

Indian Opinion

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SJT. SEN GUPTA

SJT. SEN GUPTA is one of the topmost leaders of India. After the death of Deshbandoo Das the leadership of Bengal has fallen on his shoulders. Sjt. Sen Gupta is also a brilliant lawyer

in Calcutta. He led the Swaraj Party members in the Bengal Legislative Council and gave much trouble to the Bengal Government. Reuter reports that he has been unanimously elected Mayor of Calcutta for the fifth time while in prison. This alone



Sjt. Sen Gupta.

accounts for his great popularity in Calcutta. Some time ago he went to Burma and addressed two big meetings there. The policy of the Government of Burma is to separate Burma from India. Sjt. Sen Gupta in his speeches warned the people of Burma against separation. He criticised the local Government's policy of separation. He insisted that the Congress policy of non-co-operation was the only one which would give Burma and India what they both wanted, namely, free government. His speeches were considered seditious and he was ordered to be brought for trial to Burma from India. He was sentenced to 10 days' simple imprisonment. Mahatmajee writes in *Young India*:—"Sjt. Sen Gupta is none the worse for the prosecution. It has enhanced his popularity, and his resolute re-

SJT. JAMNALAL BAJAJ

SJT. JAMNALAL BAJAJ is the merchant prince of Wardha in Central Provinces. He has been the treasurer of the Indian National Congress for many years. He is a great social

reformer and has donated many lacs of rupees for education and other national work. The local government some years ago, recognising his many social services, gave him the title of Rao Bahadur. When Mr. Gandhi left South Africa for good and settled



Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj.

in India Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj was attracted towards him and became his humble follower. During the great non-co-operation movement in 1921 he renounced his title and joined the movement. He was the leader of the great national flag fight at Nagpur. During that flag fight he was arrested and sent to jail. Ever since his connection with Mahatmajee, he has become an active national worker. He has much influence amongst the rich Marwadi merchants of Calcutta and Bombay. He is also an organiser of Khadder (hand spun and hand woven) movement. He has devoted much of his time in the upliftment of the backward classes of India. In his own town of Wardha he has opened a branch of Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagrahashram. Sjt. Bajaj is one of Mahatmajee's trusted lieutenants. A few weeks ago he was arrested in Bombay and sentenced to one year's imprisonment for manufacturing salt.

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fusal to defend himself or to answer any questions has furnished an additional proof of the courage for which he has always been known." Sjt. Sen Gupta was again arrested in Calcutta for reading passages before a meeting from seditious books which are banned by the Government. He is now serving his term of imprisonment. A Reuter's message announced a few days ago that in consequence of reports that Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta had died in prison and that Subas Bose was very ill, thousands gathered outside the gaol and demanded to see the bodies. A communique was later issued declaring that Sen Gupta and Bose were as fit as when they entered the prison.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COY. (OF BOMBAY)

WE extend our heartiest wishes to Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee who, on the 1st of this month, has ventured out as the Principal Representative in the Union of South Africa, of the New India Assurance Company Ltd. (of Bombay). The Company which has its Head Office in Bombay, extends its ramifications not only throughout India, Burma, China and the Straits Settlement but also the United States of America, Europe and other parts of the world. South Africa appears to be the only country which has not hitherto been touched. The Directorate of the Company comprise Sir Dorab J. Tata Kt., who is the Chairman, Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, C.I.E., who is the Vice-Chairman, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt. C.I.E., the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, Kt. O.B.E., who may be remembered by South African Indians as one of the Indian representatives at the Round Table Conference, Mr. J. A. Wadia, Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, J.P., Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mr. D. F. Batliwala, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I. and Sirdar Suleman Cassum Mitha, C.I.E., J.P. They present a formidable array of Directors and each one of them is a genius in the financial world. On the administrative side Mr. R. J. Duff is the Manager whilst Mr. W. Millard and Mr. R. H. Mody are the Sub-Manager and Secretary respectively of the Company. Its authorised capital is Rs. 60,000,000. We were favoured with the Reports and Finan-

cial Statements of the Company of the past two years. The immense business that the Company has transacted during that period is certainly an indication of the excellent reputation that it enjoys. And behold, the Company was established only in the year 1919. It has made enormous strides since then.

