

Indian Opinion

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MR. SASTRI'S IMPORTANT SPEECH IN MANCHESTER

MR. SASTRI delivered an important speech on Indian affairs at the Manchester Luncheon Club which we reproduce below:—

Would a little strong government on the spot relieve the situation that exists in India to-day? If not, what is the remedy? Moreover, what are the aspirations of the Indian peoples, and what are the difficulties in the way of their realisation; and what can the coming Round-table Conference achieve toward solving the problem that now presents itself? These are questions which Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri assumed that British people would like him to answer as he spoke to the Manchester Luncheon Club.

In reply to the first he said he could speak with a certain amount of knowledge and conviction. "It is not possible," he declared, "to control the situation merely by the power of the strong hand. The movement has struck its roots too deeply into the hearts of the people; it has spread widely. The idea of a strong Government being able to restore order and ordered business relations may be dismissed without further thought."

A Common Desire

"If I may mention any one point as being absolutely necessary to recognise in any future conception of what India's status shall be, it is this: that the Indian people have made up their minds that they cannot accept permanently within the Commonwealth a position of inferiority. We are very sensitive upon that point. As I said, we may be willing to temper our progress with safeguards, and to look forward with an eye to safety all round; but we cannot admit that we are fit only for forms of political institutions somewhat less advanced than those, for instance, that obtain in South Africa or in Ireland. If that point be borne clearly in mind I can now take you to another branch of the subject, and that is what may be called the restrictions to which we are prepared to submit."

The question of the army was the chief stumbling-block to their political advancement. It was argued that the army, consisting so largely of Britishers, could never be made over to the Indian Government. Now he was not there to discuss the propriety or the justice of that claim. But Indian administrators responsible to an Indian Legislature could never presume, even in the peculiar circumstances of the Indian situation, to order British soldiers about. He would take that for granted. The point to think about was: Is it or is not a necessity of the situation that the army should be as quickly as possible converted into a really Indian army?

For many years they had been making this demand, but they had invariably been met with refusal. The process had begun; just a few people had risen to the rank of captain in the army, but the process, in their judgment, had got to be pushed forward as rapidly as possible until this consummation might be reached. That would take a long time, and during the transitional period what they called the Dominion status of India must remain a Dominion status greatly below that which they saw

in actual working order in the other Dominions. For such delay they were prepared.

The Indian Potentates

Again, India contained within its area large tracts of country which were not altogether British, but held under British suzerainty by many potentates called maharajahs, rajahs, and so forth, who were bound to the British Empire by treaty or other engagements. By such instruments these potentates were committed to the British Empire, but they were not progressive in their rule.

"We are quite willing," said Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, "to wait for the time that will be necessary for us to establish ourselves and convince slowly those princes and potentates that we too are people with whom, without loss of honour, they may have diplomatic relations. In these ways, if not in others, our dominion status, if we get it, will be subject to very serious deductions."

"Then there is the very difficult problem of the relations between Hindus and Mohamedans. There are also other communities which hold themselves more or less distinct from the general life of India, and who wish to remain in their isolation. They have, rightly or wrongly, a certain fear that if majority rule were established it would be Hindu rule, and they desire, in any new constitution that there shall be safeguards of one kind or another which will ensure the opportunity for the maintenance of their special religious, social and cultural life. Now that it is a legitimate demand which it will be impossible for any reasonable body of people meeting at the Conference to resist or refuse to consider.

"Now with safeguards inserted in the letter of the Constitution so as to accommodate minorities and to reconcile them to the sweeping changes we contemplate, you will ask how this consummation so devoutly to be wished is to be brought about. The machinery proposed is the assembly in London of a round-table conference to which certain people have already been invited.

"You will ask what I think are the prospects of this Conference. If we all go into it, whether British people representing Conservative, Liberal, or Labour interests, Hindus, Mohamedans, or representatives of other great interest in India—if we all go into it with the previous determination that we shall understand one another's difficulties, meet them as far as possible, prepared to surrender on certain points, and even to consider questions such as those of precedence,—if we all go into the Conference animated by this desire to terminate it successfully and not otherwise, I think there is very little between our will and the accomplishment of it."

A Condition To Fulfil

Finally the speaker said they would be justified in asking him whether there were in India any people likely to be represented at the Conference to

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CAVEAT EMPTOR! CAVEAT VENDITOR!

