

Indian Opinion

No. 38—Vol. XXVII.

Friday, September 20th, 1929.

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

NOTES AND NEWS

THE following statistics regarding the Condonation Scheme as it stood on 28th August 1929 have been issued by the office of the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa:—

	T'vaal	Natal	Cape
CONDONATION PERMITS ISSUED. 521	590	335	
Awaiting replies to inquiries in India.	1	8	6
CONDONATION NOT GRANTED.			
Applicants which did not come within the scheme.	5	—	—
Left the Union	12	9	10
On Temporary Permits settling affairs.	1	2	—
Found unnecessary to apply.	11	3	19
Failed to submit evidence in support of application.	4	2	6
Total	555	614	376

* One has since died.

We are happy to announce that there is a general improvement in the condition of Sir Kurma Reddi, Agent of the Government of India. He is now in his convalescent stage and has been removed from the Sanitarium to Mr. R. K. Naidoo's residence at Umgeni where he will still require to be under medical attendance for about two weeks.

On Sunday September 22 the Rt. Hon. V. S. S. Sastri will be celebrating his 60th birthday. We know that in South Africa not only the whole of the Indian community but also the many Europeans who have had the privilege of knowing him will wish Mr. Sastri "many Happy Returns of the Day." Mr. Sastri is one of the bright stars of India and we sincerely wish that he may yet shine for many long years.

The following message has been sent by cable to the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. S. Sastri, by the South African Indian Congress:—

"On behalf of South African Indian Community Congress sends you heartiest Congratulations and best wishes on your 60th birthday."

We had a distinguished German visitor from Berlin during the week in the person of Mr. Helmuth von Glasenapp, Ph. D., Professor of Indian Philology in the University of Koenigsberg. Professor Glasenapp who is a scientist and Sanskrit Scholar is at present on a vacation tour. For six months the Professor was in India where he visited all the important towns. He visited the late Lala Lajpat Rai only a few months before his death and spoke highly of his "Unhappy India" in reply to Miss Mayo's "Mother India." The Professor also paid a visit to the Poet Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi. He arrived in Capetown last week and paid a hurried visit to Pretoria and Johannesburg and arrived in Durban on Tuesday morning. The

Professor was met by Mr. Manilal Gandhi and as his mission was to study Indian conditions he spent practically the whole time amongst Indians. He visited the M. K. Gandhi Library, the Indian Market and was motored round Durban. He was entertained to lunch and dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Sorabjee Rustomjee and to tea by Mr. Omar H. A. Jhaveri and met Advocate Christopher and Messrs V. S. C. Pather, P. R. Pather, A. I. Kajeo and B. M. Patel. On Wednesday the Professor visited the Phoenix Settlement where he had lunch and in the afternoon sailed for Lourenco Marques whence he will visit the east coast and reach Berlin in November for his lectures. Being a Sanskrit scholar the Professor was well versed in Indian philosophy and it was greatly regretted that owing to very short notice of his arrival and his very short stay it was practically impossible for him to address a meeting which would indeed have been very interesting.

AN UNHAPPY ENDING

THE chapter of the Ali brothers has after all come to an unhappy end.

All representations made to the Government direct and through the Agent of the Government of India since the matter came into the hands of the South African Indian Congress have failed. The Union Government has stood adamant and refused to remove the humiliating conditions imposed on the Ali brothers. We do not know what has led the Government to take this very unusual step. If it was the fear of Ali brothers owing to their past history we do not see what damage they could have done at least to South Africa. If Ali Brothers are considered to be licentious speakers by the Government are there not such speakers in this land from foreign countries and what more damage could Ali brothers have done than they have done?

If, on the other hand, it is sought to establish a principle of imposing such conditions upon the visit of all prominent men from India it is a hostile step indeed and in utter violation of the spirit of the Gentleman's Agreement arrived at as a result of the Round Table Conference at Capetown. In that case it will be a matter to be seriously

ઈન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન.

નોંધ અને સમાચાર



એલ્ગન્ટની ખીમારી

હાલ સરકારના એલ્ગન્ટ સર કુર્મા રેડી એ અઠવાડીયાં થયાં ખીમારી ભોગવી રહ્યા છે એ ખબરથી સર્વત્ર ખેદની લાગણી ફેલાઈ રહી છે. મયા અઠવાડીયાની આખરીએ તેમની તખીયતે કંઈક ચિંતાબ્જનક સ્વરૂપ પકડેલું જણાયું હતું અને સોમવારથી તેમને સેનીટોરીયમમાં લઈ જવામાં આવ્યા છે. જ્યાં આ લીટીએ લાગતી વખતે ખબર મળ્યા છે કે તેઓની તખીયત સુધારાપર આવતી જાય છે. સરખાતમાં એલ્ગન્ટને પેટમાં સખ્ત દુખાવો થતો હતો અને તે પછી સખ્ત તાવ મઠ્યો હતો જે હવે ધલ્લો નરમ પડ્યો છે. અમે અંતઃકરણથી ઉમેદ રાખીએ છીએ કે સર કુર્મા યોગ્ય દિવસમાં સાવ સાબ ચર્ષ કરી હરતા હરતા ચર્ષ જશે.

પોતાની નાદુરસ્ત તખીયતના કારણે સર કુર્માથી મયા અઠવાડીયામાં અગત્યના મેળાવડાઓમાં ભાગ લઈ શકાયો નહોતો અને આજસુધીમાં ક્યોલા સમળા વાચકોએ હાથ ધરતને માટે કેન્સલ કરવામાં આવ્યા છે.

મી. આર. કે. કેપીટન પર લાતકી હુમલો

મી. આર. કે. કેપીટન જેઓ એ સ્ટ્રીટમાં આવેલી બાલકની ટી રૂમના માલિક અને નાટક ઇન્ડિઅન કોંગ્રેસના ઉત્સાહી કાર્યકર્તા છે તેમની ઉપર મયાના આમલા યુધવારે રાતે રસ્તે જતાં ધાતકી હુમલો થયો હતો જેના મારથી તેઓ હલુ ખીજાને પડેલા છે. અમે મી. કેપીટનના કુટુંબીજનો પ્રત્યે દિલસોજી ધરાવીએ છીએ અને તેમને જલદી આરામ થઈ જાય તેવું ઇચ્છીએ છીએ.

નેશનાલીસ્ટોની કોંગ્રેસ

અક્ટોબર તા. ૨ જીએ પ્રોટેસ્ટાંટો મળનારી નેશનાલીસ્ટોની કોંગ્રેસમાં અમાને માટે સુચનાયેલી બાબતોમાં નીચેની બાબતોનો સમાવેશ થાય છે:—

- (૧) જે પ્રાંતમાંથી હાલિએ રીપ્રેઝેન્ટ થતા હોય તેનો ખરચ તે તે પ્રાંતને ઉઠાવવો;
- (૨) જાહેર રસ્તાઓના સમારકામમાં ગૌરા મજુરોજી રાખવા;
- (૩) રંગીન વર્ણના લોકોને મોટરો કારવાને ગ્રાહવરના લાયકોએ નહિ આપવાં.

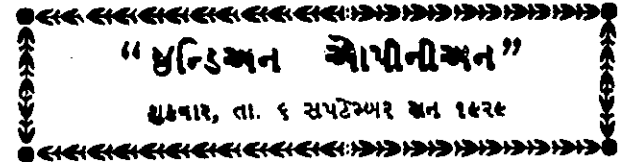
ઇસ્ટ આફ્રિકાનો સવાલ

ઇસ્ટ આફ્રિકાથી હાલ ગયેલાં ડેપ્યુટેશનને આવકાર આપવા સુબધમાં મળેલી મીટીંગમાં સુબધ કોરપોરેશનના પ્રમુખ મી. મેયરે જણાવ્યું હતું કે ઇસ્ટ આફ્રિકામાં હાલિએ તરમની વર્તણૂકમાં ખીટીક સામાજીક હાલિએ દરજ્જાની ખરી કસોટી રહેલી છે. ડેપ્યુટેશનના લીડર મી. પંડ્યાએ જણાવ્યું

હતું કે હાલિએ કોમવાર મતાધિકારની વરિદ્ધ છે કેમકે તેથી તેઓને ઉતરતા દરજ્જાનું નામરીકત્વ મળે છે. તેમણે હાલિ-સ્તાનની સરકાર અને પ્રબળે ઇસ્ટ આફ્રિકાના હાલિએને માટે અન્ય સંસ્થાનિઓની સમાન દરજ્જાને માટે મક્કમ રહેવા જણાવ્યું હતું.

હાલિ સરકારની જોડુકમી

હાલિસ્તાનમાં ખીટક કેસના કેટલાક પકડાયેલા આસામીઓ જેલમાં જુખમરો વેઠી રહ્યા છે અને કોર્ટમાં હાજર થઈ શકે તેવી સ્થિતિમાં નથી તેથી હવે સરકાર એવો કાપદો લાવવાના પગલાં લઈ રહી છે કે માણસની ગેરહાજરીમાં કોર્ટથી તેની સામે કામ ચલાવી શકાય.



જેઓ કશિષુ આફ્રિકાના સલામદને વિશે કંઈ પણ જાણે છે તેઓ ડોક કુટુંબથી તો અજાણ્યા મરહુમ મીસીસ ડોક નજ હોઈ શકે, કેમકે એ કુટુંબે એ મદાન ભડતમાં નહોતો સુનો ભાગ ભજવેલો નથી. એવા યોગ્ય-પુરાધીયનો હશે કે જેમણે એ મદાન ભડત વખતે હાલિ સવાલ તરફ ડોક કુટુંબના જેટલી વ્યવહાર દિલસોજી બતાવેલી હશે. એ કુટુંબનું ઇસાઈ ધર્મને શોભાવનારું સદથી પહેલું અતિ માયાળુ કાર્ય મદાનમાં ગાંધીજીને પોતાના જાતીભાઈઓ તરફથી ક્યોલા ધાતકી હુમલા પછી રસ્તામાંથી પોતાને ઘેર લઈ જવાનું અને એક હાલિના ધરમાં પશુ મળવો દુર્લભ હોય તેવા પ્રેમ અને આદરથી તેમની સારવાર કરવાનું અને સંભાળ લેવાનું હતું. એ સખી અને ઇચ્છુના ભકત કુટુંબે એ વેળાએ મદાનમાં ગાંધીજીની ખબર કાઢવાને પોતાના ધરની ઉપર ફરોડો પાડી રહેલા ટાળાખંધ હાલિએને જે પ્રેમ ભાવથી આવકાર આપ્યો હતો અને સ્વાગત કર્યું હતું તેથી સમસ્ત હાલિ કોમનો તેણે પૂર્ણ ભાવ સંપાદન કરી લીધો હતો. રેવરન્ડ જે. જે. ડોકે હાલિ કોમની ભડતમાં માત્ર દિલસોજી જ બતાવી નહિ હતી પરંતુ જ્યારે આજેવાને સરકારે જેલમાં મોકી દીધા બારે 'ઈન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન' ના તંત્રીપદની ગંભીર જવાબદારી પોતે લઇને ભડતની સરદારી પશુ કરી હતી. સાર બાદ ભડતના અંતકાળમાં જ્યારે રેવરન્ડ ડોકના કશ્ચાજનક સંજોગોમાં ક્યોલાં અવસાનના શોકબનક ખબર આગ્યા સારે સમસ્ત હાલિ કોમમાં અમીની ફેલાઈ ગઈ હતી આજે હવે મરહુમ

This protracted, and the first long illness in my life thus afforded me a unique opportunity to examine my principles and to test them. One night I gave myself up to despair. I felt that I was at death's door. I sent word to Anasuyaben. She ran down to the Ashram. Vallabhbhai came up with Dr. Kanuga who felt my pulse and said, "Your pulse is quite good. I see absolutely no danger. This is a nervous break-down due to extreme weakness." But I was far from being reassured. I passed the night without sleep.

The morning broke without death coming. But I could not get rid of the feeling that the end was near and so I began to devote all my waking hours to listening to the Gita being read to me by the inmates of the Ashram. I was incapable of reading. I was hardly inclined to talk. The slightest talk ment a strain on the brain. All interest in living had ceased, as I have never liked to live for the sake of living. It was such agony to live thus helplessly on, doing nothing, receiving the service of friends and co-workers and watching the body slowly wearing away.

Whilst I lay thus ever expectant of death, Dr. Talwalkar came one day with a strange creature. He is a Maharashtri. He is not known to fame, but the moment I saw him I found that he was a crank like myself. He had come to try his treatment on me. He had almost finished his course of studies in the Grant Medical College without taking the degree. Later, I came to know that he was a member of the Brahmo Samaj. Sjt. Kelkar, for that is his name, is a man of an independent and obstinate temperament. He swears by the ice treatment which he wanted to try on me. We gave him the name of 'Ice Doctor.' He is quite confident that he has discovered certain things which have escaped qualified doctors. It is a pity both for him and me that he has not been able to infect me with his faith in his system. I believe in his system up to a certain point, but I am afraid he has been hasty in arriving at certain conclusions.

But whatever may be the merits of his discoveries, I allowed him to experiment on my body. I did not mind external treatment. The treatment consisted in the application of ice all over the body. Whilst I am unable to endorse the effect, he claims, his treatment had on me, it certainly infused in me a new hope and a new energy, and the mind naturally reacted on the body. I began to have an appetite and to have a gentle walk for five to ten minutes. He now suggested a reform in my diet. Said he: "I assure you that you will have more energy, and regain your strength quicker if you take raw eggs. Eggs are as harmless as milk. They certainly cannot come under the category of meat. And do you know that all eggs are not fertilised? There are sterilised eggs on the market." I was not, however, prepared to take even the sterilised eggs. But the improvement was enough to interest me in public activities.

Obituary

Victor Rowley

On Wednesday, 28th August, 1929, there passed away a very prominent figure in the district of Umgeni, in the person of the late Victor Rowley, a pensioner, formerly Headmaster of the Umgeni Government Indian School.

He was born at Ros Belle, Mauritius and was educated at the Royal College of that country. He received his training as a teacher at the School at Curipepe.

He first arrived in this Province in July, 1880, and was engaged as a clerk in the Natal Government Railways and remained in that position up till 1885.

After touring various parts of Natal he was appointed as the Headmaster of the Ottawa Mission School in 1885 and was one of the pioneer teachers. This school was then under Rev. Scott, Superintendent of the Indian Mission. In 1888 he received an appointment as the Headmaster of the Umgeni Immigration Board School, which was then known by that name. This school was subsequently styled as the Umgeni Government Indian School. He remained in the capacity of Headmaster until his retirement in the year 1916, after a service of 27 years

and received a splendid testimony from the Department of Education of this Province. He was responsible for the selection of the site on which the present school is erected. He was 70 years of age at the time of his death, of which 40 years was spent in the village of Umgeni. He had had extensive travelling. He visited Bombay, London, France and America.

During the last influenza epidemic, he was the chairman of the local committee, granting relief to the sufferers.

His favourite pastime was riding and shooting. He was unassuming in character and was an ideal teacher, taking an abiding interest in the pupils. He was a well-known figure all over the Province. The very large funeral bore testimony of the respect and esteem in which he was held. He leaves a widow, two sons, a daughter and a number of grand-children. He was interred in the Wesleyan Cemetery, West Street. Prior to the burial, a service was held at the Lorne Street Church, officiated by Rev. J. Metcalf. The children of the Umgeni Government Indian School paid their last tribute by following the cortege in procession up to the Connaught Bridge.

A very large number of floral tributes were received including the following:—

His loving wife Hannah, sons Israel and Jane, Alpheus and Flo, Daughter Theodora and Ralph, Grandchildren Doreen, Cecil, Basil, Theophilus, Noel; Mr. and Mrs. Smerdoe, Mr. and Mrs. K. Paul (Maritzburg), Mr. Lutchman Singh (Umhlali), Mrs. S. Godfrey and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Frank and family, Hoover family, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Naicker, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Goodwin, Old Boys and Girls (pupils of the deceased) Umgeni Government Indian School, Headmaster, Staff and pupils Umgeni Government Indian School, Natal Indian Teachers' Society, Headmaster, staff and pupils, Mitchel Crescent Government Indian School, Headmaster and staff Depot Road Government Indian School, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Marwick, Mr. and Mr. J. S. Joshua, Mr. and Mrs. M. Singh, Mr. and Mrs. W. Choonoo, Mr. and Mrs. J. Singh, Thatia Bros, Mr. and Mrs. Satyanathan; Mr. and Mrs. Mahomed Hoosein, Mr. and Mrs. Maduraimuthu Peter, Mr. and Mrs. R. David; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Naidoo (Springfield), Mr. and Mrs. E. Ferdinand, Mr. and Mrs. K. K. Pillay, Mr. and Mrs. K. P. Peter, Mr. and Mrs. Moodaliyar, Mr. and Mrs. Soobiah Moodaliyar, Mr. and Mrs. McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. B. Naidoo, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Naidoo, Mr. and Mrs. McKay, I. S. Khan Bros., Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Padayachy, Mr. and Mrs. V. Vandyar, Mr. and Mrs. Choonoo, Mr. Ebrahim Hassim, Mr. and Mrs. S. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. R. Singh, Messrs. Beekari Bros., Messrs. R. Soorjoo Bros., Mr. Beheman, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Singh, Mr. Ismail.

Union Thrift Society (Pty) Ltd.

The Union Thrift Society (Pty.), Ltd., of 41-44 Sauer's Buildings, reports having now 900 subscribers whilst about the same number of proposals from intending subscribers have been declined. This result is phenomenal in view of the fact that this Society was only established 3 months ago and that it does not employ any canvassers but is entirely dependent for results upon regular and consistent newspaper advertising by way of "small ads." Such achievement is a great tribute to newspaper advertising and abundantly demonstrates that when an advertiser has anything good to sell the newspaper is his best salesman.

The Society aims at the encouragement of THRIFT which unfortunately is not sufficiently appreciated and valued in this country. A subscriber pays 18/- quarterly for 13 years 10 2/3rd months and at the end of the 15th year or 1 year 1-1/3rd months after he has paid his final subscription receives back £50, plus interest at 5% per annum.

Subscribers, on their sole personal security, are entitled to borrow reasonable amounts from the Society which grants loans on the 15th of each month at 7½% per annum calculated on the reducible balance and repayable in 25 equal monthly instalments. A subscriber who receives one of these monthly loans then ceases to subscribe and the total subscriptions paid in by him are credited to the repayment of the loan and he only repays the balance.

A well organised scheme in the shape of a Guarantee Fund exists for the protection of subscribers.

The Directors of the Society are Messrs. J. P. Gous, B.A., LL.B., Robert Todd, J. H. A. Mathews and J. S. Graham Cross with L. Luyt and P. J. Rousseau as Managing Director and Secretary respectively.

to him. The reader will join me in wishing him many more years of life upon this tiny globe.

To come to the subject-matter of my correspondent's letter, I must confess that he does not convince me. There would be no quarrel with him or the English administrators if they were real trustees. Mr. Pennington's honesty is beyond question. But surely he is labouring under self-deception. Some of the highest men in the British cabinet have frankly repudiated the doctrine of trust and enunciated for our benefit and the knowledge of the world the doctrine of the sword. 'By the sword we have seized India, by the sword we propose to keep it.' The sword here means obviously gunpowder and all the tricks of diplomacy that accompany that substance. It was therefore the naked truth which was uttered when the doctrine of the sword was enunciated.

Nor need Mr. Pennington and those who think with him be reminded that a trust is always burden, a responsibility. But the British people have used their possession of India predominantly if not exclusively for their benefit. In their own words, they have exploited the country and its people. In the late Lord Salisbury's words they have bled India. Surely when a trustee discharges his trust, the ward feels its good effect and grows under its protection. But India's statesmen from Gokhale downward have testified that our growth has been stunted.

Pax Britannica is an overworked horse out of which no work is to be had now. Nobody is deceived by it. What we want is Pax Indica. And if we have to wade through a sea of blood before we reach it, the sooner we can do so, the better. We do not want a superimposed pestilential peace that smothers us, we want an inward oxidising peace that will make us healthy and strong.

Mr. Pennington reminds us of the mandates, that euphemism for usurpation for the purpose of exploitation. Let him ask the mandated nations how much they appreciate the mandates. Hypocrisy and camouflage are among the curses of modern times. But sweet words butter no parsnips. They have ceased to deceive the people concerned. That well-intentioned people can still be hoodwinked into believing in worn out beliefs and shibboleths is a great pity. Their usefulness for service is curtailed by unfortunate self-deceptions under which estimable men like Mr. Pennington labour.

The Story of My Experiments With Truth

[BY M. K. GANDHI]

Part V. Chapter XXVIII.

NEAR DEATH'S DOOR

I nearly ruined my constitution during the recruiting campaign. In those days my food principally consisted of groundnut butter and lemons. I knew that the butter could be easily over-eaten to the detriment of one's health and yet I allowed myself to over-eat it. This gave me a slight attack of dysentery. I did not take serious notice of this and went that evening to the Ashram as was my wont every now and then. I scarcely took any medicine in those days. I thought I should get well if I skipped a meal and indeed I felt fairly free from trouble as I omitted the morning meal next day. I however knew that to be entirely free I must prolong my fast, and if I must eat anything at all, I should have nothing but fruit juices.