We congratulate Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee in securing the Chief Agency of an Assurance Company which is undoubtedly the hallmark of security.

Since the signing of the Capetown Agreement the business world of South Africa felt that the trade relations between India and South Africa should be improved. The opening of the New India Assurance Company in this country is a step forward in that direction. We have always believed that South Africa offers a good field for Indian enterprises and we have no doubt that the Company will be the forerunner of many enterprises. Now that the relations between the European and the Indian have improved, any Indian enterprise that may be launched will be received with a spirit of goodwill by the Europeans in this country.

Mr. Rustomjee has made extensive alterations to the property No. 17 First Avenue, Durban, where the New India Assurance Company finds its home. The beautiful frontage and the excellent office equipment are quite in keeping with the standard of perfection. It is most appropriate that the Building should be named "India House."

In South Africa there are immense possibilities for the new venture and we are hopeful therefore that the Indian community will give the Company its fullest support.

For our part we wish Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee every success.

Words of the Wise

*They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak,
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scoffing and abuse
Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth that needs must think;
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.*

—James Russell Lowell.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST INDIA'S FREEDOM

ANOTHER of our contemporaries, this time the *Natal Mercury*, deals with the situation in India in its leading article of Monday last the subject being 'Indian Nationalism. Its Challenge.'

We pity these guardians of Imperialism for the propaganda they carry on against a nation of 320 millions which is struggling very hard to-day under most difficult and trying circumstances to overthrow the foreign yoke and seek freedom for its dear Motherland.

In the course of its leading article our contemporary writes:—

"Mr. Gandhi was warned of the ominous shadow behind his movement to bring the British Government to heel by methods of peaceful interference and non-co-operation, and although he has concentrated on his own particular form of bloodless suasion, there is no doubt that he and his lieutenants must take the responsibility for creating the dangerous tendencies which exist in India to-day. India is held under the grip by England through sheer force. The people of India do not possess organised force to combat against the organised force of British Government. Yet so restless have become the youths of India to overthrow the British rule that they are prepared to meet violence with violence. No one is surprised to-day that violence in the acute form has broken out in India. Mahatma Gandhi himself in his famous letter to the Viceroy has made the position quite clear in these words: "It is common knowledge that, however disorganised and for the time being insignificant it may be the party of violence is gaining ground and making itself felt. Its aim is the same as mine, but I am convinced that it cannot bring the desired relief to the dumb millions, and the conviction is growing deeper and deeper in me that nothing but unadulterated non-violence can check the organised violence of the British Government. It is my purpose to set in motion that force as well against the organised violence force of British rule as against the unorganised violent force of the growing party of violence, and to sit still would be to give rein to both the forces above mentioned." "Will not your movement lead to violence?" said a correspondent to him. In reply he said, "It may, though I am trying my best to prevent any outbreak of violence. To-day there is greater risk of violence, in the absence of any safety-valve in the shape of a movement of non-violence like the one I am contemplating."

It is quite clear from this that Mahatma Gandhi and his lieutenants are not responsible for the violence of the people against the organised violence of the British Gov-

ernment. On the contrary he is acting as a safety-valve in the shape of a non-resistant civil disobedience.

"The intransigents of the Indian Congress should remember that the British Government in India is unassailable by methods of revolution or violence," writes our contemporary. "A nation that is unarmed from the last 150 years were it to try to free itself from the grip of the British Government which is fully organised in violence on modern lines has no hope to win. It is not a fight between equals and hence Mahatma Gandhi is urging the nation to fight the battle of freedom on non-violent methods. It has often been said that the most effective way of confounding the extremists who have been forcing the pace in India would be for the British Government to withdraw and permit them to test their capacity to govern," taunts our contemporary.

We can assure our contemporary that India will not be widowed if the British were to leave India! It is their interests of very vital nature that never permit them to leave India. Some Imperialists like our contemporary try to show to the world that the benevolent Britishers have gone to India to teach how to govern. Lord Curzon, while Viceroy of India, said in his address at the great Delhi Durbar in 1901:— "Powerful Empires existed and flourished here (in India) while Englishmen were still wandering painted in the woods, and while the British Colonies were still a wilderness and a jungle. India has left a deeper mark upon the history, the philosophy and the religion of mankind than any other terrestrial unit in the universe."