IT is pleasant to find ourselves in the unusual position of being able to congratulate the community. The anti-Asiatic outbursts, met as we have endeavoured to meet them, with temperate yet firm expressions of our resolve to refuse, cost what it may, to comply with any further disabling requirements, have called forth helpful protests both in South Africa and beyond the seas convincing us that the spirit of fair play and justice is not wholly dead, that there is still hope that righteousness will ultimately prevail. It is pleasing to find that we are not entirely friendless and we hasten to acknowledge with heartfelt gratitude the sympathetic editorials of South Africa's powerful morning and evening journals as well as the disinterested championship our cause has evoked outside of South Africa. There is also reason to believe that our case is likely to occupy no small measure of attention at the hands of the Round Table Conference that will presently be sitting in London. All of which is well as far as it goes and not without promise but (and the "but" is a big one and therefore it is that we emphasise it) we must not forget that hope oft tells a flattering tale and may do so yet once again, that we Indians are up against a strong and relentless enemy that is pledged to destroy us, and who if deterred at all will be deterred only from motives of expediency, and finally that as we show ourselves strong in faith and in self-reliance can we expect practical support from friends whose love of right has risen superior to class or race prejudices and interests. Therefore it behoves us to continue to maintain watch and ward, to be prepared for every eventuality, to be ready to meet the worst of what we have been told to expect. Let us not forget that a storm is not dissipated merely because it disappears from view for a while. Above all, let us beware of being beguiled into temporary compromises which while lulling us into a false security may ultimately land us on the very rocks our friends the enemy have chosen for our portion and would delight to have us blindly choose for our own. Let us be done with ambiguities however alluring. Let us insist upon plain meanings and straight performances, for a change. We have had a surfeit of equivocations; more

than a surfeit of helotry and pariah-hood. The gravest danger that we may yet have to meet, that upon which all our intelligence will need to be concentrated, is some attractive compromise, which while fair in outward appearance, would, in practice, find us still helots but helots masquerading as free men.

THE COMING ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

THIS Majesty the King will open the Indian Round Table Conference in London next week. We have no desire to offer any comments on the decision of the Indian Liberals to take part in the deliberations of the Conference. One thing is certain, that India's solid public opinion is entirely against them. They have undertaken a grave and great responsibility. They are on their trial on this occasion as they were never before. The repression is still in full swing. More than thirty thousands of their countrymen including women and children are behind the prison bars. Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. V. J. Patel, Pandit Malaviya and several other choicest and foremost leaders of the Indian nation whose opinion counts most in this vital problem are yet in jail. Any conference that meets under these circumstances will have very little chance of success. We have the greatest respect for Mr. Sastri. We admire his great qualities. He has trained intelligence and marked debating ability. He possesses great diplomatic skill. He is one of the best silver-tongued orators of the British Empire. He delivered an important speech in Manchester which we reproduce in this issue. He said, "We cannot admit that we are fit only for a form of political institutions somewhat less advanced than South Africa's or Ireland's. "It was possible for Britain," he added, "to hand over political leadership in India to Indians with good faith and confidence provided the constitution framed at the Round Table Conference was such as to satisfy the reasonable aspirations of India's young people." We hope Mr. Sastri knows perfectly well that India's young people stand for complete independence. What chances are there today at the Round Table Conference to achieve successfully this aspiration of India's young people? He has expressed his views

with regard to safeguards. Even if Dominion Status is granted with the so-called safeguards how would the Congress accept such Dominion Status when its creed is Complete Independence. Full Dominion Status with a right to secede and control over the Army is equivalent to Independence. That is what the Congress demands. If that is not secured at the Round Table Conference the trouble in India is sure to remain, and the three great parties of England which are represented at the Conference will never grant it in spite of the presence of great Sastris, Saptus and Shafis. The *Manchester Guardian* in one of its issues admirably summed up the whole position with regard to India in these words: "We may have our opinion about India and we may be perfectly right, but unless we can persuade Indians to agree with us our opinion will serve no purpose. We cannot take a system of Government to India and ram it down India's throat. And we cannot carry on a Government there, let it be backed with the whole authority of the British Empire, against the will of the people." These are the true words. To govern a great country like India with its three hundred millions of people against their will is a task that any British Government dare not undertake. We hope the British representatives at the Round Table Conference may well remember these views expressed by the *Manchester Guardian*.