There was some festival that day, and although I had told Kasturbai that I should have nothing for my midday meal, she tempted me and I succumbed. As I was under a vow of taking no milk or milk products, she

had specially prepared for me a sweet wheaten porridge with oil added to it instead of *ghes*. She had reserved too a bowlful of *mung* for me. I was fond of these things and I readily took them hoping that without coming to grief I should eat just enough to please Kasturbai and to satisfy my palate. But the devil had been only waiting for an opportunity. Instead of eating very little, I had my fill of the meal. This was enough invitation to the angel of death. Within an hour, the dysentery appeared in acute form.

The same evening I had to go back to Nadiad. I walked with very great difficulty to the Sabarmati station, a distance of only ten furlongs. Sjt. Vallabhbhai who joined me at Ahmedabad saw that I was unwell but I did not allow him to guess how unbearable the pain was.

We reached Nadiad at about ten o'clock. The Hindu Anathashram, where we had our head-quarters, was only half a mile from the station; but it was as good as ten for me. I somehow managed to reach the quarters, but the griping pain had been on the increase. Instead of using the usual latrine which was a long way off, I asked for a commode to be placed in the adjoining room. I was ashamed to have to ask for this, but there was no escape. Sjt. Phulchand immediately procured a commode. All the friends surrounded me deeply concerned. They were all love attention, but they could not relieve my pain. And my obstinacy added to their helplessness. I refused all medical aid. I would take no medicine, but preferred to suffer the penalty for my folly. So they looked on in helpless dismay. I must have had thirty to forty motions in twenty four hours. I fasted not taking even fruit juices in the beginning. The appetite had all gone. I had thought all along that I had an iron frame but found that body had now become a lump of clay. It had lost all power of resistance. Dr. Kannga came and pleaded with me to take medicine. I declined. He offered to give me an injection. I declined that too. My ignorance about injections was in those days quite ridiculous. I believed that an injection must be some kind of serum. Later, I discovered that the injection that the doctor suggested was a vegetable substance, but the discovery was too late to be of use. The motions still continued leaving me completely exhausted. The exhaustion brought on a delirious fever. The friends got more nervous and called in more doctors. But what could they do with a patient who would not listen to them.

Sheth Ambalal with his good wife came down to Nadiad, conferred with my co-workers and removed me with the greatest care to his Mirzapur bungalow in Ahmedabad. It was impossible for any one to receive more loving and selfless service than I had the privilege of having during this illness. But a sort of low fever persisted wearing away my body from day to day. I felt that the illness was bound to be prolonged and possibly fatal. Surrounded as I was with all the love and attention that could be showered on me under Sheth Ambalal's roof, I began to get restless and urged him to remove me to the Ashram. He had to yield to my importunity.

Whilst I was thus tossing on the bed of pain in the Ashram, Sjt. Vallabhbhai brought the news that Germany had been completely defeated, and that the Commissioner had sent word that recruiting was no longer necessary. The news that I had no more to worry myself about recruiting came as a great relief.

I had now been trying hydropathy which gave some relief, but it was a hard job to build up the body. The many medical advisers overwhelmed me with advice, but I could not persuade myself to take anything. Two or three suggested meat broth as a way out of the milk vow and cited authorities from Ayurveda in support of their advice. One of them strongly recommended eggs. But for all of them I had but one answer—no.

For me the question of diet was not one to be determined on the authority of the Shastras. It was interwoven with my course of life which is guided by principles no longer depending upon outside authority. I had no desire to live at the cost of them. How could I relinquish a principle in respect of myself when I had enforced it relentlessly in respect of my wife, children and friends?

Mr. Ismail Gora Explains

In the course of a letter addressed to the *Natal Mercury* Mr. Ismail Gora, president of the Anjuman Islam says:—

"From recent telegrams published in your newspaper concerning the application of the Ali Brothers to visit the Union, and the statement that the 'South African Moslem Congress' will be held in Lourezo Marques in the event of Shaukat Ali refusing to enter the Union under the conditions laid down by the Department of the Interior, may I be allowed to say that there is no such organisation as the 'South African Moslem Congress.'

"The South African Indian Congress is an official body which has been recognised by the Governments of the Union of South Africa and of India and by the late Agent of the Government of India, Mr. Sastri, and by the present Agent, Sir Kurma Reddi, and all matters of importance concerning Indians upon which representations have to be made to the authorities are considered and submitted by the South African Indian Congress.

"The Indians in South Africa have every confidence in the Government of the Union of South Africa and in the Agent of the Government of India in their dealings with the official representations of the Indian community through the South African Indian Congress, and you can be well assured that in view of the excellent work initiated by Mr. Sastri, and which is being continued by Sir Kurma, no action will be taken by the South African Indian Congress which will in any way harm that work or disturb the very excellent relationships which exist between the Indian community and the Government of the Union of South Africa.

"While we regret that the Government of the Union of South Africa has not seen its way clear to grant to the Ali Brothers the courtesy of a temporary visit to the Union untrammelled by conditions, yet, at the same time, we leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Government of the Union, in co-operation with the Agent of the Government of India, Sir Kurma Reddi."

A Nonagenarian's Letter To Mr. Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi publishes the following interesting letter received by him in *Young India*:—

Dear Mr. Gandhi,—I'm afraid we shall never quite agree on what is the best way of securing peace in India, but there is one remark in your essay on a 'complex problem' with which I do agree most cordially and that is where you speak of the difficulty even you find in expressing your fundamental sentiments. That is exactly my experience of language. It is so difficult to say anything that is not misunderstood. I am therefore inclined to confine myself to saying where I differ from some of your statements.

Instead of 'exploited' in one passage, I should say 'wonderfully developed,' and I would cite your eminent countryman, Sir T. Madhava Rao as a witness (Cf. p. 11, *Truths about India* already referred to).

You scorn my idea that we British are 'trustees' for India as a whole, but you don't say whether you could form a government to 'carry on' as a self-governing Colony like Canada or even South Africa; and for my part I cannot see any chance of your being able to keep the peace internally, much less defend yourselves against external attack, without a strong backing of some great power.

This idea of trusteeship is the fundamental basis of the League of Nations with its system of 'mandates,' and as far as I can see, the League of Nations offers us the only chance of international peace. It is not till the nations of the world can trust each other that we can get rid of war; and even if all the nations learn to feel secure from external attack they all still need a police force to control the criminal classes if any.

We succeeded in putting down Thuggee, but we haven't got rid of dacoits yet, though travelling is certainly safer than it used to be; and with a steady well-organised government and good-will with honesty—co-operation, not 'non-co-operation' which is only rebellion under another name—we might easily reduce crime to manageable proportions.

I like your idea of a 'gentlemanly' understanding with Great Britain very much—I only wish I could see more prospect of it on either side just now. I have never met any intelligent Englishman who could say that any English government was perfect, but you do not often give it credit for being tolerably honest according to its lights, and as you dub it 'satanic,' there is not much chance of a 'gentlemanly' settlement, unless you consider Satan a much maligned potentate and sympathise with his 'sorrows' as Marie Corelli did, or like the Scotch minister who finished by praying for 'the puir deil.'

I have just seen the following sentence in the *Hibbert Journal* for April, page 451, "The League of Nations is a Society of States which, without surrender of their autonomies, purpose to exercise their independence for the common good."

Couldn't you make a 'United States of India' on those lines? Even then you must have a supreme government with power to keep the peace and defend the country until the millenium we all look forward to eventually sets in.

I am inclined to agree with you that the desire for filthy lucre by means of trade, competition instead of co-operation, is one of the chief causes of war.

Lastly, I should like to add, with all respect to a man with much greater knowledge of law than I can pretend to, that it is the Hindu Law of inheritance that is primarily responsible for the 'fragmentation of holdings' we all deplore. It is not at all the so-called ignorance of the ryot; for purely agricultural land in the world produces more (thanks to the perfect irrigation) than the Tantraparu Valley in Tinnevely where I spent 9 (on the whole) very happy years. Yet in 1820 that land had little value owing to the disturbed state of the country, and 18 years ago, when I saw it again, some of it was selling for 3,000 rupees an acre and paying 6 or 7% at that price, thanks to Pax Britannica? It is only you Hindus who can alter the Hindu Law, if it wants altering. It cannot be altered by force as Mr. Minnay seems to suggest in his little book *Shiva or the Future of India*.

Yours very sincerely,

J. B. PENNINGTON.

P. S. private: You are quite at liberty to publish this, if you like. I can hardly hope to write again having been born in 1839.

'British Trustees'

Mahatma Gandhi replies to the above as follows under the above heading:—

It is a real pleasure to give elsewhere Mr. Pennington's letter. Mr. Pennington is now a nonagenarian but his faith in himself and the nation he represents is as green as ever. I wish that we could have the same faith in ourselves and the nation we are humbly striving to represent. Mr. Pennington's postscript is marked 'private' but there need be no privacy about it. I have printed it as it 'does credit

M. K. Gandhi Library And Parsee Rustomjee Hall

Eighth Anniversary

The eighth anniversary of the above institution was celebrated on Sunday, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m. Mr. Omar Hajee Amod Jhaveri presided. There was a large gathering. Among those present included the Mayor (the Rev. A. Lamont), Mr. Doull, (Secretary of the Jerbai and Parsee Rustomjee Trusts), Mr. A. H. West and many prominent Indian merchants.

The chairman in his opening remarks said that the Parsee community on that day were also celebrating their new year and he wished them all happiness and prosperity.

The secretary, Mr. B. M. Patel, then read the minutes of the previous annual meeting which were duly adopted.

Annual Report

The secretary then submitted the eighth annual report of the Library and Hall Committee for the year ending 31st August 1929 which contained the following:—

The attendance of the public at the Library during the year was 58105 which showed a decrease of 873 on that of the previous year.

Several distinguished persons visited the Library during the year among whom were representatives of the Carnegie Trust of America, and Sir Thomas Holland, President of the British Association of Scientists.

There are 5032 books in the Library which include 2486 English, 1392 Gujarati, 380 Tamil, 27 Telugu, 538 Hindi and 209 Urdu.

Among the 152 periodicals and newspapers (including dailies, weeklies and monthlies) are 79 English, 43 Gujarati, 17 Hindi, 12 Tamil and 1 Telugu. These include 23 for the special use of students and children.

A special table has been set aside with papers and periodicals that would interest teachers.

During the year 6121 books were issued for reading in the Library which showed a decrease of 2401 on those issued during the previous year. These included English, Gujarati, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Arabic and Hindi.

A sum of £405-18-3 was spent during the year for the upkeep of the Library which was provided by the Bai Jerbai Rustomjee Trust.

Eighteen Committee meetings were held during the year.

The Hon. Secretary Mr. B. M. Patel went to India in January and returned in July last during which period Mr. Shapurjee Jivanjee ably carried out the duties of the Secretary.

It was decided during the year that nine prizes be offered to students of the various schools in and around Durban for highest attendance and good conduct at the Library from 1st December 1928 to 15th August 1929. These prizes were won by students of three schools only, viz: five from Carlisle Street School, three from Marine College and one from St. Anthony's School.

The thanks of the Committee are expressed in the report to the proprietors of papers in India and South Africa who have supplied the Library with free copies of their papers.

The Parsee Rustomjee Hall was used by public bodies on 108 occasions during the year for meetings, conferences, lectures and receptions.

Prizes To Students

After the Secretary's report interesting books were presented by the Mayor to the following prize winners:—

1st J. Gabriel, 2nd K. G. Bhatt, 3rd Bhagoo Ramjee, 4th M. Gabriel, 5th Obhagan Khushal, 6th N. V. Soni, 7th S. G. Pather, 8th V. K. Naidoo, 9th M. Joseph.

The Mayor in the course of his remarks paid a high tribute to the late Parsee Rustomjee for presenting the community with such a magnificent and useful institution and wished the institution every success. He referred to the work of Mr. Sastri for the uplift of the community and of his successor Sir Kurma Reddi who he deeply regretted was very ill but wished him speedy recovery.

Advocate A. Christopher paid a high tribute to the progress of the Library but regretted that nothing was done to make the Library a lending library.

Pandit Bhawani Dayal spoke in eulogistic terms of the donor of the Library and the usefulness of that institution and supported the previous speaker's remark that books should be lent out.

Among the other speakers were Messrs. P. R. Pather, M. B. Naik, Rooknoodeen, A. H. Kazee, Ismail Gora and others.

Mr. William Doull as Secretary of the Trust explained that it was not in the hands of the Trust to make the library a lending library but there was a Committee composed of the public which conducted the work of the library and should that Committee deem it advisable to make it a lending library and should it report likewise to the Trust the latter would give it its favourable consideration.

Mr. A. H. West as one of the Trustees as well as vice-chairman of the Library Committee explained the difficulties in making the library a lending library. The Trust, he said, had many other responsibilities besides conducting the library and the library was not yet a complete reference library. The upkeep of it cost at present a little over £400 but if it were made into a lending library it would cost more than even double that amount and besides there would be the risk of losing the most valuable books. The Committee could not therefore see its way just as yet to taking up this additional burden.

Bouquets were presented by the chairman to Mr. Doull in appreciation of his valuable services as Secretary to the Trusts and to Mr. Patel for his selfless work in the interests of the library and a bouquet was also presented to the Mayor.

The function terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

Restrictions On Ali Brothers

A meeting of the South African Indian Congress Executive was held during the week-end in Durban. Mr. Albert Christopher presided, and the following were present:—Messrs. S. R. Naidoo, A. I. Kajee, M. A. Motala, S. Rustomjee (Natal); E. M. Mall, P. K. Desai, S. B. Medh (Transvaal); M. D. Barmannia (Cape). The following resolution was adopted: "The South African Indian Congress Executive, as representing the Indian community of South Africa, deeply deplores the humiliating conditions imposed by the Union Government upon the visit of the Ali Brothers to the Union of South Africa and hereby requests the Agent of the Government of India, Sir Kurma Reddi, to take all necessary steps for the removal of all conditions."

Maulana Shaukat Ali's Plans

Maulana Shaukat Ali has received intimation that Sir Kurma Reddi, the Indian Government Agent in the Union, has been requested by his Government to open negotiations with the Union Government for authority to allow the Ali Brothers to tour the Union for eight weeks unrestrictedly. If this is granted, Maulana Shaukat Ali says he will not wait for his brother, and if not granted he will approach the Mozambique Government for permission to hold a conference here of Islam delegates from the Union.

Indian Child Welfare Society

Second Annual Meeting

Europeans' Great Interest

The Indian Child Welfare Society, which was founded in Durban two years ago by Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, India's first Agent-General in the Union, and a band of Indian ladies and gentlemen well known in local social circles, held its second annual meeting in the Parsee Rustomjee Hall last Saturday evening, with its president, Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee, in the chair.

Among those present were the Mayor and Mayor-ess, Councillor and Mrs. A. Lamont, the Deputy-Mayor, Mr. A. L. Clark, Mrs. G. Christopher (secretary), Mrs. W. Simon, B.A., (ex-secretary), Mrs. J. Lawrence and P. R. Pather (joint treasurers), Mrs. S. Moodley, Advocate A. Christopher, Mr. A. I. Kajee, Mr. Lawrence, the Rev. Henry Cotton, Councillor Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Otto Siedle, Miss McKenzie, Mr. B. M. Patel, Mr. Ismail Gora. Mr. and Mrs. E. Thomas, Mr. Meghraj, Mr. T. M. Naicker, and many others interested in the activities of the Society.

In opening the proceedings Mr. Rustomjee made brief reference to Sir Kurma Reddi's sudden indisposition, which he said made it impossible for him to be present. Mr. Rustomjee then moved a resolution recording the Indian community's anxiety at the Agent-General's illness, and wishing him a speedy recovery. The resolution was seconded by his Worship the Mayor and carried all standing.

Proceeding, the chairman said that ever since the inauguration of the Society two years ago it has been doing admirable work, and the Indian people owed a debt of gratitude to its distinguished founder, Mr. Sastri.

After paying a tribute to all the workers, the Chairman eulogised the excellent work accomplished by Mrs. Simon, the Society's first secretary, who was about to sail for India with her husband. In conclusion he thanked the Mayor and Mayoress and other European friends who had taken a lively interest in the work of the Society.

A Successful Year's Work

Mrs. G. Christopher, who succeeds Mrs. Simon as the Society's secretary, presented her report which revealed a successful year's work. She also announced that the Society was fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. Fernandez, the first Indian lady to qualify as a midwife.

Subsequently Mrs. Lawrence submitted her financial report.

The Mayor, in moving the adoption of the reports, congratulated the Society upon the steady progress that was being made. Referring to the founder's work in the Union, he said that there was a time when there was a dead wall of aloofness and indifference, but Mr. Sastri's reasonable arguments in espousing the Indian cause in South Africa had brought about a miraculous change of attitude on the part of the European community.

Mr. A. I. Kajee in seconding the proposal for the adoption of the report dwelt on the usefulness of the institution and while thanking the Town Council for the grant of £20 which was too small a sum, said that we should depend more on our own strength and not rely on help coming from outside. He paid a tribute to the work of the past secretary Mrs. Simon and eulogised the ability of the present secretary Mrs. G. Christopher.

Mrs. Moodley presented a purse of gold and a silver ink stand suitably engraved to Mrs. Simon as a token of the Society's appreciation of

her work as secretary. Mrs. Moodley said that Mrs. Simon's departure for India was a distinct loss to the Indian community of Durban.

Mrs. Simon in replying thanked the Society for the presentation made to her and wished that the Society would grow in time to come into an important institution in the life of the Indian community. She said she would be going to Bangalore where Mr. Sastri was and would inform him of the progress of the institution founded by him.

Councillor Mrs. Benson, who is closely associated with child welfare work among Europeans, declared that children needed the tender care and love of everybody interested in the progress of humanity.

Referring to the remarks regarding the Town Council's grant of £20 to the Society, she said that that amount was rather small, but the Europeans had also experienced the same difficulty. The European Child Welfare Society also had a small beginning, but it had expanded its activities. She urged the Society to persevere, and congratulated it upon its good fortune in securing the services of a fully qualified midwife.

Miss McKenzie, of the National Council of Child Welfare of South Africa, spoke eloquently of Mrs. Simon's excellent work.

Mrs. Otto Siedle said that during her term of office as a Town Councillor she always did her best for the Indians, and would continue to do so.

Mr. A. Christopher spoke with a feeling of gratitude of the very kindly interest shown by the European friends in this work of Indians and said that when one saw that harmony existing between the two communities it indeed made things more hopeful and life worth living.

Society's Report

The annual report of the Society for the year ending 31st July, 1929 recorded some 857 cases mostly of minor ailments being attended among which were several distressing cases.

"Miss Standing who is our part time Health Visitor loaned to us by the Durban Corporation," the report says, "is in attendance at our centre (137 Victoria Street) every morning from 8-30 a.m. till 10 a.m. and is doing very good work for our people and is really a live wire in our work. We are sure with her help we can become more and more useful. She is welcome wherever she goes and is our Health Visitor."

"Our grateful thanks are due to the Durban Corporation who gave us a grant of £20, and also for the services of a part time Health Visitor."

"We are affiliated to the Durban Child Welfare Society and have representation on it. We are glad of it and the help we shall get from it."

European Helpers

"Miss McKenzie, of the National Council of Child Welfare of South Africa is keenly interested in our work and is ever willing and ready to help us not only with her advice and help but attends our meetings as a guide, friend, and fellow worker in the same cause."

"Dr. McNeill, the officer-in-charge of the Child Welfare Department of the Durban Corporation is also interested in our work."

"Dr. Mildred Clark has been of help to us in our work."

"Dr. Cawston has been in attendance at our centre on cases requiring medical advice and help."

The report expresses the thanks of all friends who have helped the Society during the past year. Among these in addition to the above European friends special reference has been made to Mr. Sastri, Mr. Tyson, Mr. Rao and Sir Kurma for his practical support and also of the services of the ex-Secretary Mrs. Simon.

The financial statement submitted by Mrs. Lawrence showed a balance on hand of £103-18-3.

REWARD OF SELF-HELP

THE second annual meeting of the Indian Child Welfare Society held in the Parsee Rustomjee Hall last Saturday night was a function unique in the history of Indians in South Africa. Any stranger that would have attended the function would have felt at once that there was no such thing as an Indian question in South Africa. Such was the sympathy and friendly feeling shown by the Europeans present to the Indian community. The tone of the speeches made by the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor, to whom the fact of Indian women being capable of taking active part in public life came as a pleasant surprise and was full of admiration for it, Councillor Mrs. Benson, ex-Councillor Mrs. Otto Siedle, Miss McKenzie of the National Council of Child Welfare of South Africa was eloquent of an honest desire to help. Amidst the dark and gloomy clouds, devoid of all hope, under which Indians are accustomed to live, that was an occasion that indeed brought a ray of hope and very naturally inspired Advocate Christopher, openly and many others inwardly, to give expression to the feeling that life, after all, *was* worth living. It gave the impression that Europeans were not quite so heartless as they sometimes appear to be. It also proved that when an earnest step towards self-help is taken outside sympathy and help comes of its own accord. "God helps those who help themselves" is true in every sense. Child welfare is the very first step towards the progress of humanity and the community owes a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Sastri who has opened our eyes to the importance of such an institution. If there is lack of interest on the part of the community in this movement it only proves that we do not realise its significance. The kind sympathy and help of the European friends should, however, remove any apathy that may be existing in us and encourage us to take a much livelier interest in this humanitarian work.