It is such a wonderland that England still wants to hold India under subjection and exploit her for her own selfish interests. It would be wiser for England if she wants to continue her friendship to give her freedom back.

"Even if Britain could afford to sacrifice its interests in India it would be unfaithful to its *Trust* to the great mass of the Indian people if it left them to be governed by a noisy group of Indian theorists who have utterly failed to govern in the democratic institutions created in India as a first step towards dominion rule!" boasts our contemporary. A more hypocritical statement we have not yet seen! In the name of trusteeship England must continue to rob

the dumb millions of India. This reminds us of a striking poem written by Mr. Bertrand Shadwell some years ago which makes it perfectly clear how justifiable and even how noble are all wars of conquest waged against weaker peoples and all cases of ruling them without their consent, and all exploiting them and all robbing them if only done as a part of the 'white man's burden' with 'benevolent intentions' for the good of the peoples conquered and despoiled. We do nothing better than to quote this beautiful poem:—

"If you see an island shore
Which has not been grabbed before
Lying in the track of trade, as island should
With the simple native quite
Unprepared to make a fight
Oh, you just drop in, and take it for his good.
Not for love of money be it understood.
But you row yourself to the land
With a Bible in your hand
And you pray for him, and rob him for his good.
If he hollers, then you shoot him for his good.
Or this lesson I can shape
To campaigning at the Cape
Where the Boer is being hunted for his good
He would welcome British rule
If he weren't a blooming fool
Thus you see it's only for his good
So they are burning houses for his good
Making helpless women homeless for their good
Leaving little children orphans for their good.
In India there are bloody sights
Blotting out the Hindoo's rights
Where we have slaughtered many millions for
their good
And with bullet and with brand
Desolated all the land
But you know we did it only for their good
Yes and still more far away
Down in China let us say
Where the Christian robs the 'heathen' for
his good
You may burn and you may shoot
You may fill your sack with loot
But be sure you do it only for his good.

MORAL.

If you dare commit a wrong
On the weak because you are strong
You may do it, if you do it for his good
You may rob him, if you do it for his good
You may kill him, if you do it for his good."

So we know that England regards itself as a trustee of the Indian people and she is in India 'for our good.' How dare Indians raise their voices against its trusteeship? and if they do, they must be shot down 'for their good.'

Sastri College Lecturers

Welcome By Natal Indian Teachers' Society

The six new Sastri College lecturers who have been banqueted and feted by all sections of the Indian community since their arrival from India a week ago, were accorded a magnificent welcome in the M. K. Gandhi Library on Saturday afternoon by the President and officials of the Natal Indian Teachers' Society.

In extending a welcome to them, Mr. T. M. Naicker (President), hoped that their stay in South Africa would be a very pleasant and successful one. He realised that the lecturers were moving in a new atmosphere, but the speaker assured them that both the Indian community as well as the Natal Indian Teachers' Society would do everything possible to make their stay in this country a very happy one.

Mr. Naicker dealt with the Indian educational problem in Natal, and paid an eloquent compliment to Mr. Srinivas Sastri, whose monumental work in the interests of Indian education was so well known. The Chairman referred to the Indian Education Enquiry Commission which sat in Maritzburg in 1928, and the recommendations in its final report on Indian education in the Province.

The Rev. J. Metcalf, Superintendent of numerous Wesleyan Indian Mission Schools, whose work on behalf of Indian education is so well known, also joined in the afternoon's welcome. Mr. Murray Brown, representing the Department of Education, Mr. S. Rustomjee, and Mr. A. Rai, hoped that the future endeavours of the lecturers would be crowned with every success. Mr. Raghaven Nair and Mr. P. K. Koru, responded briefly on behalf of their colleagues.—*Natal Mercury.*

News Of Independence Struggle In India

London, Monday.—The situation is steadily growing worse throughout India, says the *Daily News'* Bombay correspondent. Wednesday's grave rioting at Peshawar, in which the casualties are believed to be much higher than was reported, is specially alarming, because of possible repercussions among the excitable frontier tribesmen who are always ready and willing to loot at the slightest opportunity.