Mr. Andrews Coming In January

The Transvaal Indian Congress has received the following cable from Rev. Andrews who is at present in New York:—

"Hoping arrive Capetown early January. Tagore's serious illness prevents earlier departure."

The Secretary, Mr. S. B. Medh, has sent the following cable to Mr. Andrews in New York:—

"Very disturbed over Tagore's illness, but pray do come early January."—CONGRESS.

Mr. Morarji Desai, on behalf of the Transvaal Anavil Brahmin Society, has sent the following cable to the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri P.C. C.H., C/o India House, London:—

"The Transvaal Anavil Brahmin Society beg of you most respectfully to refrain your good-self from participating in the so-called Round Conference.

How could you dare to ignore Mahatma Gaudhi, Pandits Malaviya, Nehru and Patel?

Please consider thousands of Mother India's noble sons and daughters are in prison.

As a Brahmin use your intellectual and mighty power to maintain our National Honour."

Johannesburg,
30/10/30.

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whom the final voice in matters Indian might, with confidence, be transferred. It was difficult for him to answer "Yes" or answer "No" with assurance. But with the brains of the Mohamedan community and a good part of the Hindu community behind them, it was possible on one condition to pass on the political leadership, and that one condition was that the Constitution which should be framed in London must be really such as to satisfy the reasonable aspirations of the younger people in India. It was that condition they must be able to fulfil.

If the Constitution bore upon its face the right stamp, and not one of inferiority, but of equality with other peoples, they thought they would be able to answer for the future of India not only to themselves but to the British people from whom they took it over. They would ask the British people with confidence to entrust them with their own destinies, and he knew that to the British people, brought up in the way of freedom and liberty, who valued these not only for themselves but for all who were able to benefit by them, it was not necessary to speak in terms or in a manner different from those which might be adopted by one man to another.

The *Manchester Guardian* comments on Mr. Sastri's speech at the Manchester Luncheon Club as follows:—

The Right Hon. V. Srinivasa Sastri spoke on India to the Manchester Luncheon Club. It is a pity that everyone cannot hear Mr. Sastri, for, apart from the admirable form he gives to all that he says, there is an obvious sincerity about it, an obvious earnestness, which would give to most people of this country an entirely new conception of India and Indians. No member of the Manchester Luncheon Club who was present at his address—and, fortunately, there was a record attendance—will easily forget it or easily be hustled into supporting any foolish high-handedness in our future dealings with India. He did not attempt to stampede his audience emotionally, but quietly stated his case. They could not but be impressed, as the people of South Africa were impressed when Mr. Sastri was there as India's representative. Mr. Sastri is a member of the Indian Liberal party, and he set himself, in his speech, to explain precisely what was the policy of that party in relation to the coming Round-table Conference. Like the Congress party, it stands essentially for Indian independence. Those people who imagine that Indians like Mr. Sastri, who are wise and cool enough to see the worthwhileness of co-operating with the British Government, will tamely accept anything that is offered to them are greatly mistaken. There is no single Indian alive of any consequence who will do this. Nor is there, in truth, any substantial difference between the substance of the demand put forward by the moderates and those put forward by the extremists. Only there is a difference in method. Indian Liberals are nationalists whose enthusiasm is orderly and so capable of expressing itself in a practical form, whereas the Congressmen are nationalists whose enthusiasm runs away with them and so exhausts itself in generalities and gestures. But they both want the same thing, and will accept nothing less.

Mr. Sastri and his like believe that the time has now come when India should be given responsible government with certain temporary safeguards. These concern the army, the rights of the Indian self-governing States, and the rights of the minority communities. They are prepared to admit that, since India has no army of her own, though she pays for one, military affairs must rest outside the control of Indian Ministers until the process of Indianising the army is complete. They are pre-

pared to admit that for the present the princes and the minority communities are justified in being doubtful as to the impartiality of a Government which must inevitably be predominantly Hindu and based on democratic ideas which, though largely accepted in British India, are far from being so in the States; and that therefore the interests of these princes and minority communities should be adequately protected by the British Government. That is to say, the moderates demand responsible government at the centre and in the Provincial Legislatures, the departments of foreign affairs and war being reserved and the rights of the minority communities being specially safeguarded. It is obvious that an Indian Act along these lines would be acceptable to the Indian delegates at the Round-Table Conference, apart, perhaps, from certain of the princes. And Mr. Sastri most emphatically stated that in his opinion it would receive sufficient support in India to be workable. That is indeed, more than likely. For there would certainly be large defections from the Congress party in favour of co-operating in putting such an Act into practice. No doubt a number of the hotheads would bravely carry on civil disobedience on the ground that India was still not completely independent. But the sting would go out of their appeal with the disappearance of most of their grievance; and the opportunity of office would tend to make even Congress leaders less intransigent especially as office would mean real power.