We may point out here how very grateful we are to our European friends for their kind interest in this branch of the activities of the Indian community and we would like

to impress upon them that they will not find Indians backward in acknowledging and willing to repay even the smallest act of generosity shown to them by the ruling race what in this or in any other connection.

Upon our own countrymen we would urge that the rule that applies to the Child Welfare Society applies to all other activities. While we may certainly claim from the authorities, with all the strength that we can command, the rights we are entitled to as a section of the residents of this country we may not sit with folded arms waiting for those rights to be granted us and do nothing in the meantime on our own towards the progress of our brethren idly blaming the authorities for not doing what they ought to do. Apart from that lack of the sense of self-help we are unfortunately lacking in National pride. We are eloquent enough in talking about our national honour and self-respect but in our action we are proving ourselves to be an utterly backward race. We may seem to be unusually outspoken but there is no harm in knowing and acknowledging our own defects so long as we are prepared to take steps to remove them. We have been deeply grieved to notice in connection with the Sastri College a growing sectional feeling. The wealthy members of the community who have donated liberally towards this institution seem to think that, after all, it is not their children who are to benefit by this institution but the children of the poor, and they feel that their money has been misplaced. Would that this feeling is not general. But that it is engineered by mischiefmongers there is no doubt. This sort of feeling shows the lack of that patriotic spirit that can only bring Swaraj that India is at present struggling for. Such people should not forget that they owe their present prosperity to their poorer brethren and the greatness that God has given them is not for self-aggrandisement but to utilise it for the service of the lowly. This is but one instance we have quoted. It is not unlikely that the same feeling exists in other matters. With the developing of the sense of self-help it is essential that this undesirable feeling should be eradicated. So long as we harbour that feeling we cannot be said to be having any national pride and without that it is doubtful as to whether we are justified in claiming the rights that a civilised community is entitled to.

Indian Opinion

No. 37—Vol. XXVII.

Friday, September 13th, 1929.

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

THE LATE MRS. J. J. DOKE

THOSE who know anything about the Passive Resistance movement in South Africa must be acquainted with the Rev. J. J. Doke's family. For the part played by that family in the great struggle was by no means insignificant. Indeed a few Europeans showed such practical sympathy in the cause of Indians during those difficult days. The very first Christ-like act of kindness shown by that family was when they took Mahatma Gandhi from a Johannesburg street, where he was brutally assaulted by his own countrymen, to their home and nursed him with such tender care and devotion that would have been perhaps rare even in an Indian home. The kindness with which all the members of the family received and entertained the crowds of Indians who bombarded their home to inquire about Mahatma Gandhi won for that noble family the veneration of the whole community. The Rev. J. J. Doke did not only sympathise with the Indian community in their struggle but even led



the struggle when the leaders were flung into prison by the authorities by taking over the grave responsibility of editing INDIAN OPINION. And when at the tail end of the struggle the shocking news was received of the death under tragic circumstances of the Rev. J. J. Doke a gloom was cast over the whole Indian community. We are deeply grieved now to break the news of the very sad and sudden death of Mrs. J. J. Doke which took place a few days ago in Johannesburg and we have no doubt that that too will be received by our countrymen with equally profound regret. Though the two great souls have departed from this world their loving memory will ever remain green in the hearts of the Indian community. We tender our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family and especially to Miss Olive Doke, Mrs. Doke's only daughter, who, as fate would have it, was absent in Lambaland where she is doing mission work, when the sad death of her mother took place. May the departed soul rest in eternal peace is our fervent prayer.

Notes and News

PROFOUND regret is felt generally at the illness of Sir Kurma V. Reddi, Agent of the Government of India, which has lasted a little over two weeks. Much concern was felt during the week-end when the illness seemed suddenly to take a bad turn. The Agent has been removed to the Sanitarium since last Monday and while penning these lines news is received of his making satisfactory progress. The Agent has been suffering acute pain in the abdomen and has had high temperature which however seems to have now gone down considerably. We sincerely hope the Agent will have completely recovered within the next few days.

Owing to his illness the Agent was not able to attend many important functions last week and all the engagements already made are for the time being cancelled.

Mr. Henderson at the League Council on the Mandate Report at Geneva is reported to have said the Government had not yet reached a decision on the Hilton-Young report. He assured the Council that whatever decision was taken it would be communicated immediately to the Mandates Commission who would be enabled to consider it and make observations upon it before it was carried out.

Among the matters proposed to be raised at the Nationalist Party Congress to be held at Pretoria from Oct. 2 are that each Province should be compelled to pay for the repatriation of Indians who have to leave such Province; that White labourers should be need on public roads; that drivers' licences to coloured persons to drive motor vehicles should be abolished.

classes render voluntary help to Government in the hour of its trial, distrust will disappear, and the ban on possessing arms will be withdrawn.' The Commissioner referred to this, and said that he appreciated my presence in the Conference in spite of the differences between us. And I had to justify my standpoint as courteously as I could.

Crusade Against Drink Evil

The Presbytery of the Transvaal of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa has declared itself against the use of alcoholic liquor at wedding receptions and has decided to recommend to the South African Temperance Alliance the consideration of a pledge-signing campaign.

Presbytery Resolutions

The following commendable resolutions, moved by the Temperance Committee, convened by the Rev. J. Anderson, Fordsburg, were passed after consideration by the Presbytery at their monthly meeting in St. George's Church Hall, Johannesburg:—

- (1) "This Presbytery does not countenance the use of alcoholic liquor at wedding receptions, and exhorts its ministers to influence young couples not to have strong drink at their weddings.
- (2) "This Presbytery recommends to the South African Temperance Alliance the consideration of a pledge-signing (total-abstinence) campaign in conjunction with their proposed Victory Fund, and, further, promises to give active assistance in both movements."
- (3) "It is the considered opinion of this Presbytery that more should be done in the day-schools (primary and secondary) in the line of temperance instruction. We believe that this matter is one of urgent national concern. Though we are far from feeling assured that even the code provisions for temperance teaching in primary schools are being effectively carried out, yet we desire to assure the Educational Authorities that we are not merely making negative criticisms. We desire to offer our help where we can help. We are aware of the many thorny problems in the situation, but would earnestly recommend a special course of lectures for teachers in training as a first necessary step. We are anxious that no young teacher should be set over our children at their most impressionable age without having an adequate knowledge of the important facts about the influence of intoxicating liquor on individual life, physical, mental and moral, and the effect of the liquor traffic on the economic and social life of our land."—*The Star*.

South African Indian Congress

PUBLIC NOTICE

The attention of the Indian community is drawn to the fact that where legitimate complaints exist in regard to Railway and Postal services, they are asked to lodge such complaints in writing with the Provincial Congresses or District Congresses in which they are resident or with the South African Indian Congress direct, when such complaints will be taken up with the Department concerned.

S. R. NAIDOO } Joint Hon.
E. M. MALL } Gen Secretaries,
S.A.I.C. Congress

M. K. Gandhi Library And Parsee Rustomjee Hall

Eighth Anniversary

The celebration of the eighth anniversary and the eighth annual general meeting of the M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall will take place on Sunday the 8th September 1929 at 3 p.m. in the Parsee Rustomjee Hall, 140 Queen Street, Durban.

His Worship the Mayor (Mr. A. Lamont) and Sir Kurma V. Reddi will grace the function with their presence.

All are cordially invited to be present.

B. M. PATEL,

Hon. Secretary the M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall Committee.

The Indian Child Welfare Society

NOTICE

The annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Parsee Rustomjee Hall on Saturday the 7th, September, 1929, at 7.30 p.m.

BUSINESS:—

1. Annual Report.
2. Financial Statement.
3. Revision of Rules
4. Enrolment of Members
5. Election of Officials
6. General.

SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE,
President,
MRS. V. R. R. MOOLEY,
Chairman of Committee,
MRS. G. CHRISTOPHER,
Hon. Secretary.

Vacancies For Indian Teachers

The attention of those interested is invited to the list of vacant posts in Schools for Indian children appearing in a supplement to the *Transvaal Provincial Gazette* of the 28th August, 1929.

Applications must reach the School Boards not later than the 14th September, 1929.

Copies of the supplement may be obtained on application to the various School Boards in the Transvaal, or to the Secretary, Transvaal Education Department, Pretoria.

F. S. MALAN,

Secretary,
Transvaal Education Department

In Cemeteries

"When Mr. Boydell was Minister of Labour he personally interviewed the then Mayor of Durban and offered, on behalf of the Government, a subsidy to assist the municipality in the above respect, and the present Minister of Labour, Colonel Creswell, has repeated the offer to municipalities in general.

"We take the liberty of suggesting that an initial start be made by substituting Native and Indian labourers in cemeteries by white labour, which is a step which would be welcomed by the burgesses as a whole, as on sentimental and religious grounds alone it is fitting that white labour be employed in the European portions of the cemeteries. Numerous letters have appeared in the local press from burgesses urging the desirability of this course.

"Another direction in which substitution would be welcomed by burgesses and visitors alike is in the shape of white attendants at the beach baths and lavatories. Visitors from up-country frequently comment most unfavourably on the fact that Indians are employed in these positions, which are especially suitable for respectable semi-fit elderly men, of whom there are a large number in Durban who have no reasonable hope of obtaining employment of any sort, and consequently eke out a precarious existence by odd jobs and assistance by local benevolent institutions. Many of these semi-fit men are returned soldiers and deserve some acknowledgment of their services."

The Story of My Experiments With Truth

[BY M. K. GANDEHI]

Part V. Chapter XXVII.

RECRUITING CAMPAIGN

So I attended the Conference. The Viceroy was very keen on my supporting the resolution about recruiting. I asked for permission to speak in Hindi-Hindustani. The Viceroy acceded to my request but suggested that I should speak also in English. I had no speech to make. I spoke but one sentence to this effect: 'With a full sense of my responsibility, I beg to support the resolution.'

Many congratulated me on my having spoken in Hindustani. That was, they said, the first instance within living memory of any one having spoken in Hindustani at such a meeting. The congratulations and the discovery that I was the first to speak in Hindustani at a Viceregal Meeting, hurt my national pride. I felt like shrinking into myself. What a tragedy that the language of the country should be tabooed in meetings held in the country, for work relating to the country, and that a speech there in Hindustani by a stray individual like myself should be a matter for congratulation! Incidents like these are reminders of the low state to which we have been reduced.

The one sentence that I uttered at the Conference had for me considerable significance. It was impossible for me to forget either the Conference or the resolution I supported. There was one undertaking that I had to fulfil while yet in Delhi. I had to write a letter to the Viceroy. This was no easy thing for me. I felt it my duty both in the interests of the Government and of the people to explain therein how and why I attended the Conference and to state clearly what the people expected from Government.

In the letter I expressed my regret for the exclusion from the Conference of leaders like Lokamanya Tilak and the Ali Brothers, and stated the people's minimum

political demand as also the demands of the Muslims on account of the situation created by the War. I asked for permission to publish the letter, and the Viceroy gladly gave it.

The letter had to be sent to Simla where the Viceroy had gone immediately after the Conference. The letter had for me considerable importance, and sending it by post would have meant delay. I wanted to save time and yet I was not inclined to send it by any messenger I came across. I wanted some pure man to carry it and hand it personally at the Viceregal Lodge. Dina-bandhu Andrews and Principal Rudra suggested the name of the good Rev. Ireland of the Cambridge Mission. He agreed to carry the letter if he could read it and found to be such as could appeal to him as good. I had no objection as the letter was by no means private. He read it, liked it and expressed his willingness to carry out the mission. I offered him second class fare, but he declined it saying he was accustomed to travelling intermediate. This he did though it was a night journey. His simplicity and his straight and plain-spoken manner captivated me. The letter thus delivered at the hands of a pure-minded man had, as I thought, the desired result. It eased my mind and cleared my way.

The other part of my obligation consisted in raising recruits. Where could I make a beginning except in Kheda? And whom could I invite to be the first recruits except my own co-workers? So, as soon as I reached Nadiad, I had a conference with Vallabhbai and other friends. Some of them could not easily take to the proposal. Those who liked the proposal had misgivings about its success. There was no love lost between the Government and the classes to which I wanted to make my appeal. The bitter experience they had of the Government officials was still fresh in their memory.

And yet they were in favour of starting work. As soon as I set about my task, my eyes were opened. My optimism received a rude shock. Whereas during the revenue campaign the people readily offered their carts free of charge, and two volunteers came forth when one was needed, it was difficult now to get a cart even on hire, to say nothing of volunteers. But we would not be dismayed. We decided to dispense with the use of carts and to do our journeys on foot. At this rate we had to trudge about 20 miles a day. If carts were not forthcoming, it was idle to expect people to feed us. It was hardly proper to ask for food. So it was decided that every volunteer must carry his food in his satchel. No bedding or sheet was necessary as it was summer.

We had meetings wherever we went. People did attend, but hardly one or two would offer themselves as recruits. 'You are a votary of *ahimsa*, how can you ask us to take up arms?' 'What good has Government done for India to deserve our co-operation?' These and similar questions used to be put to us.

However, our steady work began to tell. Quite a number of names were registered, and we hoped that we should be able to have a regular supply as soon as the first batch was sent. I had already begun to confer with the Commissioner as to where the recruits were to be accommodated.

The Commissioners in every division were holding conferences on the Delhi model. One such was held in Gujerat. My co-workers and I were invited to it. We attended it, but I felt that there was even less place for me here than at Delhi. In this atmosphere of servile submission, I felt ill at ease. I spoke somewhat at length. I could say nothing to please the officials and had certainly one or two hard things to say.

I used to issue leaflets asking people to enlist as recruits. One of the arguments I had used was distasteful to the Commissioner: 'Among the many misdeeds of the British rule in India, history will look upon the Act depriving a whole nation of arms as the blackest. If we want the Arms Act repealed, if we want to learn the use of arms, here is a golden opportunity. If the middle

Mr. Pudney : Then your argument is that your stock is vastly superior to that carried by the applicants ?

Witness : Yes.

The Mayor : Do I understand that the inference is that in high-class stores doing a native trade natives are not allowed to congregate as in lower class stores ?

Witness : Yes.

The Mayor : Your objections then are really based on the method of handling this trade ?

Chamber Of Commerce's Attitude

Mr. Davies (for the applicants) in intimating he had no further evidence to lead, asked the Court to take official cognisance of the fact that the Springs Chamber of Commerce lodged a petition six months ago requesting the Council to inaugurate a bus service to bring the mine natives from the mines into the shopping centre.

Mr. Pudney objected, stating that evidence should be called.

The Mayor : Was the request granted ?

Mr. Davies : My point is that the Chamber of Commerce are now objecting to this licence and were formerly endeavouring to get a native bus service.

The Mayor : Suggestions were put forward, but the matter was never seriously pushed.

Mr. Davies in addressing the Council said there was no doubt that the whole tenor of the objections was that the applicants were Asiatics. Messrs. Bowyer and Moore's objection obviously referred to Indian traders.

The Mayor, interrupting, said this inference could not be drawn from Messrs. Moore and Bowyer's letter.

Mr. Davies : You have wasted enough time and money with these trivial objections. He asked that the application be granted.

The Mayor : I object to that remark. You may think it a waste of time, but we do not not.

Mr. Davies : No, because you are trying to get legislation through to cope with the Indian question in Springs.

The Mayor : From whom do you get the information ?

Mr. Davies : From various town councillors.

Continuing, he said : You know within your heart you have no right to refuse this application. I have fought this case clean and above board. Fourteen days before your last Council meeting I put in application for a licence in respect of premises which have been occupied by Indians since 1910, and it was deliberately omitted from the agenda of the last meeting.

The Mayor : The Town Clerk has just informed me that notice of the application has appeared in the Provincial Gazette and could not be dealt with for 14 days. The application will be considered at next Thursday's meeting of the Council.

Mr. Pudney stated that Messrs. Gray, Smith and Co., had invested over £10,000, and they desired to keep this quarter of the town for high-class business. It was not so much that the applicants were Indians as the class of business they carried on. Further, the Council must take into consideration the fact that a liquor store existed opposite to Erf 66, and under the new Liquor Act the Legislature had been very strict as to the locality of bottle stores. The tenor of the law was to restrict the supply of liquor to any coloured person. The Council were quite entitled to view the application from this point because the Legislature did not want to have natives too near liquor stores. He asked the Council to refuse the certificate.

Decision Deferred

The Mayor stated the arguments for and against

had concluded. He did not know whether the Council would like to come to an immediate decision.

Councillor Sutter moved that the Council adjourn to consider their decision. Mr. Davies asked that the period of adjournment be fixed. He stated he had no objection so long as it was not being delayed until after the criminal proceedings which were being taken at the instigation of the Council against the owners of Erf 66 for permitting coloured persons to congregate there.

The Mayor denied knowledge of criminal proceedings.

Mr. Davies said that the Council had investigated proceedings under an old law of 1871.

The Mayor said the matter had not come before the Council.

Councillor Brink asked that Mr. Davies's statement be withdrawn, namely that the Town Council had instituted criminal proceedings.

Mr. Davies said he was very sorry if he had levelled an unjust charge against the Council, but that was the position. Mr. Brink stated that if Mr. Gibson or Mr. Goldberg had consulted the Public Prosecutor it was not right to assume that they had done so as town solicitors.

The Mayor said the Council was not prosecuting; the right to prosecute was vested in the Crown.

At this stage Councillor Brink moved that the Council reserve its decision. Councillor Sutter withdrew his previous motion and seconded Councillor Brink's motion and the resolution was put to the Council and carried.

Unemployed In Durban

A Peculiar Solution Suggested To Council

Natives And Indians To Be Replaced By Whites

On behalf of the Durban Non-Political Unemployed Organisation, Mr. W. A. Eley, chairman, has addressed the following letter to the Town Clerk :—

"We shall be pleased if you will be good enough to bring before the Council the urgent necessity of doing something to assist in relieving the present unemployment in Durban, and in that respect would particularly draw your attention to the resolution passed at the annual conference of the Natal Municipal Association on May 28, 1927, and reaffirmed on May 3, 1928.

"This conference unanimously recommended the substitution of native and Indian labour by white, provided certain assistance was rendered by the Government; but, notwithstanding the fact that the Acutt-Benson report to the Council disclosed the fact that the municipal heads of departments recommended some 50 positions be filled by white labour, these positions are still held by Natives and Indians, although the Government has fulfilled its part as required by the above-mentioned recommendation. We particularly refer you to the following clauses in the report of the Natal Municipal Association :

"(1) That responsibility be accepted by a local authority for unemployed who have been resident in its area for at least three years.

"(2) This conference further approves of the principle of white labour being substituted for Native and Indian labour where practicable, and urges the Government to take all steps necessary to put the same into immediate operation.

forward matter as it appears. If the precedent of "protection" for one group of traders alone is granted there is no apparent reason why half a dozen other groups should not be given protection against competition they might with justice describe as unfair on the same grounds. The big West Street store might logically ask for protection against the "small man" who struggles to conduct a trade in some tiny corner store and at the same time avoid the heavy burden of rents, rates and wages shouldered by greater firms. But the best protection against competition of the kind defined by the Pine Street retailers lies in better, cleaner service and the education of public opinion. If the demand were not there we doubt very much if the hawkers would persist. In other words, Indian vendors in a European area indicates European customers, who, in the last analysis, are responsible for all "unfair competition" of this nature.

Apart from the strictly economic aspect, however, the petitioners have an extremely strong case for relief from a public nuisance. The community needs protection against a form of service which ignores ordinary observances of hygiene and cleanliness; and it also wants protecting against that section of the European community which for the sake of a few pence perpetuates such services. We feel that the patrons as well as the hawkers should take their share of censure in matters of this kind. It is a public nuisance to be pestered by itinerant vendors whether in Pine Street or on the Beach, and the Pine Street traders would do well to secure the co-operation of Beach traders in fighting this matter, for it is as a public nuisance that the matter should be discussed.

By persistent evasion of the health by-laws it also verges on a public danger. The obvious way out would be to allocate some definite stands in Pine Street and, if necessary, at the Beach, which would be under proper supervision and control. The principle of allotting stands could be extended to any business area where hawkers make themselves a nuisance and a pest. The freedom of private enterprise is a thing we should be the first to defend, but that freedom does not necessarily mean hordes of itinerant hawkers should be allowed to congest busy thoroughfares. Liberty ends where licence begins.