It should be emphasised that the Moslems among those arrested at Peshawar do not represent the sentiments of the bulk of Indian Moslems, whose hatred of Gandhi is tempered by fear of what may be in store for them if the Gandhi movement gains more strength, as it is actually doing. In fact, the growth of Gandhi's strength in the past fortnight is almost phenomenal. Far from being killed by ridicule, Gandhi to-day has an infinitely greater hold over the country than ever before.

Hindu Support

It is true the Moslems, who sided with Gandhi during the 1921 agitation, are no longer with him; but against that the Hindu industrialists, merchants and financiers, who then stood aloof, are now Gandhi's active helpers, ungrudgingly providing him with funds. They are at one with him in challenging Britain's economic interests in India, which they believe lie at the root of her political domination.

"Sweep away these economic interests and boycott British goods," argue these classes; "then Britain would easily come to terms."

Palm Trees To Be Rooted Up

London, Thursday.—Gandhi's latest appeal to his followers is even more extravagant than usual. *The Times*, Bombay, says he recently suggested that where village liquor stores refused to close down the palm should be rooted up, thereby cutting off supplies. One volunteer near Jalalpur pulled down a young tree, but failing to stand away, received fatal injuries.

Gandhi has now issued a statement wherein he says that after this hero's death not a single palm tree must be left standing in the Jalalpur revenue area.

Calcutta, Thursday.—Fierce rioting broke out in Peshawar yesterday, following the arrest of 12 congress leaders on a charge of sedition.

A mob of sympathisers numbering thousands attacked the police van containing the arrested men, severely injuring the escort, after which they raided the police station and post and telegraph offices all the windows of which were smashed. The telegraph wires were also cut.

Troops Called Out

Police reinforcements, hastily summoned were attacked with bricks, several officers and civil officials being severely injured.

The situation became so threatening that the troops were called out and a detachment of Gurkhas charged the mob, but without effect. The rioters set fire to two armoured cars after which the police opened fire and the Shropshire Light Infantry were called out. The mob, however, undeterred attacked the troops and burned two machine guns with oil.

Sergeant Killed

A British army sergeant was pulled from his motor cycle by the mob and murdered with an axe. Additional troops were called out and fire opened with machine guns and eventually the situation was got under control. The rioters' casualties are unknown. The military have now taken possession of the city and strong forces of troops are parading the affected areas.

When the news of the arrest of the Peshawar agitators reached Lahore late yesterday, all the shops in the city were closed and a procession numbering thousands paraded the streets. A dangerous situation was developing and the troops were called and in the clash with the processionists five Moslems were severely injured. The infuriated mob then attacked the troops and set fire to two machine guns.

Soldiers Burnt Alive

London, Thursday.—It is reported from Lahore that serious disorders have broken out at Peshawar, where rioters attacked the police and civil authorities. The Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Superintendent of Police and other officials were injured.

Troops, including an armoured car detachment and Gurkhas, were called out. The mob bombarded them with brickbats and poured petrol on the armoured car and set fire to it. Two British soldiers are reported to have been burnt alive.

The troops eventually opened fire and 20 rioters were wounded. Strong forces of military are now patrolling the town.—Reuter.

Viceroy Invites Co-operation Of More Sober Elements

Simla, Monday.—Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, in a statement in connection with the promulgation of the Press Ordinance, says that the riots in Calcutta and Karachi, and the outbreak of disturbances at

Chittagong and Peshawar show clearly that the spirit of revolution fostered by the civil disobedience movement is beginning to emerge in dangerous forms.

"Nothing," he says, "is at present operating so powerfully to promote that spirit as writings in the Press inciting openly to violent revolutionary action and encouraging a spirit of lawlessness throughout the country." Lord Irwin appeals to the more sober and stable elements in India to co-operate with him and the Government in resisting the forces of anarchy and leading back the country into the paths of peace.

The Government of India, in a communique, states that the Peshawar district is quiet, although the situation still requires vigilance. There is no reason to expect further trouble.

Tribes across the border have shown no inclination to participate in the disturbances, while tranquility prevails on the frontier generally.—Reuter.