On our side the issue is not so simple. We can see too clearly the dangers and complications inherent in the kind of government, Mr. Sastri proposes for India to feel at all confident that it will succeed. At the same time we have to consider the alternative. If the Round-Table Conference fails to evolve a scheme which satisfies moderate Indian opinion the British Government will be forced either to govern India by force, with no considerable ally in the country or to leave India to its fate, knowing only too well what that fate will be. We cannot, if we would, govern India by force against her own will, and our association with her has been too long and too intimate to be lightly broken. We have not in the past lacked courage in our dealings with India and it is courage that is needed now. We must dare to give way to a demand for independence based on the very principles which we ourselves prize most highly and which India has learnt from us. If we falter and take refuge behind rifles and bayonets we shall have failed in a great enterprise. It is still open to us to have to our credit as an Empire the saving of a continent from the kind of chaos that has lately befallen China. This chance lies in our realising that Indians are no longer a subject people, that they demand real power and must be given it, that Legislatures divorced from responsibility are vain shams. With courage the Round-Table Conference may yet make history. If it lacks courage it will be but the indecisive prelude to a long and weary struggle equally injurious to ourselves and to India.

Indian Technical Education Committee

It is hereby notified for the information of all that Technical Classes for those in employment will be opened at the Sastri College on Monday evening the 10th instant.

Young men are requested to enrol themselves.

P. R. PATHER.

S. M. MOODLEY,

Joint Hon. Secretaries.

Chinese Consul Protests

Arrest Of Member Of Staff

Johannesburg, Nov. 4.—The arrest on Saturday afternoon of a member of the staff of the Chinese Consulate in Johannesburg and subsequent incidents at Marshall Square have led the Chinese Consul-General, Mr. Ho Tsang, to lodge a strong protest with the Union Department of External Affairs.

The Consul-General complains first that a member of his staff was arrested in contravention of the South African Diplomatic Immunity Act and of the International Code; secondly, that the man arrested was subjected to rough handling by the detectives and experienced other indignities at Marshall Square; thirdly, that the Chinese Vice-Consul, Mr. T. Shoa, was insulted by the Marshall Square Station Sergeant and by a detective Head Constable; and fourthly, that Mr. Shoa was threatened with arrest.

Messrs. Tsang and Shoa motored to Pretoria yesterday to have an interview with the Acting Minister of External Affairs, Dr. D. F. Malan. A written statement was to be handed in, and demands were to be made for the punishment of the officials concerned and for an apology.

Under the South African Diplomatic Immunity Act anybody serving any legal process on a member of the staff of any Consulate is liable to a fine of £500, or three years' imprisonment, or both.

According to the statement of the Chinese Vice-Consul, supported by the evidence of another Chinaman who was an eye-witness, a Mr. Ho Bau, a member of the Chinese Consulate Staff visited a Chinese store in Wolhuter on Saturday afternoon. Detectives conducted a raid on the store some time later and arrested three Chinamen, among them Mr. Ho Bau, for not being in possession of a registration certificate. Mr. Ho Bau, who speaks English, explained to the detectives that he was member of the Consulate Staff and that therefore he was immune from arrest. His papers, he said, were at the Consulate.

Collar And Tie Torn Off

The detective took no notice of his statement, it is alleged, and proceeded to handle Mr. Ho Bau with some considerable roughness. Mr. Ho Bau was able, however, to telephone from the Chinese store to the Chinese Consulate and to inform the Vice-Consulate of what was happening.

He alleges that his collar and tie were torn off by the detectives, who also removed his shoes. He further alleges that his throat was gripped so tightly by the detectives that he was nearly suffocated. On arrival at Marshall Square, he states further, he was thrown into a detention cell and compelled for no particular reason to squat down on the cement floor.

The Vice-Consul, Mr. T. Shoa, having received Mr. Ho Bau's message, at once visited Marshall Square. He saw the Station Sergeant in the first place. He states that he announced who he was to the Sergeant and asked to see Mr. Ho Bau and to arrange for his release. The Station Sergeant called in a Detective Head Constable, and both of them refused to accede to his request, stating that only a lawyer would be allowed to see Mr. Ho Bau.