The following notice from the Department of Posts and Telegraphs with reference to Trunk Calls is published for general information:—

As from 8th September, the Telephonist will not be required to ascertain from the Caller whether he wishes to extend the duration of a trunk call beyond each period of three minutes.

As a guide to the Caller, however, the Telephonist will advise the Caller at the expiration of each period of three minutes as follows:—"Three minutes up," "Six minutes up," etc. Unless the Caller promptly rings off an extension of time will be charged for.

Trunk calls will be allowed to continue up to 9 minutes (instead of 6 minutes as in the past). Further extension beyond 9 minutes will be allowed unless the Trunk Line is required for other calls.

The demand for Personal Service Trunk Calls is increasing rapidly, proving that many subscribers find that this service saves their time and money.

When booking a Trunk Call ask for "PERSONAL SERVICE" and give the name of the person you want. The Exchange will get him on the line for you, and you will have the full three minutes conversation with him. If he is out, the Exchange will trace him, and the call will be held over till he can be found. If he is not available, only the Personal Service Fee will be charged. Non-subscribers can be called to the nearest telephone.

Asiatic Traders In Springs

Council Reserves Judgment In Matwadia Case

The long-drawn-out debate on the question of the granting of a general dealer's certificate to an Indian firm, Matwadia and Co., on Erf 66, Springs, was concluded yesterday afternoon, when the Springs Town Council decided to reserve its decision. A feature of the concluding stage of the proceedings was the statement that criminal proceedings were being taken against the owners of the erf for permitting coloured persons to congregate there. It was stated that these proceedings were taken under a Volksraad resolution of 1871.

Messrs. W. K. Gibson and B. P. Goldberg appeared for the Springs Town Council, Mr. R. E. Pudney appeared on behalf of the Springs Chamber of Commerce, Messrs. C. Bowyer, R. Moore and Gray, Smith and Co., Mr. Ivan Davies was for the applicants.

Mr. A. McLeod, manager of Gray, Smith and Co., grocers, Second Avenue, Springs, said that Gray's Mansions, which were situated facing Erf 66, were shown in the firm's books at a value of £10,878 and the stand £1,650.

In reply to Mr. Pudney, witness stated there were certain provisions when the stands were purchased whereby a building of a minimum value of £3,000 had to be erected. The firm objected to the granting of this licence, fearing a depreciation of the value of their property.

An Adverse Effect Feared

Mr. Pudney: What effect would the granting of this licence have on your trade?

Witness: It would have an adverse effect.

Mr. Pudney: Would you refuse native trade?

Witness: No.

Mr. Pudney: Do you take measures to prevent Natives congregating?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Davies: You say this class of Indian trade attracts undesirable natives?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Davies: You surmise an undesirable class of natives will congregate round the applicant's place of business?

Witness: There's no surmising in it.

Mr. Davies: You say you would not refuse native trade?

Witness: No, I would not.

Mr. Davies: A number of your customers send their native boys for their orders?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Davies: It is quite possible you would have a congregation of natives in your shop at times?

Witness stated he had plenty of assistants who would move natives on after they were served.

Mr. Davies: You say your property would depreciate.

Witness: Yes, with Indian stores opposite.

Asiatic Stores In Eloff Street

Mr. Davies: There are Indian stores in the principal streets of Johannesburg, and the property has not depreciated by their presence.

In reply to Mr. Pudney witness stated he had seen the Asiatic stores in Eloff Street.

Mr. Pudney: Would you call these high-class businesses?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Pudney: Are there various grades of stock which grocers and general dealers carry?

Witness: Yes.

been the highest. Mr. Patel has had to work under trying circumstances to get his annual report ready owing to the ill health of Mrs. Patel whom he has been attending night and day. Mr. Patel's work will therefore be the more appreciated.

While wishing this institution a long life we must point out to the fact that it will not do for the community to be contented with just this one institution. It is not a matter to be proud of for a large community such as we are and with many well-to-do brethren. We should be able to establish many more national institutions and we can do so if only some of our wealthy brethren would take a little inspiration from such people like the late Mr. Parsee Rustomjee and Hajee Shah Mahomed. If only half the attention that is being given to institutions for recreation and luxury were directed to institutions that would be useful to the community we think much headway could be made. Cannot South Africa produce another single Rustomjee who could establish a decent national hospital, for which there is at present a crying need, and take the blessings of the sick and the poor and make a name for himself?

THE REV. AND MRS. SIMON

THE Rev. Simon who has been assistant Priest in St. Aidan's Mission, Durban, for the last three years will be sailing with Mrs. Simon for India per the *s.s. Karapara* on Monday. Their loss will be keenly felt by a large number of their European and Indian friends as well as their congregation. Rev. Winfred Simon, B.A., L.Th., is the son of the late Rev. and Mrs. Simon P. Vedamuthu who served in the Diocese of Natal for nearly 25 years. He was born in Durban in 1900 and left for India while eleven years of age. He was a student at San Thomé High School, Madras, and matriculated in 1919 and graduated in 1923 in the University of Madras. He served as an organist in the St. Thomas' English Church, Madras, from 1916 to 1923 and in that year proceeded to England where he was at the St. Boniface College, Warminster, till 1925. He attended the Convocation at the Durham University taking his L. Th., and returned to India the same year where he got married to Mrs. Simon who is the daughter of Dr. G. S. David of the Mysore Medical Service and also a graduate of the Madras University. The Rev. Simon then accepted the invitation of the Bishop of Natal and accompanied by Mrs. Simon came to this country and was ordained to the Priesthood in Natal in 1927. Having served for three years he is now leaving the Diocese of Natal as he cannot see his way to extending the period of his service here.

While the Rev. Simon was engaged in Church work Mrs. Simon has done a good bit of social work.

From the time of its inception Mrs. Simon was the hon. Secretary of the Indian Child Welfare Society which office she has held for almost two years and which she has recently relinquished owing to her impending departure for India. Her services were much appreciated by the Society. The mantle has now fallen on Mrs. G. Christopher, the wife of the Advocate A. Christopher, who we have no doubt will prove equal to her task. Though neither the Rev. nor Mrs. Simon had come much into limelight they have both done useful work silently. They are both highly cultured and as such were an asset to the Indian community. They will take back with them the best and sincerest wishes of their many friends in this country among whom we include ourselves.

Unfair Competition By Indian Hawkers

Pine Street European Fruit Merchants Protest

The following is the text of a petition addressed to the Mayor and Councillors by European produce and fruit merchants in the vicinity of the borough market against the unfair competition of Indian hawkers:—

"We, the undersigned, being fruiterers and produce dealers, respectfully ask you to give this petition your favourable consideration.

"We carry on business in the vicinity of the borough market, but our trade is severely prejudiced by the competition of the Indian hawkers. These people are allowed to go round to the various offices, banks and other business premises in the town and also waylay pedestrians. We, of course, do not refer to the residential hawkers in the residential portions of the borough.

"As these hawkers have no expenses in the way of rent, wages, etc., we do not consider it fair trade competition, and, therefore, request that they should not be allowed this freedom in the business centre of the town."

To add to the indignation of the petitioners, it is alleged that many of these Asiatic freelancers are not even licensed to trade as hawkers. The petition has been signed by the leading European traders in the vicinity of the borough market.

'Natal Advertiser's' Comments

We fully endorse the following views expressed by the *Natal Advertiser* in the course of a leading article on the above petition:—

"...It is unfortunate that the petitioners have not based their plea more definitely and precisely on the grounds of protection against a public nuisance. The Council has powers to proceed against these hawkers under the Boroughs Ordinance, but it is obviously a delicate matter when it comes to interference with the right of the individual to earn his daily bread by a form of service which is not in itself a public nuisance. The Pine Street retailers complain that the itinerant vendor in the Borough Market area presents unfair competition because "these hawkers have no expense in the way of rent, wages, etc." Neither have the hawkers in the residential areas these expenses, and logically it follows that they present a similar form of unfair competition to any suburban fruiterer who pays rent and wages. If the hawkers are prevented from plying their trade in Pine Street will they be left to pursue it in Field Street; and, if not in Field Street, where will the line be drawn? It is obviously, on purely economic grounds, not such a simple and straight-

Indian Opinion

No. 36—Vol. XXVII. Friday, September 6th, 1929.

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

NOTES AND NEWS

MR. W. A. Eley, chairman of the Durban Non-Political Unemployed Organisation has addressed a letter to the Town Council urging upon the Council to relieve the unemployment question by replacing Natives and Indians by white men. There is of course nothing new about this policy. It is one which is pursued by private as well as public bodies. But to the level-headed men it must appear to be an unrighteous method of dealing with the unemployment question. Natives and Indians are just as much sons of the soil as the Europeans and by depriving the former to make room for the latter is like starving the one to feed the other. That something should be done to solve the unemployment question one does not deny but selfish and unrighteous methods as suggested by the above body will not lead to the peace and amity of the people and certainly no good Government will acquiesce in working on sectarian lines by trying to do justice to a section by doing a grave injustice to another.

Mr. S. B. Nariman, manager of the Rangoon branch of the New India Assurance Coy., of Bombay, who had recently returned to Durban from his Union tour, has sailed for Mauritius last Wednesday afternoon. The boat by which he sailed having left before the expected time Mr. Nariman regrets to have had to cancel many of his appointments and wishes through these columns to thank all those friends who have rendered kindly assistance to him in his work and for the generous hospitality they have shown during his short stay in this country.

The news of the sudden death from cholera of Mrs. Devadhar, wife of the president of the Servants of India Society, which appears in the current exchanges will be received by Indians in South Africa with the deepest regret. Pious and religious-minded, she was much interested in the progress and upliftment of women. We in this country owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Servants of India Society for the keen interest it has taken in our cause and the sacrifice it has made in sparing Mr. Sastri to come out to this country. We, therefore, share the grief felt by the members of the Society at the great loss sustained by the president Mr. Devdhar and tender our sincerest sympathy to him and to the bereaved family.

Sir Kurma Reddi will lay the foundation stone of the "Sir Kurma Reddi Institute" at Clairwood on Sunday 8th September at 2-30 p.m. under the auspices of the Clairwood Indian School Committee. Chairman of the Clairwood Local Board will preside.

Replying a correspondent complaining of Asiatics trading without licences in Norwood, Johannesburg. *The Star* writes:—Resulting from a motion by Councillors Wilkinson and Jackson, the question of the position of Asiatic traders in districts of Johan-

nesburg which come under the Gold Law was reconsidered recently by the Municipal General Purposes Committee and it was decided to ask the Minister of Justice for his ruling. A letter was received a few days ago by the City Council saying that the Minister has not yet come to a decision on the question.

The marriage of Miss Fatima, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Casoojee of East London to Mr. M. E. Haffejee of Port Elizabeth took place at the Mosque, Porter Street, East London, last Sunday. Mr. Casoojee who is the president of the East London branch of the Cape British Indian Council was the recipient of many congratulatory messages from his many friends. We wish the newly wedded couple a bright and prosperous future.

A farewell reception was given to Swami Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi, who is shortly leaving South Africa for India, in the H.Y.M.A. Library Hall (Pietermaritzburg) by Arya Samaj on Wednesday at 7.30. p.m.

EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY

THE eighth anniversary of the M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall will be celebrated on Sunday evening. This is the only useful institution the Indian community is able to boast of and to take pride in showing to every visitor that comes from abroad. It is the only child of the community and that too not begotten by the community, in the absence of any of its own it has had to adopt it and hence it is its pet child. It is gratifying to note that it is developing healthily. The growth of an institution of course greatly depends upon the zeal of those who work the institution and in that connection all the credit for the growth of this useful institution goes to the governing Committee and especially to the Secretary Mr. B. M. Patel who has made the institution his own and has spared no pains to increase its usefulness. A new feature of the institution is that special facilities have been made by the genius of Mr. Patel for junior and senior school children to occupy themselves usefully after school hours and in order to attract them prizes are to be awarded to those whose attendance at the library has

for all moneys paid to the Society, and shall make all payments subject to the instructions of the Committee.

7. ANNUAL REPORTS.

At every annual general meeting of the Society the committee shall present a report of its work for the past year, together with an audited financial statement signed by the Hon. Treasurer showing the receipts and expenditure and the financial position of the Society.

8. AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Amendments to the Constitution may be made at a general meeting of the Society by a two-thirds majority of its members present and voting.

Indian Boxing

The Durban Indian Sports Grounds Association is to be complimented on promoting a series of boxing contests on Saturday the 14th of September 1929 at the Indian Recreation Grounds. The occasion will be a unique one, as it will be the first open air boxing show staged within the Borough. His Worship the Mayor, Councillor the Rev. A. Lamont, as patron of the Association, has graciously consented to patronise the affair and present the prizes at the termination. Five genuine bouts have been arranged and every participant is in good and hard training eager to give of his best, and those who patronise will be afforded ample excitement and leave the grounds well satisfied with the show. Pottier and Bennie Singh, two hard hitting feathers, engage in a twelve round bout, and it will be a fight going a long way to see. They have been itching for a considerable period to come to grips and it will be a rare bout.

Young Sadow meets Roberts and if the veteran comes through, he is after Cupido the non-European light weight's scalp.

Sooboo Chetty and Kitty Naidoo engage in a six round scrap, and it will be very difficult to decide the winner between these clever fighters.

Victor Moodley and his opponent fight in another six round bout and the popular Victor will have to look to his laurels.

Two midgets complete the bill and it will be a very interesting afternoon spent, as the promoters have done their best to satisfy their patrons. Boxing commences at 2 p.m. and prices of admission are very moderate.—Contributed.

The Indian Child Welfare Society

NOTICE

The annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Parsee Rustomjee Hall on Saturday the 7th, September, 1929, at 7.30 p.m.

BUSINESS:—

1. Annual Report.
2. Financial Statement
3. Revision of Rules
4. Enrolment of Members
5. Election of Officials
6. General.

SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE,
President.
MRS. V. R. R. MOOLEY,
Chairman of Committee.
MRS. G. CHRISTOPHER,
Hon. Secretary.

Summons

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA (WITWATERSRAND LOCAL DIVISION)

To JAMES MARRIMOOTHOO PALANYANDI formerly of Johannesburg but whose present whereabouts are unknown hereinafter named Defendant.

You are hereby required to enter an appearance to this summons within four weeks after date of publication hereof at the offices of the Registrar of the said Court at Johannesburg to answer MARIA JAMES PALANYANDI (born VAN ROOYEN) hereinafter named the Plaintiff in an action wherein the Plaintiff claims:—

- (1) An order for restoration of conjugal rights and failing compliance therewith a decree of divorce.
- (2) Custody of the minor children of the marriage.
- (3) Maintenance of the children aforesaid at the rate of £5 per month.
- (4) Forfeiture of the benefits of the marriage in community of property.
- (5) Alternative relief.
- (6) Costs of suit.

Further take notice that in default of your appearance an action will be proceeded with and judgment granted against you without further notice.

Dated at Johannesburg this 22nd day of August, 1929

W. C. DALY,
Assist. Registrar of the Court,
Witwatersrand Local Division.

(Sgd.) I. I. HAZAREE,
12, New Street South,
P.O. Box 5339,
JOHANNESBURG.

M. K. Gandhi Library And Parsee Rustomjee Hall

Eighth Anniversary

The celebration of the eighth anniversary and the eighth annual general meeting of the M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall will take place on Sunday the 8th September 1929 at 3 p.m. in the Parsee Rustomjee Hall, 140 Queen Street, Durban.

His Worship the Mayor (Mr. A. Lamont) and Sir Kurma V. Reddi will grace the function with their presence.

All are cordially invited to be present.

B. M. PATEL,
Hon. Secretary the M. K. Gandhi
Library and Parsee Rustomjee
Hall Committee.

खेति के लिये मजुरों कि आवश्यकता

गन्ना काटने का और दूसरा खेति का काम के लिये मजुरों कि आवश्यकता है. तिनखा पाउन्ड २-१०-०० महिने का और राशन आधा बेग चावल, क्वोटर बेग मकाई का आटा, १० रातल दाल, २ बुट्टि तेल और ६ रातल नमक महिने का दिया जायगा. बालबच्चों कि साथ वालों को इलाहिदे कम और किचन दिया जायगा और उधार पैसा मि दिया जायगा.

मिलो: Tailor Bros. Ltd.

10, Club Arcade, Durban.

have heard her talking so much and now we want to know what she is actually going to do." One concerted action is a greater propaganda for us than whole volumes of resolutions passed at the different conferences. People outside are very tired of reading our resolutions on liberty and they want to come to realities now."

Women's International Conference

Asked about her impression about the Women's International Conference, Mrs. Naidu declared that it was really one of the most important things that had been done for a long time. "It was more than a gesture, it was a real step towards the re-building of co-operation and understanding between women of nations that had been divided by very bitter hatred. The Indian delegation made a very fine show there, and their co-operation was very much valued on the committees and in the meetings. As many as 42 nations were represented in the Conference and for the first time India's National Flag was carried among the flags of the free nations, though India was not a free nation. Very fine and moving appeals were made by responsible Ministers of the German Government to the women to make peace out of chaos, and it was much more difficult for women of the different nations to meet on the same platform because they had the memory of graves. Yet they met and made very noble gestures, and the sight was very moving, because each side remembered their graves and tried from those very graves to build up a new temple of worship for common unity. French and German women met on the same platform though they did not pretend that it was easy to do so and knew full well that they were making a supreme sacrifice of their mourning and tragic memories for the sake of peace, because the Ministers of the Interior said that it is the women that should make a gesture of peace."

"There were two public peace demonstrations in which the women of many nations took part, which were extremely impressive. It was all genuine and there was no make-believe for the sake of expediency and politics in it. The women really felt that until they could bury their personal enmity nations could not do it."—*Indian Social Reformer*.

Service For Educated Indians In The Colonies

Mr. Benarsidas Chaturvedi writes in the current number of the *Modern Review* :—

Every week I receive two or three letters from educated young men desirous to proceed abroad to earn their livelihood and to serve the cause of our people in the colonies. It is really encouraging to see this spirit of adventure among these people but how to arrange for their emigration and settlement is a difficult problem indeed. The Government of India alone could do something in this direction but they have never paid any attention to this question. During the days of indenture slavery their only business was to supply cheap labour to the colonies and after its abolition their Emigration Department, which is huddled together with Land, Education and Health, has followed a policy of drift.

Of course, they have done something for our people in South Africa, Malaya and Ceylon by sending their agents to these places and their efforts in that line deserve every praise but so far as the question of evolving a constructive scheme of emigration is concerned they have not done anything at all. Is it really impossible for the Government of India to follow the example of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in Britain and provide

cheap passages to young Indians desirous to settle in the Colonies? We have been reading in the English papers about the admirable efforts being made by Colonel Amery to send young Britishers to Australia, Canada and New Zealand. There are several organizations in Britain to advise the would-be emigrants. We have no organization like that in our country and consequently most of our young men cannot even get ordinary information on this subject!

Here are some general points for the consideration of those who wrote to me on this subject.

The Dominions of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa and Rhodesia have practically shut their door against the emigration and settlement of Indians. We may, after great difficulty, get the permission to stay in these places for six months or a year but settlement is almost impossible.

The places still open for Indian emigration are:

East African territories, Mauritius, West Indies, Fiji, Malaya and Ceylon.

...I shall be much obliged if my colonial friends will prepare a note about opportunities for the settlement of educated Indians in their respective colonies and keep me regularly informed when they want teachers and doctors etc.

Indian Child Welfare Society

Constitution

The following constitution of the above Society has been sent to us for publication:—

1. NAME. The name of the Society shall be "The Durban Indian Child Welfare Society."

2. OBJECTS.

(a) To protect the interests and to promote the well-being of the Indian children of the Town and District of Durban.

(b) To cause effect to be given to the provisions of the Children's Protection Act.

(c) To promote the physical and moral welfare of the children.

(d) To investigate and deal with cases of poverty, neglect, crime and mental deficiency amongst or affecting Indian children.

(e) To co-operate with other bodies or institutions whose aims are similar.

3. MEMBERSHIP.

Any Indian man or woman interested in the work shall be entitled to be elected a member of the Society, but his or her name must first be entered on the Secretary's roll as a duly elected member.

4. MANAGEMENT.

There shall be eleven members of the Committee. They shall elect from amongst their number:—A Chairman, an Hon. Secretary, and an Hon. Treasurer; and the Indian Congress shall be asked to nominate a second Hon. Treasurer to act jointly with the Hon. Treasurer elected by the Committee.

All officers of the Society shall be Indian men and women.

5. MEETINGS.

The Committee shall meet at least once in every quarter and four members shall form a quorum. The Secretary shall give each member of the Committee notice four days before each meeting.

Special meetings may be called by the chairman, or at the written request of any three members, or of the Indian Congress. These officers shall be eligible for re-election at the annual meeting.

6. FINANCE.

The joint Hon. Treasurers shall receive and account

contact with Drs. Ansari and Abdur Rahman. I was seeking the friendship of good Mussalmans and was eager to understand the Mussalman mind through contact with their purest and most patriotic representatives. I therefore never needed any pressure to get into intimate touch with them.

