cleanse himself, when, having happened to suspect them, he had found his suspicion to be unfounded.

And I saw that he had rightly warned me. For though I made good Badri's loss, I should not have been able to find another thousand pounds for any similar loss and should have been driven to incur debt,—a thing I have never done in my life and have always abhorred. I realised that even a man's reforming zeal ought not to make him exceed his limits. I also saw that in thus lending trust-money I had disobeyed the cardinal teaching of the Gita, viz., the duty of a man of equipoise to act without desire for the fruit. The error became for me a beaconlight of warning.

The sacrifice offered on the altar of vegetarianism was thus neither intentional, nor expected. It was a virtue of necessity.

THANKS

Mr. Hajee Ismail Coovadia and other members of the late Mr. Coovadia's family thank the many friends who have kindly sent messages of sympathy in their said bereavement.

Asiatics In The Northern Districts of Natal Act, 1927.

APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION

It is hereby notified for general information that under the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section three of the Asiatics in the Northern Districts of Natal Act No. 33 of 1927, the Minister of the Interior has prescribed that all Asiatics resident in the Northern Districts of Natal who are entitled to registration in terms of the said Act shall make application for such registration between the 1st day of February, 1928, and the 30th day of April, 1928. The Minister of the Interior has further prescribed that applications for registration shall be made to the officer in charge of any Police Station in the Northern Districts of Natal or to the Registrar of Asiatics, P. O. Box 244, Pretoria.

The prescribed form of application is obtainable from any Magistrate or at any Police Station in the Northern Districts.

FOR SALE

A General Dealer's business in 51 Main Street, Vereeniging with licence for cash. Stock in trade £1200. Business situated near the largest industrial works of Vereeniging. Apply to the proprietor Ismail Suleman at the above mentioned address.

Indian War Memorial Committee

A meeting of the above Committee will be held on Saturday next the 31st instant, at the Gandhi Library, 140 Queen Street, Durban, at 5-30 p. m. to make final arrangements for the erection of a monument to the memory of the members of the Indian Bearers Corps who made the supreme sacrifice in the great War.

All members and those desirous of becoming members of the Committee are cordially invited to attend.

L. GABRIEL,
N. SULLAPHEN,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

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