Patel's Message To Viceroy

Simla, Friday.

In a letter to Lord Irwin tendering his resignation from the Speakership and his seat in the Assembly, Mr. V. J. Patel, while expressing his warmest personal regard for Lord Irwin, declares that he has decided to stand shoulder to shoulder with his countrymen who are engaged in a life and death struggle for freedom.

Patel has issued a message to the people of Simla to "discard foreign cloth and wear homespun." He will be borne in procession through the bazaars of Simla on Sunday.

Night Rioting In Madras

Calcutta, Monday.—Two were killed and many injured in rioting in Madras when the police opened fire on a mob of over 5,000 who attacked them with stones, following a meeting in connection with the civil disobedience campaign. Scores of police, officers and men were injured with stones, including the Commissioner and the Deputy Assistant Commissioner. The rioters also jeered and stoned Europeans in motor cars. Mounted and foot police drove the mob on to the beach where a fierce battle took place in the darkness. Later the rioters turned to town, where there was more stoning of the police, who fired on four occasions, finally dispersing the crowd with the aid of a detachment of the Middlesex Regiment.

Bardoli, Monday.—In a speech here yesterday, Gandhi extolled the glorious death of Vithaldas, a volunteer who was injured in unskillfully felling a palm tree in the anti-toddy campaign. Gandhi congratulated the mother and widow on the loss, and added that wives and mothers should wish their husbands and sons a similar death.—Reuter.

Simla, April 25.—The authorities are taking a serious view of the recent events in India, especially the troubles at Peshawar, from which town all women and children are being evacuated. It is believed that military leave from India is likely to be stopped.

2,000 Gather To Make Salt

Calcutta, Sunday.—One person was killed and three were taken to hospital as the result of a fracas near Diamond Harbour, where 2000 villagers had collected in defiance of police orders and proceeded to make salt.

The police, who ordered them to disperse, were bombarded with stones and 16 constables were injured. The police then fired.

Five Leaders Sent To Prison For Three Years

Peshawar, Monday.—The city and cantonment are quiet, and police are patrolling the streets. The hartal has been called off, but picketting persists.

Five Congress leaders who were summarily tried at Risalpur were ordered to furnish security under the Frontier Regulations or go to prison for three years. They chose prison.—Renter.

A state of siege is reported from Peshawar, where troops are holding tactical points and Europeans, apart from Government officials, are prohibited from entering or leaving. It is also reported that a censorship has been established on news from the Punjab and the north-west frontier.

"We have been playing a child's game hitherto, but we are going to be serious when I attack Dharasana," declared Gandhi who at Navsari invited his followers to accompany him for a few days to make a raid on the Government salt depot in the village of Dharasana.

"I invite men, not women, to accompany me," he added, "for the authorities laugh at us if we take women."

The collector of salt revenue has issued a statement to the effect that the salt at Dharasana works is not the property of the Government, but of private merchants, and the latter will suffer if Gandhi and his party carry it off.—Renter.

Gandhi To Defy Press Act

Bilimoria, Tuesday.—Gandhi has arrived here from Karachi. He intends defying the Press Act, and has directed the managers of his Press to forfeit their machinery rather than deposit the security.

Gandhi has been informed by telegram of the arrest of the principal of his university and one of his most trusted lieutenants.

Sen Gupta Again Chosen Mayor

Calcutta, April 29.—Sen Gupta, who is serving six months' imprisonment for sedition, has been unanimously re-elected Mayor of Calcutta for the fifth time.

The Nationalist Lakshmitkantha Pramanick has been sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and fined 1,000 rupees for manufacturing contraband salt.

Mahadev Desai, Gandhi's secretary, who was arrested on April 24 for being in possession of contraband salt, has been sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment.—Renter.

Toddy Shop Closes Its Doors

Bombay, Tuesday.—A toddy shop at Bimrad, near Surat, has closed its doors, thanks to the efforts of women volunteers who now sit at the door in the evenings spinning an everlasting national song. Women volunteers at Olpad, in addition to the anti-drink campaign, are doing cleaning work.—Renter.