I had realized early enough in South Africa that there was no genuine friendship between the Hindus and the Mussalmans. I never missed a single opportunity to remove obstacles in the way of unity. It was not in my nature to placate any one by adulation or at the cost of self-respect. But my South African experiences had convinced me that it would be on the question of Hindu-Muslim unity that my *ahimsa* would be put to its severest test, and that the question presented the widest field for my experiments in *ahimsa*. The conviction is still there. Every moment of my life I realise that God is putting me on my trial.

Having such strong convictions on the question when I returned from South Africa, I prized the contact with the Brothers. But before closer touch could be established, they were isolated. Maulana Muhomed Ali used to write long letters to me from Betal and Cbhindwara whenever his jailers allowed him to do so. I applied for permission to visit the Brothers but to no purpose.

It was after the imprisonment of the Ali Brothers that I was invited by Muslim friends to attend the session of the Muslim League at Calcutta. Being requested to speak, I addressed them on the duty of the Muslims to secure the Brothers' release. A little while after this, I was taken by these friends to the Muslim College at Aligarh. There I invited the young men to be *fakirs* for the service of the motherland.

Next I opened correspondence with the Government for the release of the Brothers. In that connection, I studied the Brothers' views and activities about the Khilafat. I had discussions with Mussalman friends. I felt that if I would become a true friend of the Muslims, I must render all possible help in securing the release of the Brothers and a just settlement of the Khilafat question. It was not for me to enter into the absolute merits of the question, provided there was nothing immoral in their demands. In matters of religion, beliefs differ and each one's is supreme for himself. If all had the same belief about all matters of religion, there would be only one religion in the world. As time progressed I found that the Muslim demand about the Khilafat was not only not against any ethical principle but that the British Prime Minister had admitted the justice of the Muslim demand. I felt therefore bound to render what help I could in securing a due fulfilment of the Prime Minister's pledge. The pledge had been given in such clear terms that the examination of the Muslim demand on the merits was needed only to satisfy my own conscience.

Friends and critics have criticised my attitude regarding the Khilafat question. In spite of the criticism, I feel that I have no reason to revise it or to regret my co-operation with the Muslims. I should adopt the same attitude should a similar occasion arise again.

When therefore I went to Delhi, I had fully intended to submit the Muslim case to the Viceroy. The Khilafat question had not then assumed the shape it did subsequently.

But on my reaching Delhi, another difficulty in the way of attending the Conference arose. Dinabandhu Andrews raised a question about the morality of my participation in the War Conference. He told me of the controversy in the British press regarding secret treaties between England and Italy. How could I participate in the Conference, if England had entered into secret treaties with another European Power, asked Mr. Andrews. I knew nothing of the treaties. Dinabandhu Andrews' word was enough for me. I therefore addressed a letter to Lord Chelmsford explaining my hesitation to take part in the Conference. He invited me to discuss the question with him and his Private Secretary Mr. Mayoy. As a result, I agreed to take

part in the Conference. This was in effect the Viceroy's argument: "Surely you do not believe that the Viceroy knows everything done by the Cabinet. I do not claim, no one claims, that the British Government is infallible. But if you agree that the Empire has been on the whole a power for good, if you believe that India has on the whole benefitted by the British connection, would you not admit that it is the duty of every Indian citizen to help the Empire in the hour of its need? I too have read what the British papers say about the secret treaties. I can assure you that I know nothing beyond what the papers say, and you know the canards that these papers frequently start. Can you, acting on a mere newspaper report, refuse help to the Empire at such a critical juncture? You may raise whatever moral issues you like and challenge us as much as you please after the conclusion of the War, not today."

The argument was not new. It appealed to me as new because of the manner in which and the hour at which it was presented, and I agreed to attend the Conference. As regards the Muslim demands, I was to address a letter to the Viceroy.

Mrs. Naidu In Bombay

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who has returned to India from her continental tour, in an interview to the press said:—

"What we really want now, as a first step towards our freedom, is to arrive immediately at a workable understanding between Hindus and Mahomedans. Until that is done you cannot proceed any further."

Miss Mayo's Book

Asked as to what she did in America to counteract the effects of Miss Mayo's "Mother India," Mrs. Naidu said that she never interested herself in that book and her interest in it now was even still less. "When we are putting up with every other kind of evil that condemns us in the eyes of the world, why should we get so excited, because a woman with a prurient mind writes a book? This book would never have achieved the notoriety which it has achieved if Indians were not excited. We acquiesce in so many terrible evils in this country that make us really the laughing stock of the world and because some hysterical woman writes a book why should we make so much noise? It is not, on the whole, as bad as some other books on India written since and before. Whatever it is, if we had not made so much fuss about it, America would have taken no notice of the book at all."

Labour Government's Attitude

Asked about the prospects of the Labour Government doing anything good to India, Mrs. Naidu said: "It does not matter what Government is in power and how sympathetic it is towards India. The first consideration is that India itself should be in a position of unity. We are not concerned with what Government is going to do, but what sanction have we got behind our demand and how much in earnest are we going to talk about Swaraj? Because no Government, however determined it might be, can really oppose the united will of the people who are really in earnest and prepared to make any sacrifices for the liberty of their country."

Need For Concerted Action

"This question of what India is going to do, and not talk, had been asked to me by people of every type during the course of my travel for the last ten months. In every country, every section of the people, right from the working classes to the Cabinet Ministers, Senators, Philosophical writers, active and academic politicians, no matter what their ranks and political convictions were, have asked me the same question: "What is India going to do? We

the question is frequently asked: "Is the British Empire a reality or a mere name?"

If the Dominions are equal in status to Great Britain, if they are free to enter into any treaty with the foreign countries, if they are entitled to separate representation at the League of Nations and if they are the autonomous States not subordinate to any other State, the inference might be safely drawn that the very Empire is only a name, as far as the Dominions are concerned. Speaking on 7th May, 1929, at Carolina, Transvaal (South Africa), General Hertzog the Prime Minister expressed his opinion regarding the Empire thus:—

"General Smuts stood for an Empire in which none of the members independently had the right to fix and govern its own external affairs. That is also what they wanted to 'declare when I went to the Imperial Conference. But I said to them: 'Look here, friends, if you want me to accept that, please arrange a job for me here, because I dare not go back to the Union with such a declaration.' I knew what it meant. I said then that *I could not acknowledge an Empire except in name. And that is the position to-day; the Empire is but a name, and we have the right to determine our own foreign policy, independently of others.*"

When questioned "Are we not still under the British Empire?" the Premier of South Africa explained "No, not at all... We are now six free independent countries, absolutely freely associated, and we have the fullest right even to drop the name of Empire if our people want to."

It could be safely asserted that there has been no diplomacy or deceit in General Hertzog's views. He says what he thinks without the fear or favour of foe. And we have no doubt that what he reports to have declared at the Imperial Conference will be substantially correct. If the British statesmen accepted the viewpoint that the Empire was a 'name,' there appears no reason why there should be so much fuss and controversy about the Empire as far as the self-governing Dominions are concerned. But if any future British Government will try to revert to pre-war constitution of Dominion administration, it may happen that all the Dominions assert their complete independence and break even the superfluous bond of common kingship.

(3)

If the Dominions are excluded from the Empire, the only countries which could form 'the British Empire' might be distributed in three groups: (1) Dependencies (which include India), (2) Protectorates or colonies, (3) and Mandated Territories excluding those which are under direct administration of the Dominions like South-West Africa and others. Out of them India could safely take the first and the outstanding place.

Until the middle of the 19th century, the colonies which had increased in numbers as well as population came to be regarded as "an intolerable burden." Only India was considered worth keeping. The reason was obvious. Britain had acquired enormous wealth from India and those who went to serve under the East India Company returned to London as 'petty nabobs.' England had risen in the estimation of the nations of the world and its prosperity was conspicuous. So the statesmen of Great Britain were determined that, whatever happened to the other colonies, India at any rate should be retained. This policy has been kept up until the present time. India is a member of the League of Nations, she signed the Treaty of Versailles, she participated with both men and money in the war on the side of England and saved many a battle which eventually

decided the issue in favour of the Allies, but her participation in the war did not benefit her. While some of the Dominions were entrusted with the ex-German territories, India was rewarded with oppression. Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms did not improve matters. Although all the Imperial Conferences had a sweet word for India here and there, no practical steps were taken to recognise India as the equal partner of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Even the last Imperial Conference, 1926, which shaped the destiny of the Dominions as the free nations with complete discretion to administer their internal and external affairs and in which Indian representatives contributed to the discussion, defined the special position of India as described by the Government of India Act, 1919. Not a word of sympathy was uttered by any Dominion Premier present at that conference. It was realised that there was no place for India even in the Conference except as an inferior country. Those Indian leaders who exclaim that "the British Empire is firmly established on the rock of righteousness" shall have to shield their misrepresentation by only pointing to the evolution of the Dominions which is out of place as far as the status of India is concerned. Even Southern Rhodesia, a very young nation, is enjoying a larger measure of self-government than India whose beloved and worthy sons are arrested and closed behind prison-walls to satisfy the Imperialism of Great Britain. How could India rest contented in an Empire which is based on the principle of White supremacy?

Whatever may be the fate of the Empire, India should determine that she could in no way support Britain which is exploiting her. India shall have, it is true, to struggle against collective Whitemaniam, but that her salvation only lies outside the British Empire is a fact without a shadow of doubt. The events after the Indian National Congress at Calcutta in last December wherein India made the gesture of friendship to Britain by proclaiming the Nebru Constitution as the basis of consultation—have dispelled all misunderstanding. In the 'old' Empire, India had no place and even in 'the New British Empire' of this 20th century, there has been no place for India as an autonomous State like the Irish Free State, Canada or the Union of South Africa.

The Story of My Experiments With Truth

[BY M. K. GANDHI]

Part V. Chapter XXVI.

PASSION FOR UNITY

The Kheda campaign was launched while the deadly War in Europe was still going on. Now a crisis had arrived and the Viceroy had invited various leaders to a War Conference in Delhi. I have already referred to the cordial relations between Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, and myself.

In response to the invitation I went to Delhi. I had, however, objections to taking part in the Conference, the principal one being the exclusion from it of leaders like the Ali Brothers. They were then in jail. I had met them only once or twice, though I had heard much about them. Every one had spoken highly of their services and their courage. I had not then come in close touch with Hakim Sahab, but Principal Rudra and Dinabandhu Andrews had told me a deal in his praise. I had met Mr. Shuaib Qureshi and Mr. Khwaja at the Muslim League in Calcutta. I had also come in

tion of the common electoral roll. Now with regard to the question of Federation the Commission recommended the appointment of a High Commissioner or Governor-General who would have to discharge three duties. In the first place he would have to take measures for unifying native policy. In the second place he would have to co-ordinate services for common interests and, thirdly, it would be his duty to give effect to the changes proposed in the Kenya Legislative Council.

As regards the composition of the Kenya Legislative Council, the Commission recommended that the strength of the official element should be reduced by 4 and that the number of non-officials should be increased correspondingly. At present the Council consisted of 38 members out of whom 20 were officials, 11 elected Europeans, 6 elected Indians and 1 elected Arab. If the recommendations of the Commission were carried out it would only strengthen the position of the Europeans by four members.

The Commission recommended that these four non-official members may be nominated to represent 'native interests' but there was no doubt that these places will be captured by the Europeans. The Commission went further and recommended that this change should be progressive which meant that the Europeans would in course of time acquire the upper hand in the Kenya Legislative Council. 'This position is not at all satisfactory to Indians,' said Mr. Kunzru.

Common Electoral Roll

With regard to the common electoral roll, Mr. Kunzru said that the Commission after discussing the question from both the Indian and European points of view arrived at the conclusion that the present adult franchise should be abandoned in favour of a civilization franchise. The Commission thought that in view of the ultimate good of the Colony a common electoral roll should be aimed but expressed the opinion that this should be done only with the consent of the Europeans. With a view to ascertain the views of the Europeans the Commission recommended the High Commissioner to institute a census to determine the respective numbers of European and Indian voters on the establishment of a civilization franchise. The strength of the voters should be accordingly determined and the result of the census should then be placed before both the communities. The communities could then arrive at an agreement.

Mr. Kunzru deplored that instead of carrying out this wise recommendation, his Majesty's Government thought it fit to depute Sir Samuel Wilson to East Africa in order to examine to what extent the recommendations made by the Hilton-Young Commission were workable or otherwise acceptable. No sooner he arrived Sir Samuel Wilson made the surprising announcement that his Majesty's Government had arrived at the conclusion that it would do no good to open the question of a common electoral roll as the question had been decided as lately as 1923 and that there was no prospect of the Europeans agreeing to a joint electoral roll.

'The uncompromising terms of the announcement completely took the Indian community by surprise,' proceeded Mr. Kunzru. The deputation of the Indian community expressed its feelings to Sir Samuel Wilson on the question in clearest terms that they regarded the attitude of his Majesty's Government with great dissatisfaction, and that it was tantamount to inciting the Europeans to adopt an uncompromising attitude. The deputation, after pointing out that it was the supreme duty of the Government to bring its influence and pressure to bear upon both communities to come to an amicable settlement, asked Sir Samuel Wilson whether the decision was final or there were hopes of its reconsideration. Sir Samuel Wilson replied that his Majesty's Govern-

ment were unwilling to reconsider the question, but if he reported in favour of reconsideration they might revise their decision.

Proceeding Mr. Kunzru stated that if the Conservative Government was in power the decision would certainly have gone against a common electoral roll. The advent of the Labour Party into power which in the past had advocated civilization franchise for Colonies held out fresh hopes for Indians in East Africa. He hoped the Labour Government would exert its influence to the utmost degree in favour of a friendly settlement.

Continuing Mr. Kunzru narrated some of the objections put forward by Europeans against the common electoral roll, the chief among them being that the Indians might gain an upper hand over the Europeans by fact of their enormous numbers. He explained how Indians had shown a conciliatory spirit and offered them all sorts of safeguards.

Objection Against Federation

Mr. Kunzru enumerated the objections of the Indian community against the establishment of a Federation which would further strengthen the hands of the 'white community' in East Africa. The Indian community insisted that if a Federal council was established, it should have equal Indian representation on it as that of European representation.

He also made a strong plea that Indians should be admitted into higher public services in order that their status might be raised. The advent of the Labour Government, he said, extended some hope that the questions which divided the Indians and Europeans in East Africa would be satisfactorily solved.—*The Bombay Chronicle*.

British Empire, The Dominions And India

(BY "SPECTATOR")

[Reproduced from *The Mahratta*]

(Continued from page 264)

(2)

The general perturbation caused by the Imperial Conference decision (1926) is represented in alarming prophesies made by interested persons about the future of the British Commonwealth. The French Press declared at the time that the decision meant the break-up of the British Empire. Even Englishmen appear to have realised the crux of the situation. Brigadier-General J. H. Morgan made a gloomy prophesy in March last which has shocked many a heart which believes in the continued existence of the Empire. Speaking at the London University, he is reported to have expressed the following opinion:—

"Britain would either lose the next war or lose the Dominions. The next war would come like a thief in the night and might easily be fought and won in three weeks. There would probably be no ultimatum. No British Government would be likely to dare to define what is a flagrant violation, involving immediate action, without consulting the Dominions. While jurists here were trying to decide whether there had been a violation, and while the Dominions' Parliaments were being summoned, the war would be fought and won. If we stopped to consult the Dominions we would lose the war. If we did not consult them we would lose the Dominions."

There may be a difference of opinion about the loss of the Dominions owing to lack of consultation, but there will be very little chance for Great Britain to win the war, if the Dominions and India remain neutral in case of war. Under the circumstances,

Shah-Mahomed, as one well versed in Oriental training, was fully acquainted with the distinction between the things which are temporal and those which are eternal. He had a reverence for the teachings of the sages of the East, and in his Will he has taken care to ensure, so far as it lay within his power, that those teachings shall be perpetuated, not only among his own community, but also for the benefit of South Africa, his adopted country, in which he had resided for forty-five years.

During his lifetime the Hajee performed a pious work in erecting a monument and shrine to Sheikh Yussuf at Eerste River. This shrine, which, in the words of Sir James Rose-Innes, the late Chief Justice, "is much venerated by members of the Mahomedan faith," is one of the few authentic historical monuments in the Cape district. In 1694, Sheikh Josef, or Yussuf, a Macassar nobleman of high rank and royal blood, was deported from the Dutch East Indies, and sent as a political exile to South Africa, where he died in 1699. He had been regarded by his co-religionists as a saint during his life, and his tomb at Zandvliet has, since his death, been looked upon as a holy place by the Moslem community generally. In 1908 Hajee Shah-Mahomed purchased the piece of ground on which the Sheikh's tomb is situated, known as the Kramat, for the benefit of that community, and restored the tomb. In so doing, he gave testimony not only to the spirit of historical research and veneration for religious objects which animated him, but also to his sense of the continuity of man, and his belief that the coming generations may always draw inspiration from the past.

He has now made permanent provision, slight though it may be, for the encouragement of Oriental studies, both in literature and in art. If, to the unthinking, such provision may appear insignificant, for the thoughtful there will be plenty of reason to appreciate the underlying idea which has animated these benefactions. There is also in it something that touches the imagination. By the convention of his own people, and the social system which prevails, the Hajee was cut off from participation in the general affairs of the community at large. He devoted himself largely to study, to works of beneficence, and to travel, which is in itself one of the most enlightening of influences. It is clear that he thought highly of his fellow-men, without distinction of creed or class, and wished them well. Devoted to his own faith, he yet recognised that all men are brothers. His example is a worthy one, more especially as it teaches the value of tradition, a proper appreciation of which has hitherto been somewhat to seek in South Africa.

South African Indian Congress

PUBLIC NOTICE

The attention of the Indian community is drawn to the fact that where legitimate complaints exist in regard to Railway and Postal services, they are asked to lodge such complaints in writing with the Provincial Congresses or District Congresses in which they are resident or with the South African Indian Congress direct, when such complaints will be taken up with the Department concerned.

S. R. NAIDOO } Joint Hon.
E. M. MALL } Gen Secretaries.
S.A.I. Congress.

Indian Question In East Africa

Pundit Kunzru's Lecture

'The advent of the Labour Government extends some hope that problems which divide Indians and Europeans in East Africa, difficult as they are, will be approached with a sympathetic spirit and solved in a satisfactory manner,' declared Pundit Hirday Nath Kunzru, M.L.A., who addressed a gathering of students on the 'Problems of Indians in East Africa' at the Students' Brotherhood Hall, Bombay.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided.

Pundit Kunzru declared that there was a time when Indians were unmindful of the duties towards their countrymen abroad. But happily this could not be said any longer. It was generally agreed that there was more lively recognition of the fact that the position of Indians settled outside India had an important bearing on the position of Indians in their own country. On the position enjoyed by Indians elsewhere depended the status of Indians in the Empire and the whole world. When discussing the status of Indians outside India, one naturally thought of South Africa and East Africa. Happily just at present things were quieter in South Africa but East Africa still remained the storm centre of racial inequality and bias.

History Of Indian Problem In Africa

The speaker went on to say that having called upon to fill the office of the President of the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress he had occasion to study Indian problems on the spot and to ascertain the fundamental questions with which Indians there were confronted for the last ten years. He would begin with the appointment of the Commission known as the Closer Union Commission which was appointed by His Majesty's Government towards the end of 1927. The Commission was presided over by Sir Edward Hilton-Young and the members were Sir George Schuster, now Finance Member of the Government of India, and two others one of whom had taken deep interest in problems relating to aboriginal races.

The Commission was asked in the first place to make recommendations with regard to a closer co-operation between the East African territories on questions concerning common interest, and particularly in regard to transport and communications, customs, defence, research and a few other things, either by means of a federation or some other way. The other question which it was called upon to consider was whether as a result of the scheme proposed for closer union either by means of the establishment of a Federal Council or any other method suggested, changes should be made in the powers and constitution of the various Legislative Councils.

The Commission went to East Africa by the end of 1927 and after listening to the evidence of all the communities produced a report which might be regarded as extremely comprehensive and valuable. The Indian community was assisted for placing its views by two representatives deputed for the purpose by the Government of India.

Hilton-Young Commission

'This Commission does not concede to Indians any rights which they did not possess before. It has made certain recommendations which are of the greatest importance to Indians but broadly speaking it may be said that it has made no positive proposals which advance the position of Indians in East Africa.' In these words Pundit Kunzru expressed his disappointment with the findings of the Hilton-Young Commission.