"They said that it did not matter whether the King of England asked for the man's release. They became more obstinate, and the Sergeant began waving his hands about. They then asked me for my papers of identity, and, failing their production, threatened to arrest me also," Mr. Shoa told a Press representative to-day.

Release Authorised

Mr. Shoa then tried to see Major Mitchell, Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department, but, he states, the Detective Head Constable put every obstacle in his way and refused to allow him to approach Major Mitchell's room. Eventually he learned that Major Mitchell was out. Mr. Shoa then returned to the Consulate and attempted to find Major Mitchell over the telephone. After some time he got Major Mitchell on the telephone and explained the position to him. Major Mitchell immediately ordered the release of Mr. Ho Bau and promised Mr. Shoa that the matter would be investigated and the facts ascertained.

Inquiries at Marshall Square elicited the information that Mr. Ho Bau had been arrested. The Police Sergeant and the Detective Head Constable concerned deny, however, that Mr. Shoa made clear who he was. It is also denied that any rough handling of Mr. Bau took place. Major Mitchell says he ordered the release of Mr. Bau immediately he was informed of the position.

Some doubt exists as to whether Mr. Bau is legally immune from arrest; it is not definitely known whether he is protected under the Diplomatic Immunity Act. The matter, however, is being thoroughly investigated, and it is probable that the Acting Minister of External Affairs will order a Ministerial inquiry into the affair.—Renter.

Indian Problem Survey

A full survey of the South African Indian problem was given to the Durban Library Group by Mr. W. P. M. Henderson, ex-Town Clerk of Durban.

Mr. Henderson's lecture was an impartial summary of the events from the first steps taken to obtain indentured Indian labour for the development of coastal Natal to the present day position. He told of the exciting days in 1897 when 10,000 burghesses marched to the Point to prevent the landing of two ship loads of Indians and of the oratory of Mr. Harry Escombe, who sent the mob away pacified with the promise of immediate restriction of immigration.

"Mr. M. K. Gandhi that day returned from India to Durban," said Mr. Henderson, "and he was mobbed in West Street. Violence was offered him and he was saved by the courageous action of the wife of Superintendent Alexander, who stood by him until her husband arrived. Gandhi was escorted to house of friends and was eventually smuggled away in the uniform of an Indian employed by the Corporation. He spent a week under the protection of the police."

Mr. Henderson produced figures showing the increase of the value of property held in Durban by Indians. In 1875 there were 698 Indians in Durban holding property valued at £3,000. To-day property held by Indians in Durban was valued at £1,575,520 and the capital owned or controlled by them was estimated at £15,000,000.

Gentlemen's Agreement

Dealing with the "gentlemen's agreement" reached at the Capetown Conference in 1927, when the Union Government promised to shelve all proposed Indian legislation for five years, Mr. Henderson said that the Government had honoured that promise. One aim of the Class Areas Bill which led to the Conference was to limit ownership by Indians to the "coastal belt"—that was 30 miles inland. During the years since 1927 it was common

knowledge that Indians had acquired farm and other properties in the Natal Midlands.

At one time, said Mr. Henderson, there had been a cry for repatriation by compulsion of all Indians. That; however, was impossible. From an economic point of view it would have far-reaching results. The spending power of the 165,000 Indians in Natal was not an inconsiderable item. The loss of labour to planters would be serious and the effect of the closing of the Indian accounts with wholesalers and the bankers could only result in a decreased business and consequent retrenchment of staffs.

In conclusion, Mr. Henderson urged the establishment of "boards of control which would give local option to the districts." These, he said, could consider the applications for the transfer to Asiatics of land in freehold or leasehold, and receive evidence for and against the applications. Without the approval of such a board land could not be transferred, and he thought that legislation on these lines would give both Europeans and Indians protection and a fair deal.

Bishop Talbot On Native Question

Johannesburg, Oct. 27.—"Many of us in South Africa have been content to come here among the Natives and not bother ourselves about whether they are sick or poor or how they live and how they die. But this attitude is unsound, even from a purely business point of view," said the Right Rev. Neville Talbot, Bishop of Pretoria, in an address to the Johannesburg Rotary Club to-day.

"I think," he went on, "there is a kind of insanity in South Africa in that we waste so much Native life. Because of the sheer lack of reasonable medical services the mortality is terrific. Our national system is built up on a basis of Native labour, and if South Africa—if I may put it crudely—only knew its own business point of view we should all try to increase their spending power and so extend our home market."