Doubtful Conduct Of Indian Troops

The London correspondent of *The Natal Advertiser* writes on Tuesday last:—

The gravity of the situation in India was stressed in the news columns of all to-day's newspapers.

Undoubtedly the revelation made by the official communique that the conduct of Indian troops in Peshawar was "unsatisfactory" is regarded as a disquieting development of the unrest which is rapidly spreading.

The Garhwal Rifles, whose behavior is now to be made the subject of an inquiry, are recruited from the Garhwal mountain in the United Provinces.

They are high caste Hindus, and an Indian authority explains they would for this reason more easily come under the influence of Gandhi's propaganda.

The Indian Market

Report Of The Borough Market Master

In a report dealing with the Town Council's proposal to remove the Victoria Street "squatters' market" to an enclosure abutting on Warwick Avenue, and also to utilize the site of the old Native Women's Hostel as a bazaar under the control of the market department, Mr. R. J. Westbrook, borough marketmaster, urges that the time is opportune to review the conditions under which the Indian market is conducted, "both as regards the trading carried on there and the financial position, which will be very materially affected by the creation of a separate early morning market."

"This new departure," Mr. Westbrook states, "will involve considerable capital outlay and consequently greater expenses, which will be met by increased fees and charges for the improved accommodation to be provided. At present the market is held in the street, the use of which is free, and no great expenses are incurred other than administrative and special departmental services, such as police and sanitary control. The fees collected from farmers and squatters now average £3,300 per annum, and the result is that a very substantial balance of profit is secured from this source for the Indian Market revenue. Under new conditions this income which has been so much relied on in the past, will no longer be available, as capital, departmental, and the usual expenses of the proposed enclosure will be heavy; and while the charges to be made must be so arranged as to cover these, there will be no surplus to be placed to general revenue, as is the case now.

Rentals Too Low

"Assuming that the morning market is removed to the enclosure, and the suggested bazaar is placed on the hostel site, all being under the control of the department, then the Indian Market will be contained in three sections, each of which must be self-supporting. While provision can be made in the case of the two new sections contemplated to so arrange the scale of fees or rents as to bring about the desired result, it is necessary to consider the position of the stalls and stands in the market, the rentals of which are not at present on an economic basis, and alone are insufficient to enable the department to meet the capital and other charges on the building.

"It is this aspect of the matter which renders it necessary that the question of rentals should be gone into and the tariff revised in order to meet the exigencies of the situation which will arise when the squatters are removed to the enclosure."

Mr. Westbrook draws attention to the large proportion of squatters' fees—£3,300—on the total revenue of the market—approximately £11,500. "To a certain extent," he comments, "this unsatisfactory position is due to the increased burden of rates and ground rent imposed on the department through successive revaluations of the land upon which the market stands. Over a period of five years, 1925-30, departmental charges have risen from £3,338 to £5,952, an increase of £2,614, of which rates account for £382 and ground rent £1,153. Capital charges have also increased by £563. On the other hand, during the same period, rents have not been raised and the returns from these have remained at much the same figure as is estimated for the current year, viz., £7,943. These rents were fixed in June, 1926,

and had then been in operation for some time. There has also been a great falling off in the revenue derived from the fish section during the last three years. Formerly the large seasonal catches were mostly disposed of in the market, and nearly half of the latest added and most expensive part of the building is reserved for this purpose. This portion now stands idle and unoccupied, and to continually reserve such a large space for the disposal of catches, which cannot be depended on, does not seem a sound business proposition."

Rival To Borough Market

Mr. Westbrook states that income derived from rents of stalls will be insufficient to meet expenditure on the Indian Market if the new squatters' market and bazaar are inaugurated and treated as separate financial units; and a revision of the present tariffs, together with the proper utilisation of the fish reserve, must be considered. He proceeds:—

"The conditions under which trading is carried on in the market also call for attention. It has been shown that the rentals charged are not on an economic basis, having regard to the fact that it is a public place specially set aside for market purposes, thus enhancing its value as a trading site. The tenants are not required to take out licences, cleaning, etc., are free. Being a public market, it is, of course, open to all and while perhaps it was originally intended to specially provide for the needs of the Indian community, in the course of years its character has changed considerably, and it is now almost as well attended by Europeans as is the borough market. To a certain extent, this can be attributed to the increased number of motor cars now in use, enabling the owners of these vehicles to reach the market and make and remove their purchases easily and quickly. Formerly it was somewhat inaccessible owing to its situation, and the additional expense for transport of goods bought was a consideration which deterred many people from attending.