The main recommendations which the committee made were with regard to Federation, the composition of the Kenya Legislative Council and the ques-

step taken, whether consciously or unconsciously, by General Hertzog's Government will severely mar the good reputation it has earned for itself in India as a result of the Capetown Agreement. While not totally refusing their entry into the Union such restrictions have been imposed upon the Ali Brothers by the authorities concerned that any person with the slightest self-respect would feel it humiliating to accept. There is, therefore, little to be wondered at if Maulana Mahomed Ali, holding the responsible and distinguished position as he undoubtedly does among his community, has refused to visit the Union on such conditions. It is the only right and honourable thing he could have done. We do not know what course Maulana Shaukat Ali will now adopt. Very probably he will also refuse to enter the country under the humiliating conditions offered by the Government when he comes to know of them. Indeed no responsible Indian would suffer the Ali Brothers to come under such humiliating conditions. The Ali Brothers were coming to the Union, according to communications received from them, on a purely religious mission. Frankly we do not see eye to eye with them on their religious or political views. But we are not concerned with whatever views they may hold and we do not therefore see the necessity of discussing them here. It is enough for us that they rank among the foremost leaders and intellectuals of India. As such a slight to them is indeed a slight to the whole of India. Though this was hitherto a sectional question, as the Ali Brothers, unlike other leaders from India, were coming for the benefit of their own co-religionists, it has now under the changed circumstances become a question of the whole community, for they are coming first as Indians and everything else after. The Indian community on learning the conditions imposed on the Ali Brothers is naturally much perturbed and feels slighted, as not even an ordinary person has hitherto been required to fulfil such humiliating conditions. It is surprising that the Government has chosen none else but distinguished leaders like the Ali Brothers to create such a precedent. Can the Union Government offer any excuse for this action on its part? We cannot think of any. The only defence it may put forth is perhaps the reciprocity resolution passed at the Imperial Conference which gives the right to every Dominion

Government to regulate its own population without outside interference? But that resolution does not apply here. For no resolution can give to any civilised Government the right to violate the elementary rules of hospitality by prohibiting or imposing humiliating restrictions on distinguished personages that may desire to visit their land. If such a right could be given then there is hardly any ground for the boast that there is mutual friendliness existing between the Governments concerned. It is in the circumstances a very injudicious step that the Government of the Union has taken in regard to the entry of the Ali Brothers. We do not know what circumstances could have prompted it. The Minister of the Interior might perhaps not have been in a particularly happy mood when his final word was given. That is the only charitable view that we can take of the matter. However it is not too late yet to make amends. We understand that the matter is now in the hands of the South African Indian Congress and further representations are to be made by that body to request the Minister of the Interior to reconsider his decision. We sincerely hope that these final representations will not fail and that the Government will be large-hearted enough to respect the feelings of the community and will see its way even at this eleventh hour to allowing the Ali Brothers to enter the Union without being asked to sacrifice their honour and self-respect. We pray that this appeal will not fall on deaf ears.

A Worthy Tribute To The Late Hajee Suleman Shah Mahomed

[Under the caption "A Good Man's Will" the *Rand Daily Mail* pays the following tribute to the late Hajee Suleman Shah Mahomed whose death took place in Capetown at the age of 75. He has left behind him a large estate and has Willed a goodly sum to the advancement in South Africa of Oriental art and literature. This is the second Indian known in South Africa who has known how to earn as well as to spend his wealth, the first being the late Mr. Parsee Rustomjee whose munificence is well-known.—Ed. I. Q.]

There are several features in the Will of the late Hajee Suleman Shah Mahomed, details of which are given elsewhere in this issue, which render it worthy of more than passing interest. It indicates not merely that the Hajee was a man of enlightenment and benevolence, but also that he was one who was devoted to the permanent welfare of his own people, so far as the preservation of their religious customs, their educational advancement, and the vindication of the part they have played in the social well-being of this country are concerned.

Indian Opinion

No. 35—Vol. XXVII.

Friday, August 30th, 1929.

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

NOTES AND NEWS

MOULANA MAHOMED ALI, who was to have left for South Africa on a lecture tour on board the *Karoo*, has cancelled his passage at the last minute, says a Reuter's message from Bombay dated Aug. 28. When about to leave his home for the docks, the Moulana was handed a message from the Bombay Government. He showed great indignation as he scanned it. It is understood that the note said that the Union Government was willing to allow the Ali Brothers to enter the Union on the following conditions:—That Moulana Shaukat Ali, who is en route for South Africa, would not proceed further than Durban until M. Mahomed Ali joins him; both might then proceed together on a tour which should be confined to Capetown, Kimberley, Maritzburg and Port Elizabeth; that on arrival at Capetown M. Mahomed Ali will deposit £25 as security; that they will confine themselves to matters purely religious and not touch upon anything political whatever in either private or public; and lastly that they will not stay in the Union longer than three weeks. The Moulana regards the conditions as an insult and proposes to communicate with the Raj.

[We comment on the above in our leading article.—Ed. I.O.]

In a letter addressed to Mr. P. K. Desai the Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic Affairs writes:—

"On every boat from India many wives and children are arriving without the D. I. 91 form and in all cases in future no action will be taken here to facilitate their entry into the Transvaal and they will be detained at Lourenco Marques until the documents they bring with them have been scrutinised here. In addition their cases will be taken to the Immigrants' Appeal Board for decision in every case." Those desirous of calling their wives and children to the Union are, therefore, warned that they should intimate to the latter not to leave India until they are in possession of form D. I. 91.

Among the Draft Ordinances intended to be introduced into the Natal Provincial Council during the current session is included a Draft Ordinance "to amend the Boroughs Ordinance, 1924" which contains the insertion of a new section in the Principal Ordinance. The section is numbered 220A and reads as follows:—

"The Council may, with the approval of the Administrator, make by-laws providing for the restriction, regulation and supervision (including the prohibition of trading within specified limits of time or place) of persons carrying on business as hawkers or pedlars, whether under licences issued in terms of the Licences Consolidation Act, 1925, and the amendments thereof, or under the exemptions provided therein."

An ambitious scheme for the better housing of Indians in the Pretoria Location, at an estimated cost of £50,000, says the *Rand Daily Mail*, was out-

lined by a deputation from the Pretoria branch of the Transvaal Indian Congress to the General Purposes Committee of the Town Council. It was stated that the present housing conditions were unsatisfactory, the buildings being mostly of wood and iron. Brick dwellings were desired. The matter will probably come before the next meeting of the Town Council.

The Natal Native Wesleyan Home Mission conference, at its last session last week, registered a protest against the brewing of beer by municipalities. The system of the municipal beer house, it was stated, was an undertaking which was morally wrong and against the best interests of the native people. The conference also expressed its opposition to the extension of facilities for the sale of intoxicating liquor to the Bantu people. We cannot but praise this step on the part of intelligent Native people of eradicating the drink evil. It is a lesson which some of our countrymen may well learn.

Parliament is prorogued till Saturday, October 12, by a proclamation in a Government Gazette Extraordinary.

A SLIGHT TO INDIA

AT the invitation of a section of the Cape Moslems Moulana Mahomed Ali and Moulana Shaukat Ali, better known in this country as the Ali Brothers, were shortly expected to visit the Union. Maulana Shaukat Ali is already on the waters and is expected to land at Lourenco Marques on Monday next. The Ali Brothers are so well known in India and hold such a distinguished position among the leaders of India, Maulana Mahomed Ali being an ex-president of the Indian National Congress, that there was not the slightest reason for entertaining the doubt that the Union Government would object to their paying a short visit to this country. The Moslem community throughout the Union in particular and the Indian community in general were eagerly waiting to accord an enthusiastic welcome to the distinguished Moslem leaders. But very unfortunately, especially for the Union Government, the unexpected thing has happened. We say unfortunately for the Union Government because the

ઈન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન.

પુસ્તક ૨૭ થું.

ફ્રીનીક્સ, શુક્રવાર, તારીખ ૨૩ ઓગષ્ટ ૧૯૨૬

અંક ૩૪

નોંધ અને સમાચાર



યુનીયનમાં ધુસ્તા પકડાયલા હોદ્દીઓ

અમે તેટલો સખ્ત બપતો હોય, અમે તેટલું હોદ્દીઓનું આ દેશમાં માનભંગ થવું હોય છતાં આ દેશની શ્રેદિનિ હોદ્દીઓ ઓડવાનાજ નહિ એ હકીકત બ્યારે આ દેશના સત્તાધીશોની અને પ્રબળની બળમાં આવે છે ત્યારે તેઓ એવા દાખલાઓ ઉપરથીજ માન, આબરુને વિશેને હોદ્દીઓના બાનનો અને કેવા ચોરા તેઓ બનાવે છે તેનો ખ્યાલ કરી લે છે અને અકિતમત દાખલાઓપરથી તેઓ આખી કોમનોજ ખ્યાલ કરી લઈ તેની તરફ હલકી નબરે જુવે છે અને કમદાઓ વધારે સખ્ત કરે છે. અને તેમાં નવાઈયે શું? આવા હોદ્દીઓ નથી પોતાનું બહુ કરતા કે નથી કોમનું બહુ કરતા કે નથી પોતાના દેશનું બહુ કરતા, બલકે, દેશની આબરુને કબંક લગાડે છે અને તેટલે દરજ્જે તેઓ કોમદરોહી અને દેશદરોહી કરે છે. આ પ્રમાણે જ હોદ્દીઓ લોરેન્ડો-માક્સથી રેલમાડીમાં યુનીયનમાં ધુસ્તા પકડાયા છે. બેડીંગ બોયને પોતાના વિશ્વાસમાં લઈને તેની મદદથી તેઓ ખ્રીસ્તરાની કોમટીમાં ૧૨ કલાક સુધી ખ્રીસ્તરાની અંદર બરાઈ રહ્યા હતા. બેડીંગ બોયને પણ પકડવામાં આવ્યો છે અને ત્રણેની સામે આરોપો લગાયા છે.

સર થોમસ હોલાન્ડ

ખ્રીષ્ટીય સાયન્ટીસ્ટોની એસોસીએશનના પ્રમુખ સર થોમસ હોલેન્ડને ઇન્ડિયોની ઝોરીયેન્ટ કલમ તરફથી અમા સુધવારે ખાણું આપવામાં આવ્યું હતું જેમાં બળ્ણીતા યુરોપીયનોને નોતરવામાં આવ્યા હતા. પ્રમુખ શેઠ ઉમર ઝવેરીએ તેમની હોદ્દીને સેવાઓની તારીફ કરી હતી.

નાટાલ ઇન્ડિઅન કોંગ્રેસ તરફથી પારસી રસ્તમજી હોલ માં તેજ સાંજે સર થોમસ હોલાન્ડના માનમાં મેળાવડો થયો હતો. જેમાં હોદ્દીઓની મોટી હાજરી થઈ હતી. મેમ્બરે પણ હાજરી આપી હતી. સર થોમસે બજાવ્યું હતું કે તેમના માનમાં થયેલા સખળા મેળાવડાઓમાં આ મેળાવડો તેમને ખાસ યાદ રહેશે કેમકે તે ખરા નિરવાચક પ્રેમ પ્રદર્શિત કરનારો છે. હોદ્દીઓએ તેમને કશા પણ મદલાની આશા રાખ્યા સિવાય ઉદાર પ્રેમ બતાવ્યો છે એ તેઓનામાં ખરા યુજોની બોટ નથી એ સિદ્ધ કરી આપે છે.

“ઈન્ડિઅન ઓપીનીઅન”

શુક્રવાર, તા. ૨૩ ઓગષ્ટ ૨૬ ૧૯૨૬

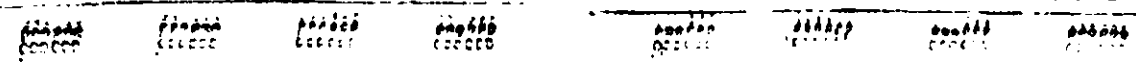
મી. એ. ઇટનની બગ્યાએ રેવરન્ડ એ. લેમોન્ટ ડરબનના મેમ્બર તરીકે ચુંટાયા છે. મી. ઇટન આપણા નવા મેમ્બર જોકે હોદ્દીઓના મીઠ તો નહિજ હતા છતાં કાચીશના અકિતવએ તેમની ઉપર કંઈક છાપ પાડી હતી અને તેથી તેમની વલણ કંઈક સુધરી હતી અને મેમ્બર તરીકેના તેમના હોદા દરમીયાન હોદ્દીઓના ધણાએક બલસાઓ અને સમાજોને પોતાની હાજરીથી તેમણે શોભા આપી હતી. તેમની મેમ્બર તરીકેની યુવતને ડરબનની હોદી કોમ હમેશાં આભારની ભામણી સાથે આદ કરશે.

રેવરન્ડ લેમોન્ટ તો કહી કોમથી વિરહ બજાયા નથી જો કે મુડીવાદની સામે પોતાનો વિરોધ બહેર કરવામાં તે કહી પાછા પડ્યા નથી. આ કારણથી કોમના મખમ અને ગરીબ વર્ગના લોકો તો તેમની દિલસોજી અને ટેકા ઉપર પુર્ણ વિશ્વાસ મુકી શકે છે.

હોદી કોમને રેવરન્ડ લેમોન્ટની મેમ્બર તરીકેની ચુંટણીને માટે રાજી થવાનું કારણ છે કેમકે ખીબ મેમ્બરોના કરતાં તે હોદ્દીઓના વધારે સહવાસમાં આવેલા છે. શિક્ષક તરીકેના પોતાના ધંધા દરમીયાન ધણા હોદી યુવકો તેમના હાથ નીચે ફેળવણી પામેલા છે. અને એ સિવાય કાઉન્સીલના મેમ્બર તરીકે પણ તેમણે હોદ્દીઓ તરફ પોતાની દિલસોજી પુરવાર કરી આપેલી છે.

ડરબનની ટાઉન કાઉન્સીલે છુતકાળમાં તો, કેટલાક અપવાદો કે જેમણે અલખત પોતાનું બનતું હમેશાં કરેલું છે, તે સિવાય શહેરના હોદી વતનીઓ તરફ કંઈ બહુ માહના બતાવેલી નથી. પરંતુ મીત્રભાવ ધરાવનારા એક મેમ્બર અને હોદ્દીઓ વિરહ દેશ નહિ ધરાવનારા કાઉન્સીલ પર ધણા મેમ્બરો હોવાથી ઉર્જવળ બલિબની આશા રાખવાની દિમત કરી શકાય છે.

આજે તો રહેઠાણોનો સવાલ એ કાઉન્સીલની સમક્ષ મઠથી મોટા સવાલ પડેલો છે. હોદ્દીઓને માટે શહેરની અંદર બગીચા શબ્લ પડી શકે તેમ નથી એ વાત તો સેન્ટ્રલ હાઉઝિંગ બોર્ડ કે જેણે એ વિષયની ખાસ તપાસ કરી હતી તેણે કૃત્રીમ હોવાનું પુરવાર કરી આપ્યું છે. અને હોદી કોમને માફક આવે અને કાઉન્સીલથી સહેલાઈથી અનુસરી શકાય તેવી વાબખી બનામણો પણ કરેલી છે.



month. Those desirous of making their future better should not miss this opportunity. Ex-students who have passed Std. VI are particularly requested. Men as well as boys can attend same. For further information and arrangements write or apply to—

AHMED ISMAIL MOMONIAT,
Box 4248, Johannesburg.
13, Barklay Arcade,
Cor. Market & Commissioner St.,
Johannesburg.

ધનિચ્છનો મારે સરકારી મેટ્રીકના કલાસો.

ઘણીજ મુશ્કેલી પછી ધી વીટવોલરસ્ટ્રાન્ડ ટેકનીકલ ઈન્સ્ટીટ્યુટ તરફથી ધનિચ્છનો મારે મેટ્રીકના કલાસોની મંજૂરી મળી છે. અડવાડીયામાં એ કે ત્રણ રાત જવાનું ૩ ને ફક્ત મહિનાની શી. ૧૭ ભરવાની છે. જેઓ પોતાનું ભવિષ્ય સુધારવા માંગતાં હોય તેઓએ આ તક જવા દેવી નહિ બેધએ. છેકરાઓ તથા મોટાઓ પણ જઈ શકે છે. જેઓએ છટ્ટી ચોપડીની પરિક્ષા આપી હોય તેઓએ આ તક જવા દેવી નહિ બેધએ કારણ કે એ વખત પાછા આવશે નહિ.

વધુ ખુલાસો નીચેના શીરનામેથી મળી શકશે:—

Ahmed Ismail Momoniatic.
Box 4248, Johannesburg.
13, Barklay Arcade,
Cor. Market & Commissioner Sts.,
Johannesburg.

ધી સુરત હીંદુ એસોસીએશન

જનરલ મીટીંગ

ધી સુરત હીંદુ એસોસીએશનના સર્વે એમ્બરોને નિવેદન કરવામાં આવે છે કે એસોસીએશનની જનરલ મીટીંગ રવીવાર તા. ૩૧-૮-૨૯ નાં રોજ બપોર બાદ ત્રણ વાગ્યે ૧૨૭ વીક્ટોરીયા સ્ટ્રીટવાળા હોલમાં મળશે.

કામકાજ:

૧૨૯ વીક્ટોરીયા સ્ટ્રીટવાળા હોલ તા ૧ થી અક્ટોબર ૧૯૨૯ થી ભાડે આપવાની છે. તેના ટેન્ડર લેવામાં આવશે. વધુ અથવા જોઈ રકમનું ટેન્ડર પાસ કરવાની સત્તા જનરલ મીટીંગના હાથમાં રહેશે.

જી. એમ. પટેલ,

સે. સુ. ડી. એસોસીએશન.

South African Indian Congress

PUBLIC NOTICE

The attention of the Indian community is drawn to the fact that where legitimate complaints exist in regard to Railway and Postal services, they are asked to lodge such complaints in writing with the Provincial Congresses or District Congresses in which they are resident or with the South African Indian Congress direct, when such complaints will be taken up with the Department concerned.

S. R. NAIDOO Joint Hon. Gen. Secretaries.
E. M. MALL S.A.I. Congt. Sec.

Fountain Of Wisdom

Undertake some labour that the devil may find thee always occupied.

Judge not without knowledge, nor without necessity, and never without charity.

Vice is a prompt paymaster, but she soon exhausts her treasury, while virtue's store of gold is inexhaustible.

God may not have given us vast learning to solve all the problems, or unfailing wisdom to direct all the wanderings of our brothers' lives, but He has given to every one of us the power to be spiritual, and by our spirituality to lift and enlarge and enlighten the lives we touch.

—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

MAX LEVY

Estate, Insurance & General Agent.

Administration of Estates, Secretarial Work, Absentees Represented, Rents & Debts Collected, Etc.

AGENT FOR:

THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA LTD.

If you wish to insure for

Fire, Life, Motor Car, Personal Accident, Driving Accident, Workmen's Compensation, Plate Glass, Burglary, Etc.

Write, Phone or Call

MAX LEVY,

5, Beckett's Buildings,

P. O. Box 7055.

69 President Street,

Phone 3348.

JOHANNESBURG.

Country Clients Called Upon At Their Request.

Biographies of Eminent Indians

A Series of Uniform Booklets each with a Portrait giving a Succinct biographical sketch and containing copious extracts from the speeches and writings of the personages described.

A Series of Uniform Booklets each with a Portrait

Dadabhai Naoraji,
Rabindranath Tagore,
Budraddin Tayabji,

Gopal Krishna Gokhale,
M. K. Gandhi,
Kristo Das Pal,

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya:

The Right Hon. Sayed Amir Ali

H. H. Sri Sayaji Rao Gaekwar,

Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan,
Swamy Ramtirth,
Dewan C. Rangacharla,
A. M. Bose,
Kashinath Trimbak Telang,
Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar,
Sir Salar Jung,
D. E. Wacha,

H. H. The Aga Khan,
V. Krihnaswamy Aiyar
W. C. Bannerjee
Ravi Varma,
Swamy Vivekananda,
Tora Duth,
V. P. Madhava Rao,
Sir, Pherozecha Mehta,

Sri Ramkrishna Paramahansa,
Ramhimmulla Mahomed Sayani,

Dr. Rash Behari Ghose,
Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk,
Raja Ram Mohan Roy,

Lal Mohan Ghose,
Sir C. Sankaran Nair,
Behramji M. Molbari,

Raja Surendranath Bannerjee,
Raja Bahadur R. N. Madholker.

Price One shilling each.

spend money wisely. Money was given to make our lives and that of others better. When friends are in need it is good to have the withal to help them. It is a means of increasing brotherliness among human beings and adds to the prosperity of a country. He congratulated the Clairwood Boys School on winning the Cup for the second time. It was up to the boys there to see that the Cup does not leave the school. He also welcomed the presence of the Clairwood Indian Girls School and hoped they would soon have a Savings Club as the influence of the women would be to encourage the men to be thrifty.