The Bishop said that recently, when visiting a large citrus orchard, he found the men buring oranges, and one of the owners had said to him that he wished he could sell the oranges to the Natives. If the Native had an increasing spending power it would not be only oranges that he would buy. While in England he had tried to impress upon the people he spoke to there how they were bound up in everyday matters with South Africa. He had found a lamentable ignorance of South African conditions, but he had sought to bring home to them how they were linked up with South Africa for their currency and for a hundred other things. He had asked them not to forget that the basis of business was the human element, and in South Africa the human element was largely the Native. Everything in South Africa was built up like a pyramid on a basis of Native labour. Johannesburg was the heart of South Africa.

There was in progress an inevitable process of disintegration of the aboriginals' standards. People said that they did not believe in education for the Natives, but they forgot that the Native was educating himself.

Street Arab Education

"Any young Native man or woman who comes to the towns must learn something," said his Lordship. "It is true it is a curious education, a

gutter education. What is going on in South Africa is a race between the street arab education and the education on liberal scientific lines. It is a fight between rubbishy education and worthwhile education. It is only if the sound education predominates that we can hope for peace.

"It seems to me that it will be the acid test of Rotary in South Africa that it should take its share in this complicated task which lies before the White people in South Africa of dealing with the problem, which has been brought into existence by the very fact that we employ these young people."

Bishop Talbot said the Johannesburg Rotary Club had a strong Committee dealing with Native Affairs, on which there were some famous leaders of independent thought on the question. He was not one who believed that there was a solution. He hated hearing people speak of the Native question or the race question. It was useless to think they were going to solve all problems in relation to the Native question. At the same time there was great hope of the mitigation of the evils, and they had to stick at it undespairingly.

"It is no good addressing ourselves to the souls of these people, we have to think of their bodies," said Bishop Talbot. "We have to think of the social conditions of their lives. There is a great task before us, and I look forward to you as an organisation to play a notable part in trying to eradicate some of the pressing evils in Johannesburg. You have a great chance, for the demoralisation of the town Native living in slums is the very heart of the problems."—Reuter.

Sir Kurma Reddi In Pretoria

Sir Kurma V. Reddi, Agent-General for India, visited Pretoria on the 29th. of October in connection with the affairs relating to Education and the Indian Location, and after interviewing the Mayor, Mr. F. Day, he inspected the Market, where he was glad to note the improved relations between the Market Master and Staff and the Indians, and the better facilities that have been provided for the Indians on the Market. The Agent-General then went to the Indian Location, paid a visit to the Zoological Gardens, and was then entertained to luncheon by Mr. Noor Mahomed Ayob, who is a prominent and wealthy merchant of Pretoria. This pretty function was attended by leading members of the Indian community. After attending the Royal Garden Party with Mr. E. Mall, the Joint Secretary of the S.A.I.C., who is the first Indian to be invited for the occasion, the Agent returned to Johannesburg. He was attended during his visit by members of his Staff and the Joint Secretary of the Indian Branch Congress, Pretoria. At the luncheon were Messrs. Essop Ackoojee, Nana Sita, B. Maharaj, A. D. Thompson, Goolam Manjee, R. Ingenberthy, R. Mooloo, Essa Hassim, A. C. Cassim, Omar Cassim, Noor Mahomed, Ally Ismail, Mahomed Ebrahim, Saliman Ebrahim, Hajee Habib, A. C. Tayob, T. M. P. Mahomed, V. G. Kurma (Sir Kurma Reddi's son), Mr. Hartshorne, Ahmed Osman Ally, Joosub Hajee Mahomed Joosub.

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Asiatic Bill

Mr. Bajpai To Discuss With Gen. Hertzog

The special correspondent of the *Benqulee* writes from Simla on the 18th Sept. that the Government of India, it is understood, propose to request General Hertzog, who is now in London, to agree to discuss the Bill with Mr. G. S. Bajpai, I.C.S., (Joint Secretary in the Education Department) who will act as Secretary to the Indian Delegation to the Imperial Conference.

Mr. Bajpai will shortly be furnished with complete views of the Government of India on the measure.

The Governors-General

Nomination Rule

The London correspondent of the *Star* reports that the Governor-General of each Dominion in future will be appointed by the King in consultation solely with and on the advice of the Dominion Government concerned.