"The stalls are very well stocked, and buyers are able to obtain their requirements in short time, and avoid the long and tedious waiting round the auction sales which is unavoidable under the system of selling at the borough market. Any increased cost is more than compensated for by the time and efforts saved, and many people give this as their reason for patronising the Indian Market. This change is reflected in the appearance of the stalls, which are constantly being improved in their layout and made more attractive by means of modern appliances and methods such as glass show cases, refrigerators, and cash registers. This is noticeable in the meat section, where the leading butcher have lighting systems, marble-topped counters, and other improvements which they provided at their own expense.

Non-Licensing Anomaly

"The stalls are let for certain purposes and trades, but there is a large amount of overlapping in respect of the different classes of business allowed to be carried on which is difficult to check. A large number are allotted for the sale of green groceries and produce, and in my opinion these are far in excess of actual requirements. The competition is very keen, and it is in respect of these two trades that the overlapping mentioned is most noticeable. I am continually being requested to allow in these stalls the sale of such items as tea, sugar and other articles which come within the definition of groceries on the grounds that such are required by Indians just as much as any other foodstuff, and being a market for the Indian community it would be only right that such should be sold there. The applicants are mostly tenants of long standing, and in some instances are burgesses and ratepayers independently of their tenancies in the market. They point out the number of aliens of different nationalities who hold grocery and tea room

licences in the borough, and state their willingness to pay licence fees and increased rentals if allowed to trade under similar conditions.

"Permission has been sought at various times to open up lines of business other than those now permitted. So far none of these applications have been considered, mainly on account of the difficulty which exists with regard to licences. It is not necessary under present conditions for tenants to obtain these, but I cannot believe that this state of affairs will be allowed to continue indefinitely. The spectacle of a body of traders to the number of 284 carrying on business in a public building known as a market, but which is in reality a huge bazaar, without licences, and under very favourable terms as regards rentals and other expenses, is an anomaly which sooner or later will have to be ended.

"Before submitting any definite recommendations as to the increase of rents, I would prefer that the matter of the fish reserve should be gone into, and a decision arrived at as to whether it should be released for other purposes or retained as it is. I have an application already for a portion of this space for the purposes of a provision stall, but this is a class of business for which no provision has been made in the market. This matter of rentals and the question of what descriptions of trade shall be allowed in the market in the future are points to be considered in connection with the proposed bazaar."

—*Natal Advertiser.*

Indian Traders In Transvaal

Mr. Tyson's Mission To Capetown

On Mr. J. D. Tyson, I.C.S., being sent to Capetown to attend the Select Committee on Asiatic trading in the Transvaal, the following communique was issued by the Government of India:—

"In the Transvaal Indians, like other classes of the population, can obtain new trading licences, or have existing licences renewed, only on production of a certificate from the local authority within whose jurisdiction their trade is to be carried on, authorising such issue or renewal. Traders other than hawkers generally do business in fixed premises.

"The right of Indians either to own or to occupy immovable property in the Transvaal is regulated by a series of laws, of which Acts 34 and 35 of 1908, known as the Gold Laws, and Act 37 of 1919, are the most important. Generally speaking, these laws prohibit the ownership or occupation of immovable property by Indians, except in areas specially reserved for them, or in respect of premises which are protected by Act 37 of 1919, or other relevant laws, or by decisions of judicial courts passed under those laws.

"As a result of certain judgments of the Supreme Court on the question of the legality of the occupation of premises by Indians for trading purposes the City Council of Johannesburg have since the beginning of 1929 withheld the issue to Indians of certificates for obtaining or renewing trading licences. The Council are understood to have adopted this attitude on legal advice to the effect that the granting of a certificate to an applicant, who would thereby be enabled to infringe either a statutory restriction of the right to occupy the premises or a similar condition of title in a private township, would be undesirable. Although no Indian trader actually trading in 1929 has had his trading stopped in consequence of the refusal of the City Council to grant the requisite certificate, the

position created by this decision is legally anomalous and practically a source of uncertainty and risk to the Indian trader.