Sir Kurma Reddi said it gave him great pleasure to perform the pleasing function of presenting the Thrift Cup. He spoke of the advantage of learning thrift in young days as some learned when they were old how unwise they had been in not saving when they could. He was pleased to know the Cup was given to a Co-operative Savings Club. He believed in co-operative thrift. Co-operation was a big subject and he was confident that the organisers of the Thrift Movement were not looking for thrift only but that they were sowing the seeds of a great co-operative movement. In a most interesting manner Sir Kurma outlined the origin of the Co-operative Trading Societies in Germany 80 years ago. Unfortunate peasants at that time were borrowing money from "Shylocks" to carry on their farms. They paid a prohibitively high rate of interest which ended in the undoing. A German civil servant introduced the co-operative idea and saved the situation. From that issued the Co-operative Trade Societies. Something similar happened in India where "Sowcars" were charging anything up to 100% on small loans to peasants. The Indian Government introduced the Co-operative Movement and now in what were poverty stricken areas the people are well dressed and live in beautiful houses. He had seen a state of affairs in the local market which made him desire to see an Indian Co-operative Society for producers with a shop in Durban where the small man could take his produce and get a fair price. He was glad to know that in the thrift movement this co-operative principle was at work and he expressed the hope that all the children before him would work for their countrymen. Thrift taught self-help, and self-help brought confidence. Their motto should be "Each for all and all for each." He had great pleasure in handing the cup to the Headmaster.

Mr. H. S. Done the Headmaster, in acknowledging the cup thanked the Thrift Committee for their interest in the Indian community and stated that their influence for good was already apparent.

Mr. G. Hindson said the thrift movement was instilling the idea of self-protection. The scholars were learning to save and learning to give.

Mr. O. W. Lennox drew attention to the great strides made by the Clairwood school in the matter of thrift. They won the cup in 1927 with 908 marks only whereas this year their marks totalled 1262. Membership of the Club in 1927 was 407 but to-day it was 665. In 1927 they purchased 148 Union Loan Certificates but this year they had purchased 476 Certificates. He said how greatly the Thrift Committee appreciated the presence of Mr. Hugh Bryan and Sir Kurma Reddi. He wished the school every success in its efforts. The chief aim of the thrift movement was to make good citizens.

At the conclusion of the addresses the Headmaster presented beautiful bouquets of flowers to Mr. Bryan, Sir Kurma, and Mrs. Thomson. In acknowledging the gifts the chairman said the custom of presenting flowers on such occasions was very beautiful and it left a pleasant memory of friendship. He hoped that Mr. Hindson the Grantee of the school would make an early opportunity to give the scholars a half holiday.

Rounds of applause from the large audience concluded the function.

First Indian Division Of The St. John Ambulance Association (Natal).

Successful Candidates

The following are the students who have passed the yearly re examination, and have been awarded Medallions of the Association. :—Messrs. J. W. Godfrey, H. Megharajh, O. R. George, R. Budree, L. Ganesh and C. Somasundram.

The following are those who have been awarded 2nd year voucher certificates. :—Messrs H. V. R. Somasundram, B. J. Chetty, A. Dada, A. N. Mabomed, M. Joseph, V. Thomas, and C. Padiachy.

The examiners were Dr. M. W. Kaplan M.D. (theory) and the District Officer Mr. J. C. Joliffe (Practical).

SIR Thomas Holland, President of the British Association for the advancement of Science, was entertained at lunch by the Orient Club at Isipingo on Wednesday and was given a welcome reception in the evening at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall by the Natal Indian Congress. Eulogistic speeches were made by Europeans and Indians of Sir Thomas Holland's great services in the world of science and of his association with India. Sir Thomas said that the function held that evening would remain outstanding because it showed a feeling of real generosity without any desire for gain. That spirit was a proof that the Indian community was not lacking in real goodness.

The Indian Child Welfare Society

NOTICE

The annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Parsee Rustomjee Hall on Saturday the 7th, September, 1929, at 7.30 p.m.

BUSINESS:—

1. Annual Report.
2. Financial Statement
3. Revision of Rules
4. Enrolment of Members
5. Election of Officials
6. General.

SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE,

President.

MRS. V. R. R. MOOLEY,

Chairman of Committee.

MRS. G. CHRISTOPHER,

Hon. Secretary.

Government Matriculation Classes For Indians

The Witwatersrand Technical Institute has at last agreed to organise Matriculation Classes for Indians in the evening. The usual six subjects will be taken and these classes should be attended two or three nights in a week and the fee is 10s. per

Court to consider was that the locality is not suitable.

The General Dealers Ordinance gave this Court the discretion to refuse the licence and this discretion must be judiciously used. He asked that the objections be upheld.

Mr. Davies said that the first objection was met by the decision given at Bloemfontein in the case of the Springs Town Council versus the applicants when it was held that the township of Springs was proclaimed only to give effect to Section 52 of the Gold Law. Under that section the lawful users of ground so proclaimed were not affected by the remaining sections of the Gold Law. In respect of the second objection Mr. Davies pointed out that although in the 1903 Ordinance Springs was not a municipality but had an erven board, the local Government Ordinance of 1912 described Springs as a municipality incorporated under the 1903 Ordinance. Therefore so far as Springs was concerned the town regulations of 1899 were repealed and did not apply.

At this stage Councillor Brink moved that the Court adjourn until Monday the 19th instant. This was agreed to.—*The Star*.

Problem Of Slums In Johannesburg

Conditions Prevailing In Vrededorp

A correspondant writes to *The Star* (Johanneburg):—

Considerable publicity has been given to the problem of the slums in South African towns since the visit of Princess Alice to the slum quarters in Capetown. This fact no doubt prompted Dr. Malan to give utterance to some of the measures to deal with the question.

Let it be thought that this question only affects the poor whites and not the coloured or Indian, through the medium of this article the attention of the authorities is being drawn to the conditions at Vrededorp. That is not the only locality affected, but it is given so that deductions can be made in regard to other places.

Statistics themselves give no adequate idea of the evil. They must be translated into the terms of human life. We find, quite within easy distance of the City Hall, men, women and children herded together in unhealthy dwellings, members of both sexes eating and sleeping in one room, living houses infested with rats and other vermin, with damp walls and leaking ceilings in the midst of horrible smells. This is not the language of exaggeration.

It is sometimes said that slums are the result of slum minds of the character which would soon turn a decent house into a pigsty. I am not going to say that there are not individuals among the Indian or, as a matter of fact, among any other community who will do that, but that is no reason why such conditions should be allowed to exist and be a menace to the whole community. Some people may ask why these people live there? First of all, the Indian or the coloured person cannot buy land anywhere, and this part was specially allocated for their use, and chiefly because it is cheaper in comparison with the houses available in town and as it is very near to their work and easily got at from different parts of the town people desire to live there.

In the case of the Indian and the coloured, he has no say in the municipal affairs of this city. He has no vote, but yet he is called upon to pay the same rates and taxes as the European, and since these two sections of the community cannot wield any influence upon the Council through the ballot box they have to depend upon the

good graces of others for any amelioration of their condition.

The Council is like a huge elephant which requires probing every time to make it move, and then something is promised but very little done. With the small salary earned by the non-European worker he finds it difficult to live and in consequence he is driven to these slums. These slums are veritable dens of liquor sellers, and if anyone were to take a walk through them on a Saturday afternoon or a Sunday afternoon they will observe a state of affairs which will make them wonder whether they are really in the city of Johannesburg.

Suggested Remedies

What is the remedy to improve the conditions? I can offer no suggestions that will remove these slums immediately, but I make the following suggestions:—

- (a) Existing laws can be more sternly enforced.
- (b) Offending landlords can be brought to book and sent to prison without the option of a fine.
- (c) More inspectors should be appointed and more frequent and rigid inspections made.
- (d) Houses passed by the medical officer as unfit for human habitation should be pulled down within three months and not patched up.
- (e) The landlord should be assisted financially with a loan by the municipality to erect a new building in accordance with regulations and the landlord by monthly instalments be allowed to repay back the amount loaned plus interest.

South Africa is a young country in comparison to some of the older cities of Europe, and yet we are already creating slums which in years will grow and become more and more difficult to solve.

The Council in the near future will have to decide whether it is worth while making a large financial sacrifice to remove what too long has been a cause of loss and misery, and so remove the danger that threatens the town. These conditions must not be allowed to be tolerated by the Christian leaders of this city, and if the Council is slow in dealing with this question then it is the duty of all Christian leaders to make their voices heard.

Presentation Of Indian Schools Thrift Cup

Interesting Ceremony At Clairwood

Sir Kurma On The Co-operative Movement

About 1000 Indian children and a large number of adult Indians assembled in the grounds of the Clairwood Indian Boys School on Friday morning to witness the ceremony of presenting the Mahatho Cup to that school. Mr. Hugh Bryan, M.A., (Superintendent of Education) presided over the gathering and was supported on the platform by Sir Kurma Reddi (Agent General for the Government of India), Mr. C. W. Jennox (Chairman of Natal Thrift Committee), Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Thomson, Mr. G. Hindson, Mr. H. S. Done, and several other interested well-wishers.

Apologies for absence were read from Mr. Murray Brown (Inspector of Coast Schools) and Mr. Mahatho (donor of the Cup.)

Mr. Bryan welcomed Sir Kurma Reddi and before calling upon him to present the Cup, said that he welcomed the Thrift Movement in the schools. He believed the teaching of thrift was not just hoarding money or being miserly but to teach the young to

4444444
0000000

6666666
0000000

8888888
0000000

1111111
0000000

3333333
0000000

5555555
0000000

and the Council alone has not. Perhaps this gracious act on the part of the Prime Minister will inspire the Scout Council to reconsider the advisability of altering their former decision. We hope and trust that it will.

Springs Town Council And Indians

A special meeting of the Springs Town Council was held on Tuesday night, the 13th instant, to consider the granting of a general dealer's certificate to a local firm of Indians, Matwadia and Co., on Erf 66, Springs. This application came before the Council at a special meeting held on the 6th instant, when letters were received from the local chamber of Commerce, O. Bowyer, draper, Springs, and R. Moore, house furnisher, Springs, asking the Council to postpone granting the licence to enable these objectors to formulate their objections. At the last meeting the Town Council also lodged objections.

Mr. W. K. Gibson and B. P. Goldberg appeared for the Council.

Mr. R. E. Pudney opposed the granting of the licence on behalf of Gray, Smith and Co., grocers, Springs and District Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Ivan Davies appeared for the applicants.

In opening the proceedings, the Mayor (Mr. M. D. Harrison) stated he intended to read the objections received, but before doing so he desired to lodge an objection on behalf of the Springs Town Council. The Council, said the Mayor, objected on the grounds that the applicants had no right in view of Section 130 of the Gold Law to occupy the erf or hire of same, secondly, that the granting of a certificate would be contrary to town regulations.

Not Rodent Proof

Mr. Davies formerly objected to the Town Council objections being put on. The chief health inspector objected to the licence on the grounds that the premises were not rodent proof.

Mr. Davies stated the meeting was postponed from the previous Tuesday for the specific purpose of hearing three objections and only those objections should be heard.

Councillor P. A. M. Brink submitted that the meeting was postponed on general grounds and held that Mr. Davies was entirely wrong.

Mr. Davies stated the Council had no power to postpone the meeting on general grounds. The Council had no such arbitrary powers.

Mr. Gibson asked to have it placed on record that he appeared on behalf the Town Council of Springs.

Mr. Davies, referring to the Council's objection, stated that the town regulations of 1899 had been repealed. The first objection fell to the ground in view of the decision given in the Appellate Court at Bloemfontein.

The Mayor then requested Mr. Davies to lead evidence in respect of the application.

Mr. Davies asked the Mayor if the Council took official cognisance of the facts that (1) the applicants already held licences in Springs; (2) Erf 66 was a trading site; (3) that licences had been granted by the Council in respect of this erf in the past.

The Mayor: It is a matter of fact.

Mr. Davies: In that case there is no need to hear any evidence from the applicants.

Question Of Suitability

Mr. Gibson: The regulations provide that applicants be heard first. Objections have been given to

the Court and now Mr. Davies is called upon to lead his evidence if he wishes to do so this evening, but if he does not he can apply for postponement.

Mr. Davies: The applicants only require to satisfy the Council on the three points already given and the Court has already taken official cognisance of these points.

The Mayor said that the objectors should give evidence.

Mr. Gibson said that the Court would agree they had an application for a licence and if the applicants did not lead evidence, then he could only suggest that the matter stand adjourned.

Mr. Pudney: It appears that Mr. Davies is challenging the procedure laid down by the Council.

Mr. Davies: The regulations are in conflict with the principles of the law of evidence. The man who makes allegations must prove. The Court having taken cognisance of the fact that the applicants are fit and proper persons the Court has a *prima facie* case for the applicants before them. It is now time for the objectors to lead their case. You have admitted the three points. They are established facts. Now let the objectors disprove these facts.

Mr. Brink pointed out that the Council had not agreed to recognise the applicants as fit and proper persons.

Mr. Gibson, on the question of the suitability of the applicants said, the fact that they held a licence in Second Street did not infer that they were suitable persons, as facts might come to the Council's knowledge that occurred after the granting of the original licence which would not bind the Council to renew the licence.

Mr. Davies stated the Council's objection could be settled by legal argument without evidence. It would be wasting time to call evidence if the Council decided to uphold their own objections which were based on legal grounds only.

Legal Arguments

After further argument by Mr. Gibson, Mr. Davies said he was not prepared to lead evidence until the Council decided upon its own objections.

The Mayor said the Court should take evidence collectively with a full sense of their responsibility as a Court.

After further discussion it was decided to hear legal arguments on the Council's objections.

Mr. Gibson asked Mr. Davies if the applicants were prepared to admit that the undermining rights of Springs Town had been ceded to New State Areas.

Mr. Davies: Yes.

Mr. Gibson: The first objection was based under the Gold Law of 1908, the applicants being coloured persons, and they are not bona fide servants of the owners of the erf?

Mr. Davies: Yes.

Mr. Gibson's arguments on the Council's first objection was to the effect that in view of the mining lease having been granted to Barnato Brothers and ceded to the New State Areas in respect of the ground on which the town of Springs is situated, this ground was held under mining title and therefore an erf in the town could not be sublet to or occupied by a coloured person. Mr. Gibson on the Council's second objection said that in terms of the Council's regulations it was necessary to lead evidence in respect to applicants residing in premises abutting on a public thoroughfare unless Mr. Davies was prepared to admit this.

General Dealers Ordinance

Mr. Davies said it would not weaken his case to admit this which he did.

In conclusion, Mr. Gibson said it was through the General Dealers Control Ordinance that the Council had to approach the matter; the ground to ask the

OUR NEW MAYOR

THE Rev. A. Lamont has been elected Mayor of Durban this year in place of the retiring Mayor Mr. A. Eaton. Mr. Eaton though not a pro-Indian was greatly changed by Mr. Sastri's influence and during his term as Mayor had graced many an Indian function and shown a friendly spirit. The Indian community of Durban will always remember his term with a sense of gratification. The Rev. A. Lamont has never been known to be anti anything, excepting that he has been anti-capitalist. He can therefore be looked upon by the middle and the poorer classes of the community as a strong and sympathetic supporter. The Indian community has reason to be pleased with the Rev. Lamont's election as Mayor for he has been connected with Indians perhaps more than any other Mayor, as he was in the teaching profession and many young Indians have been trained under him. He has also proved his sympathy towards Indians while he was a member of the Town Council. The Durban Town Council in the past, with the exception of a few councillors who have no doubt always done their bit, has not been altogether kindly in so far as the Indian burgesses were concerned. But with a Mayor with a friendly disposition and with many pro-Indian members on the Council one feels encouraged to entertain the hope for a better future. The housing question is the all important question that faces the Town Council at present. The tale that there was no ground available within the Borough for Indians was proved to be a fairy tale by the Central Housing Board which made a special inquiry into the question and made very fair recommendations satisfactory to Indians and not difficult for the Town Council to adopt. The Council, however, failed to adopt the recommendation and had another inquiry on their own and decided upon their old village scheme outside the Borough. Even Dr. Malan, the Minister of the Interior had to utter a word of rebuke in the Union House of Assembly that the £50,000 allocated for the purpose of Indian housing was not made use of by the Durban Corporation. This callousness was due to a prejudiced Council. Our hopes are now in the new Town Council with a strong and sympathetic person at the head. We know it is not in the hands of the Mayor to run the Council as he

would like to do but the fairness and sympathy of the chief citizen of the town goes a long way. We heartily congratulate the the Rev. Lamont as the Mayor and Mrs. Lamont as the Mayoress.

INDIAN SCOUT MOVEMENT

THE credit for the inauguration of the Scout movement among Indians in the Union goes to the Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney. He has successfully started that movement for some time in the Transvaal and it has gained prominence by the presentation of the Union Flag to the Socut Troop by General Hertzog, Prime Minister of the Union. This very generous step on the part of the Prime Minister is greatly appreciated by the Indian community as a proof of the country's recognition of Indians as Nationals of the Union. But the presentation of the flag bears with it its great responsibility which the Prime Minister has very clearly explained. He has said in his message that he trusts the flag would ever be carried unsullied by the behaviour of those under whose charge it is entrusted, and that it will ever receive the allegiance that it merits as a proud symbol of South Africa's independent nationhood. A great deal of sentiment is attached to the flag. We all know what a great deal of disturbance there was when the Union Jack was to be replaced by the Union flag. Those who protested only showed the great love they bore for the Union Jack but their protest was unjustified as the Union of South Africa had every right as an independent country to have her own flag. We in India though suffering under the yoke of foreign rule are proud to have our own national flag notwithstanding that it is not yet officially recognised. The Scout Boys will therefore do well to learn the significance of the flag they hold and be loyal to it. Our Scouts, it will be remembered, have not been recognised by the Scout Council of South Africa. Had they been they would have had the opportunity of visiting Jamboree where the Scouts from throughout the world had recently gathered. But that was not to be. It was narrowmindedness on the part of the Scout Council to refuse recognition to the Indian Scouts. Perhaps the Council will feel rather awkward now that the whole of the Union of South Africa have given them recognition

symbolising the independent nationhood of South Africa.

To us of the Nationalist Party it is something real, something that the people the party represents were striving for years. In years to come you will learn to love the flag which you will be receiving in a few moments.

What does this ceremony mean? It may mean nothing and yet it may mean everything to you all. It entirely depends on the spirit with which you all approach this function this afternoon. I could see by your eager look in your faces that this is a solemn occasion for you all. This presentation seals the fact that you all are Nationals of South Africa even though your ancestors have come from India. You have settled here and so long as you all conform to the laws of the land, so long as you identify yourselves in the aspirations of South Africa, so long you have in your breasts the interests of South Africa, so long you say South Africa first as members of it then I am almost sure that no one will ever grudge you receiving this flag.

I am told by your Chief that while in Durban you received the National Flag of India. It is nothing but right that you should not forget the land that gave birth to your race. The aspirations of India are keenly sympathised with by many leading Nationalists and I am sure no one who loves India will ever begrudge her getting her Dominion status or sovereign independence. It is inevitable that in the course of development of nations, subject nations will be freed from all the links that bind her to the conqueror; there will grow up in the place of submission, co-operation and cohesion.

The Scout movement all over the world is recognised as a fine organisation for the training of the youth to take his place as a good and worthy citizen. It has for its aims the uniting of various races into some common brotherhood. It is a laudable object which should be encouraged by every sane man, for by the encouragement of this world-wide movement we are ensuring peace for the generations to come. The keynote of the Scout movement is service, and could there be a nobler ideal than that to set before the eyes of the youth of this country?

Therefore I am more than pleased with the Indian boys in the Scout movement. I know there are over 100,000 Indian Scouts in India and the movement is unifying the different castes and creeds in your great land with the result that in years to come the strife between the various sections will be minimised and eventually eradicated.

I am given to understand the Indians in South Africa are taking up scouting and although to-day you were not like your countrymen in India allowed to go to the Jamboree, yet I am certain that the time will come when the Indians will be in a position to have their own Jamboree in South Africa. At present you have no official recognition from the local Scout Council but that should not prevent you carrying on and by your merit win recognition. You are descendants of a great nation and it will be South Africa's dishonour if she persists in keeping out the Indians from being part of the world-wide movement. I am more than pleased that General Hertzog has agreed to present you with the Union Flag. I sincerely hope that you boys will ever remember his words of carrying the flag unscathed by any action of yours.

You are the first Indian Boy Scouts of South Africa and the eyes of the public will be upon you all so as to see as to how you comport yourselves.

In conclusion, I desire to urge upon the great need to play the game in life, to be honourable in everything that you do. You are the sons of South Africa and one day you may be called upon to show your love for South Africa in a practical way.

I have much pleasure in handing over the flag to your troop with my sincerest wish and prayer that

you will always carry this flag and remember General Hertzog for the great work he has done and is doing for South Africa.

Rev. Bennett, on being called upon to speak said that when he came he did not come with that invitation, but having read of the ceremony in the papers, he felt that he must come and show his sympathy to his brother priest the Rev. Sigamoney in fighting for his Scouts. He came because he realised what a potent it was killing all strife and racialism which is a great barrier to the forward movement of peace and love. He congratulated the Indian Boy Scouts in receiving the prize that they had so richly merited.

Mr. E. Mall (Secretary of the South African Indian Congress) on behalf of the Congress which is the mouthpiece of the Indians in South Africa desired Mr. O. J. J. Van Wyk to convey to the Prime Minister the deep gratitude of the Indian community of South Africa in presenting the Union Flag symbolising the independent nationhood of South Africa. He said he cannot understand the attitude of the South African Scout Council for he has spoken to many prominent Europeans of this town who fail to see as to why Indians should not be recognised or affiliated, but he said he that as it may we are to-day recognised by the Prime Minister of this land as an integral part of South Africa. The presentation of the flag is an outward symbol of recognition and by the Prime Minister's action he has clearly shown that he does not recognise party nor politics in the Scout movement. We all know the value of scouting for boys and when the founder of this great movement started it, he had not the slightest desire to introduce the colour bar, nor does he hold with it at the present moment. The Scout Law knows no race nor creed, it is for the great linking of all races into one huge family but each carrying on according to his own national custom and tradition.

Mr. P. K. Desai said it was a privilege to be able to be present at this unique ceremony and he was more than proud at the statesmanlike act of General Hertzog. It was a courageous act. It was in keeping with his many brave acts in this country. When the flag controversy was raging he could never understand the actions of a certain section of Europeans who were opposed to the creation of this flag. India is a subject race he said and has not dominion status nor sovereign independence, yet she has her own national flag symbolising her national unity and national aspirations which the Scout boys are carrying to-day.

He desired Mr. O. J. J. Van Wyk to convey to the two great Dutchmen of South Africa, Dr. Malan and General Hertzog, their deepest gratitude.

The function closed with three hearty cheers for General Hertzog and Dr. Malan.

The marriage ceremony of Miss Maragathavally Ammal, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. S. C. Pather, with Mr. Vythilingum Pather, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Periasamy Pather took place at the bridegrooms' residence at No. 81, Leopold Street, Durban, on Sunday 18th August 1929. A large number of Indians of all sections were present. Sir Kurma and the officials of the Natal and the South African Indian Congress were also present. Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee, president of the Natal Indian Congress, after the ceremony was over, spoke of the high esteem in which Mr. V. S. C. Pather was held by the Indian community owing to his valuable services to the Congress for many years and congratulated him and Mr. T. V. Pather and garlanded them both on behalf of the Congress. He also wished the wedded couple every good wishes for a happy future life.

Indian Opinion

No. 34—Vol. XXVII.

Friday, August 23rd, 1929.

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

INDIAN BOY SCOUTS

UNION FLAG PRESENTATION CEREMONY

ON Sunday 18th August, 1929, the presentation of the Union Flag was performed by Mr. O. J. J. Van Wyk J.P., the National Party Secretary on behalf of General J. B. M. Hertzog in the grounds of the Krause Street Government School.

In the presence of a very large and representative gathering of Indians, Europeans and Euraficans the ceremony took place. The action of the Prime Minister was greatly appreciated and it was quite evident that this generous and broadminded gesture of the Prime Minister deeply affected the Indians which was unmistakably given emphasis by the various Indian speakers.

The Boy Scouts paraded before the platform and their smart appearance won the admiration of all. Mr. Van Wyk inspected the boys before he took his place on the platform. The scouts were under the Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney assisted by Mr. H. Bristow and Mr. G. W. Dickinson. Mr. Walter Webber presided and called the Rev. Sigamoney to read the messages. The following message was received from General Hertzog:—

"Great pleasure in presenting the Union National Flag to the Indian Boy Scouts. I trust that this Flag will ever be carried unsullied by the behaviour of those under whose charge it is entrusted, and that it will ever receive the allegiance that it merits as a proof of South Africa's independent nationhood."

Other messages were from Advocate A. Christopher, President South African Indian Congress, The South African Indian Congress Executive, Mr. Willie Ernest, President T.I.F.A., Advocate J. W. Godfrey, Advocate I. I. Hazaree and others all expressing their appreciation at the gracious broadminded act of the Prime Minister in presenting the Union flag and thus recognising the Indian Scout movement, and wishing the movement every success.

Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney the Chief Indian Scout on behalf of the Scouts thanked the Prime Minister most cordially for this friendly gesture towards the Indian Scouts thereby towards the Indian community. He further thanked Mr. J. J. Van Wyk for kindly consenting to present the flag on behalf of the Prime Minister.

He said that his old idea in starting the Scout movement was that it was a great force towards ensuring peace in the world and that it taught boys to live to respect men of different colours and creeds and made them real brothers.

Although the Scout Council of South Africa refused affiliation or recognition yet the Indians were determined to carry on and they felt that as their cause was just and honourable they would win that some day. India was too powerful a nation to be slighted in this way and he could tell the audience this afternoon that India was in entire agreement without fight for recognition. He thanked Mr. Walter Webber for presiding at this afternoon's

function well knowing that the Scout Council may not approve of his action.

The Rev. Sigamoney said he was so well pleased with the action of Rev. Bennet of St. Mary's, Jeppe, who was a Scout Master turning up in his full Scout Uniform to be present at this ceremony without a personal invitation being given.

Actions of this kind helped those who were fighting for the principle of brotherhood in this country.

Mr. Walter Webber, in the course of his remarks from the chair, said:—

It gives me very great pleasure to be here to-day and to preside at this interesting ceremony. You, Indian Boy Scouts, have the privilege of belonging to a world-wide organisation, which is a strong movement for peace among all the nations of the earth. The Boy Scout movement knows no race, no colour and no politics. It is founded upon honour which is the one thing which is sacred to every man of self-respect. In the promise made by every lad joining the Boy Scouts he promises to do his best to serve God and the King, to help others at every opportunity, and to obey the Scout Law. These are high ideals befitting the ambition of every good citizen. Your Chief Scout, now honoured by the King, sets before him the object of training lads to become good citizens, and the presentation to you by the Prime Minister of the flag of the Union of South Africa, is a recognition that you have proved yourselves worthy citizens of the Union. General Hertzog in entrusting this flag to your care is acting not in his private capacity or as the head of a political party, but as Prime Minister, and as such, representing all the citizens of this country. This is a great honour which is conferred upon you, but remember that it is not only a privilege but also a great responsibility. You are carrying to-day three flags, the flag of the Indian nation, the great race from which you have sprung, the flag of the Union of South Africa, the land of your birth, and the flag of the British Empire, to which you have the honour to belong. If you live up to the traditions of these flags you will be worthy citizens of this country and of the Empire, and worthy representatives of the Indian nation.

I have no doubt that you will prove yourselves worthy of the honour conferred upon you and of the trust placed in you. I congratulate you sincerely, and have no doubt that you will by your conduct justify the Prime Minister in the action that he has taken. On behalf of this gathering I ask the representative of the Prime Minister to convey to him the sincere thanks of the Indian community.

Mr. O. J. J. Van Wyk in rising to speak was accorded a great ovation from the large crowd of spectators. He said: Mr. Chairman, Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, Indian Boy Scouts, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a privilege this afternoon to represent the Prime Minister in presenting to you the Union flag

British Empire, The Dominions And India

(BY "SPECTATOR")

[Reproduced from *The Mahratta*]

The participation of the Dominions and India in the World War on the side of Great Britain particularly, and the Allies generally, brought about a new evolution in the old theory that the British Empire should be the stock wholly under the supreme power of Great Britain. The statement of the Dominions considered that the time was ripe for the recognition of their equality with that of Great Britain without which it was not possible to solidify the interests of the Empire as a whole. In consequence of their practical help rendered to the Allies, the Dominions and India became signatories to the Treaty of Versailles and also the original members of the League of Nations by virtue of their being signatories named in the annex to the Covenant of the League. This was the first step towards the acceptance of the dominion plea of perfect equality (India excluded), but their aim was not realised until the Imperial Conference of 1926 in which General Hertzog was the central figure, that stood as the apostle of the sovereign rights for the Dominions. The Imperial Conference of 1917 had laid down the principle of the right of Dominions and India "to an adequate voice in foreign policy and foreign relations" and full recognition of the Dominions "as autonomous nations" of the British Empire. Through the tenacious, but thoroughly self-respecting attitude of the Premier of South Africa, the Imperial Conference of 1926 accepted in writing the status of the Dominions as (a) autonomous communities within the British Empire, (b) equal in status, (c) in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs. The Inter-Imperial Relations Report stated further that the equality of status, so far as Great Britain and the Dominions were concerned, was the root principle governing Inter-imperial relations.

In the old British Empire, the Dominions were restricted in their right to govern their own external affairs. The Colonial Secretary had even the right to recommend the vote of a dominion legislation to the King if that affected the interests of Great Britain. This limitation of the Dominions' powers had created continued resentment among the politicians of certain dominions and secession movements were started to establish republics of their own outside the British Empire. It is now distinctly realised that Great Britain yielded to individual 'sovereignty' of the Dominions not through the sense of generosity, but for the only safety of the British Commonwealth. England averted an immediate catastrophe by surrendering to the revolting elements in the Colonies. The bond of common kingship was however retained but it has no force in the practical shaping of foreign policy. This equal status has been interpreted according to different viewpoints. General Hertzog has the support of the Irish Free State and Canada in declaring that the Dominions had the right to remain neutral in case Britain engaged in a war with other nations. Several constitutional authorities have also accepted this standpoint, but it could be equally said that others hold exactly the opposite view. Among the latter could be included the names of Brigadier-General J. H. Morgan, K.C., Professor of Constitutional Law at the University of London and General Smuts the ex-Premier of the Union of South Africa. Barring the neutrality question which recently perturbed the minds of British people, several things have happened in the Dominions which have added to their anxiety. Canada has signed the International Trade with the United States of America for the transportation of

salmon fisheries in the Fraser River System; South Africa has entered into a trade treaty with Germany, thereby giving it the most-favoured-nation treatment and Irish Free State has stationed her own Consuls at the Courts of foreign nations. The Dominions, moreover, are having their own shipping boards, protecting their own industries, and buying their needs in the cheapest markets of the world. They have mostly refused to give preference to British goods if they could save money elsewhere. The efforts of "The Empire Marketing Board" to gain all the business of the Dominions for British market have so far not yielded fruitful results. All these things have combined, to the affliction of the British traders and to the increased concern of the British statesmen.

(To be Continued)

Natal Workers Congress

Workers' continuation classes will start on Monday next 19th August, 1929, in the Indian Sports Ground room, Currie's Fountain, in the afternoon from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. and in the evening from 6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. Intending students are kindly requested to apply to—

A. CHRISTOPHER,

President.

A. I. KAJEE

Jt. Hon.

P. R. PATHER } Secretaries.

175, Grey St., Durban.

Phone: 3506, 2981 or 498, Cent.

MAX LEVY

Estate, Insurance & General Agent.
Administration of Estates, Secretarial Work, Absentees
Represented, Rents & Debts Collected, Etc.

AGENT FOR:

THE
YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION
OF AUSTRALASIA LTD.

If you wish to Insure for
Fire, Life, Motor Car, Personal Accident, Driving Accident,
Workmen's Compensation, Plate Glass, Burglary, Etc.

Write, Phone or Call

MAX LEVY,

5, Beckett's Buildings,
P. O. Box 7055. 69 President Street,
Phone 3348. JOHANNESBURG.

Country Clients Called Upon At Their Request.

खेति के लिये मजुरों कि आवश्यकता

गन्ना काटने का और दूसरा खेति का काम क लिये मजुरों कि आवश्यकता है तिनका पाउन्ड २-१०-०० महिने का और राशन भाधा बेग चावल, क्वीटर बेग मक्का का अटा, १० रातल दाल, २ बुट्टि तेल और ६ रातल नमक महिने का दिया जायगा. बालबच्चों कि साथ बालों को इलाहिदे कम और किचन दिया जायगा और उधार पैसा मि दिया जायगा.

मिडो टालीफ़ रिबन लिड

10, Bligh Arcade, Durban

	Marks-
Clairwood Govt. Aided Indian School ..	1262
Umzinto " " " "	1029
Stella Hill " " " "	921
Merebank " " " "	841
Cator Manor " " " "	809
Isipingo " " " "	679
Port Shepstone Govt. Indian School	659
Prospect Hall Govt. Aided Indian School ...	579
Carlisle St. Durban Govt. Indian School ...	577
Fairbreeze Govt. Aided Indian School	550

The following schools obtained the maximum number of points in respect of the factors indicated :

- (a) For the highest membership: Clairwood Govt. Aided Indian School—665 members.
- (b) For highest percentage of pupils who are members of the Club: Clairwood Government Aided Indian School—100 per cent.
- (c) For highest average purchase per Club member: Umzinto Govt. Aided Indian School: 1.35 certificates per member.

The largest number of Union Loan Certificates was purchased by the Clairwood Govt. Aided Indian School: 476 certificates.

The presentation ceremony will take place at the Clairwood Indian School to-day (Friday the 16th instant) at 11 a.m. Sir Kurma Reddi (Agent-General for the Government of India) will make the presentation, and Mr. Hugh Bryan (Superintendent of Education) is expected to preside. Mr. C. W. Lennox (Chairman of Natal Thrift Committee) and other interested Europeans will be present. Members of the Indian Congress as well as other representative Indians will also attend and the function will be of a most interesting nature. The Savings Club system of Co-operative Thrift has secured a very sure footing in all sections of the community. Its influence is for the better citizenship, industry, integrity and independence.

Promoting Women's Education In India

The registration of the Education Friends as an Association, represents a very definite stage in the growth of one most interesting organization in modern India. For many years, women in India, both Indian and English, have been considering the question of women's education. Discussions were held, resolutions passed and experiments instituted in various Provinces by University women by special organization and by women interested in primary education. Gradually the idea was evolved that some All-India recognition of the problems was essential and that funds to back the demands for suitable education were imperative.

This idea took a definite shape in the resolution proposed by H. H. the Begum Mother of Bhopal that an All-India Fund for the promotion of women's education should be established which was passed by the All-India Women's Conference held at Delhi in January, 1928.

Her Excellency Lady Irwin who was present expressed her great interest in the scheme and a committee was appointed to draw up plans to realise it.

A draft constitution was drawn up and debated clause by clause by the Standing Committee, at the general meeting of the All-India Women's Conference at Patna in February, 1929.

It was again revised at a Round Table Conference

in April in Delhi at which her Excellency kindly presided. It has now been incorporated as an Association under Act XXI of 1860.

Objects Of The Organisation

It embodies the experience of members who served on public bodies of widely differing aims and organisations in England and India, and has for its object the administration of a fund to promote the education of women and girls in India, including the aid of schemes for the furtherance of the education of the girls and women of India recommended from time to time by the All-India Women's Conference. The institution of propaganda for the education of the women and girls of India. The increase of the supply of better trained teachers having particular regard to the inclusion of training in domestic subjects, the encouragement of the production of better text books and attractive and suitable literature in the vernacular, the promotion of the education of children of kindergarten age in rural districts, the provision of suitable housing accommodation for women teachers specially in rural areas, the promotion of courses of training in home craft, fine art, domestic science, physical culture and other suitable subjects.

Office-Bearers Of The Association

The Association thus incorporated includes the following grades of members:—

President: Her Excellency Lady Irwin.

Patrons: Their Highnesses the Maharani of Baroda and the Begum Mother of Bhopal, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and donors of sums amounting in the aggregate not less than Rs. 20,000.

Vice-Patrons: Donors of sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 10,000.

Life Fellows: Donors of sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 500.

Life Members: Donors of sums of not less than Rs. 100.

Fellows: Persons who pay an annual subscription of not less than Rs. 25.

Members: Persons who pay an annual subscription of not less than Rs. 5.

The first general meeting of the Association will be held in Bombay in January 1930 under the presidency of her Excellency, the Lady Irwin.—*Indian Social Reformer.*

The attention of the reader is drawn to an advertisement appearing elsewhere in this issue of 2 stores to let in Petersburg. Mark the address Box 218 and not 213 as it wrongly appeared in the previous issues.

South African Indian Congress

PUBLIC NOTICE

The attention of the Indian community is drawn to the fact that where legitimate complaints exist in regard to Railway and Postal services, they are asked to lodge such complaints in writing to the Provincial Congresses or District Congresses in which they are resident or to the South African Indian Congress direct, when such complaints will be taken up with the Department concerned.

S. R. NAIDOO } Joint Hon.
E. M. MALL } Gen Secretaries.
S.A.I. Congress.

yond any doubt that there was a campaign against drink in the village and that it was tom-tommed in the village that nobody should drink toddy; that the village munsiff failed in his duty in not having reported it to the authorities. There are strong reasons to suggest that he connived at this campaign, if he did not actively participate in it. His antecedents show that he is apt to do very high-handed actions. Still in consideration of 25 years' service I give him a chance to improve. I suspend him for one year from the date on which he was relieved with severe warning that if he gives room to any complaint hereafter he will be dismissed from service.' (D. No. 3469 of 26—5th April 1927).

"Not content with the infliction of this departmental punishment the local toddy shop renter filed a suit for damages for Rs. 300 on the ground that by reason of the defendant's dissuasion, he lost all custom for full three months, January to March 1926, and that the defendant was bound to make good the loss. The Munsiff framed the following issues:

- (1) Whether the suit should not have been brought within one year from the date of accrual of cause of action;
- (2) Whether the defendant did the acts attributed to him and caused any loss to the plaintiff of which the law should take notice;
- (3) If so, to what extent is the plaintiff bound to make good that loss.

Is it any wonder if I call a system satanic under which such things are possible? I need not be told that there may be other systems more satanic than this. It would be time enough to consider such a retort if I had to make a choice between satanic systems. The pity of it is that many educated Indians who lead public opinion are drawn into this satanic net as witness what Mahadev Desai said about the recent dinner to the Viceroy at the Chelmsford Club. All but one or two Indians drank champagne to their fill! When Satan comes disguised as a champion of liberty, civilisation, culture and the like, he makes himself almost irresistible. It is therefore a good thing that prohibition is an integral part of the Congress programme.

The Story of My Experiments With Truth

[BY M. K. GANDHI]

Part V. Chapter XXV.

END OF KHERDA SATYAGRAHA

The campaign came to an unexpected end. It was clear that the people were exhausted, and I hesitated to let the unbending be driven to utter ruin. I was casting about for some graceful way of terminating the struggle which would be acceptable to a Satyagrahi. Such a one appeared quite unexpectedly. The Mamlatdar of the Nadiad Taluka sent me word that if well-to-do Patidars paid up, the poorer ones would be granted suspension. I asked for a written undertaking to that effect which was given. But as a Mamlatdar could be responsible only for his Taluka, I inquired of the Collector, who alone could give an undertaking in respect of the whole district, whether the Mamlatdar's undertaking was true for the whole district. He replied that orders declaring suspension in terms of the Mamlatdar's letter had been already issued. I was not aware of it, but if it was a fact, the people's pledge had been fulfilled. The pledge, it

will be remembered, had the same thing for its object, and so we expressed ourselves satisfied with the orders.

However, the end was far from making me feel happy, inasmuch as it lacked the grace with which the termination of every Satyagraha campaign ought to be accompanied. The Collector carried on as though he had done nothing by way of a settlement. The poor were to be granted suspension, but hardly any got the benefit of it. It was the people's right to determine who was poor, but they could not exercise it. I was sad that they had not the strength to exercise the right. Although therefore the termination was celebrated as a triumph of Satyagraha, I could not enthuse over it as it lacked the essentials of a complete triumph.

The end of a Satyagraha campaign could be described as worthy, only when it leaves the Satyagrahis stronger and more spirited than they were in the beginning.

The campaign was however without its indirect effective results which we can see to-day and of which we are reaping the benefit. The Kheda Satyagraha marks the beginning of an awakening among the peasants of Gujarat, the beginning of their true political education.

Dr. Beant's brilliant Home Rule agitation had certainly touched the peasants, but it was the Kheda campaign that compelled the educated public workers to establish contact with the actual life of the peasants. They learnt to identify themselves with the latter. They found their proper sphere of work, their capacity for sacrifice increased. That Vallabhbhai found himself during this campaign was by itself no small achievement. We could realise its measure during the flood relief operations last year and the Bardoli Satyagrah this year. Public life in Gujarat became instinct with a new energy and a new vigour. The Patidar peasant came to an unforgettable consciousness of his strength. The lesson was indelibly imprinted on the public mind that the salvation of the people depends upon themselves, upon their capacity for suffering and sacrifice. Through the Kheda campaign, Satyagraha took firm root in the soil of Gujarat.

Although therefore I found nothing to enthuse over the termination of the Satyagraha, the Kheda peasants were jubilant because they knew that what they had achieved was commensurate with their effort, and they had found the true and infallible method for a redress of their grievances. This knowledge was enough justification for their jubilation.

Nevertheless, the Kheda peasants had not fully understood the inner meaning of Satyagraha, and they saw it to their cost, as we shall see in the chapters to follow.

National Thrift Movement

Award Of Indian Schools Thrift Cup

Presentation Ceremony

The "Mabatho" Indian Schools Thrift Cup has this year been won by the Clairwood Indian Boys School. The report of the Committee making the award reads as follows:—

On the 30th June, 1929, there were 26 Indian School Savings Clubs in the Natal Province. Of these 16 had (a) more than 10 members, (b) purchased not less than one certificate in respect of every 10 children on the School Roll.

On the basis of marking adopted by the Committee the highest number of points (in the aggregate) was secured by the Clairwood Government-Aided Indian School Club.

The first 10 schools in order of merit are as under :