The Select Committee.

"It was, therefore, represented to the Union Government both by Mr. Sastri, when he was Agent to the Government of India in South Africa, and by the present agent, Sir Kurma Reddi, that the matter should be placed on a satisfactory basis. As a result of these representations, and in consequence also of representations made by the European community suggesting that the effectiveness of the laws relating to the ownership and the occupation of imovable property by Asiatics in the Transvaal should be examined, the Government of the Union of South Africa have set up a Select Committee to inquire into the position created by certain recent judgments of the Supreme Court, regarding the residence on or occupation of fixed property by Indians or other persons belonging to the native races of Asia on proclaimed grounds in the Transvaal, and the question as to how far the intentions of Parliament, as indicated in Act 37 of 1919, are being given effect to.

"As the investigations of the committee must affect vital Indian interests in the Transvaal, the Government of India have requested the Government of the Union to postpone, if possible, the inception of the committee's work until their agent, Sir K. V. Reddi, who is now on leave in India for reasons of health, rejoined his post. The Union Government expressed their inability to adopt the suggestion since, in their opinion, it is imperative that the existing uncertainty should be set at rest as soon as possible. They expressed their willingness, however, to recommend to the committee that it should so arrange its dates as to suit the convenience of any special representative whom the Government of India might choose to send out immediately for the purpose of watching Indian interests.

Mr. Tyson's Instructions

"In view of the importance of the inquiry and its results to the Indian community in the Transvaal, the Government of India have deputed Mr. John D. Tyson, I.C.S., formerly secretary to the Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, in South Africa, to act as their agent in the Union until the return of Sir K. V. Reddi. Mr. Tyson, who left by the *Karoo* on February 12, has been instructed to assist the Indian community in every possible way in presenting their case before the committee. The Government of India hope that his special knowledge of questions falling within the purview of the committee will prove useful both to the Union Government and to the Indian community in the Transvaal."

Postings in the Bengal service have been postponed until Mr. Tyson's return, when he will become secretary to the Governor of Bengal, Sir Stanley Jackson.—*The Star*.

BOOKS FOR SALE

Satyagraha in South Africa

By M. K. Gandhi.

Price 9 Shillings.

Joseph Doke

The Missionary-Hearted

Price 5 Shillings

Hitch In Egypt Treaty

London, April 17.—The Egyptian delegation state that they thought that agreement had been reached, but found early this morning that their proposals, which they describe as very moderate, regarding the Sudan were not acceptable.

Consequently, it was decided after further discussion this morning, that Nahas Pasha, leader of the Egyptian delegation, should be given time to consult with his colleagues in Egypt, as Mr. Arthur Henderson (British Foreign Minister) also had to consult his colleagues here.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, Mr. Arthur Henderson said that the Government had hoped that complete agreement would emerge from the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty discussions before the rising of the House for Easter. Certain important points, however, still presented difficulties, and it was accordingly agreed that the discussions should be adjourned over the Parliamentary recess.

The claims which Egypt has put forward regarding the Sudan will never be accepted by the House of Commons.

Egypt wants to kick England out bag and baggage and leave behind control of everything that millions of British money and thousands of Englishmen have laboured years to create.

The control of the Sudan is the control of Egypt. The control of Cairo is the control of the Canal and of Egypt.

Whoever, other than Britain, holds these, holds the key to the Empire in the East.

—Renter.

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A WARNING YOU SHOULD HEED

So serious is the havoc wrought by anæmia to thousands of girls in this country that a warning is necessary to every girl who finds herself assailed by depressing weakness, with a feeling as though every spark of energy had deserted her, frequent headache or backaches, and a dislike for food.

If neglected, anæmia leads to even more serious mischief, and a decline almost beyond treatment may result unless prompt measures are taken. Although anæmia does not readily yield to ordinary medicines there is one effective, natural treatment that has brought back the priceless gift of health to thousand of sufferers—girls who were once pale, languid and listless, but are now hearty, vigorous and full of the joy of life.

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