This, says the *Daily Herald*, the British Government's organ, will be one of the most important decisions of the Imperial Conference. It will be the final stage in the gradual evolution from times when Governors-General were appointed solely by the British Government, and later in consultation with the Dominion Governments before a final recommendation was made. It has now been agreed that the British Government shall play no part whatever in the nomination.

Smuts As Viceroy Of India

"BEST AVAILABLE MAN IN BRITISH EMPIRE"

London, Oct. 31.—The author and journalist, Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, in a letter to "The Spectator," suggests General Smuts as the next Viceroy of India.

"The Spectator," in approving of Mr. Fyfe's suggestion, emphasises that the best available man in the British Empire should succeed Lord Irwin.—Reuter.

Mr. C. P. Calderwood, Assistant Market Master, was presented with a handsome suitcase, suitably inscribed, by Mr. Essop Ackoojee on behalf of the Indian Market Association, to mark his retirement from the service of the Pretoria Municipality. The Assistant Market Master was highly praised for his yeoman services to the Indians on the Market, by Messrs. R. Mooloo and Essop Ackoojee who wished him every prosperity in his future undertaking. The gathering was well represented by farmers, agents and the Market Staff by whom he also was presented with presentations for his twelve years' service on the Market. Present were Messrs. De Villiers, Market Master, Munro Successor, Howie Casher, Symington, G. Solomon, Baulion, Orr, Van Hagen, Essop Ackoojee, R. Mooloo, M. Padayachy, Chavoos, Rava Mahomed, Rama Jairam, Moosa Sulliman.

In conclusion Mr. Calderwood movingly thanked the gathering for the many presentations he received, and added that he loved the Indians from the bottom of his heart for the kind assistance and treatment given to him during his term of office, and made special reference to the Market Master for the very fine treatment given to him during his service under him.

News Of Independence Struggle In India

Indians Unite In London

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Natal Mercury* states that certain Hindu and Moslem delegates to the Round-table Conference have cabled to Indian leaders declaring that when the Conference meets they will present practically a united demand for immediate Dominion status. The Hindu delegates have to a great measure, it is stated, conceded to the Mahomedans such well known stipulations as separate electorates and so forth.

New Congress Leader

Mrs. Naidu's brother, Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, is the latest Congress leader and has been appointed "President of the War Council" in succession to Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, who was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, says a Reuter cable from Bombay.

Alleged Ill-treatment Of Prisoners

London, Friday.—The Bombay correspondent of the *News Chronicle* cables that a special meeting of the Bombay Corporation will be held on November 6 to consider charges of brutality against the police who dealt with the Congress flag-hoisting demonstration last Sunday.

Prominent citizens who have not been associated with the Congress are alarmed at the alleged actions of policemen who drove a party of arrested women volunteers 20 miles into the jungle and there released them.

Graver allegations are being widely circulated, although no proof has been produced.

11 Constables Injured

Calcutta, Friday.—Attacked by villages inflamed by Congress propaganda, a party of policemen had to fight for their lives in Chandauli, in the United Provinces, 11 constables being injured by stones.

Friendly villages and police reinforcements rescued them after they had been forced to fire into the crowd with revolvers.

English Wife of Sen Gupta Arrested

Calcutta, Friday.—Mrs. Sen Gupta, the English wife of J. M. Sen Gupta, the Congress leader and ex-Mayor of Calcutta, was arrested in Delhi yesterday with several Congress workers, who were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly.

The meeting attended by Mrs. Sen Gupta was dispersed by the police, who, after arresting the speaker, were attacked by the crowd. Mr. Isar, a city magistrate, was injured by a stone.

Mrs. Gupta, formerly Miss Nellie Gray, a Cambridge girl, met her husband, then an undergraduate, at a tea party at Newnham 19 years ago. She has taken a prominent part in the Congress activities.

Sen Gupta, who is a lawyer, is now on trial at Delhi for sedition as the result of a speech at a meeting attended by 15,000. It is alleged that he assisted the operations of unlawful associations, and at a meeting of students urged non-payment of taxes.

Sen Gupta has refused to defend himself, in accordance with the Congress principle of banning courts which "lend themselves to the continuance of British rule."

He said he would gladly go to prison, as the day was fast approaching when "the noblest sons of India, now in gaol, would demand an explanation."

Stories Of Prison Horrors

Calcutta, Nov. 3.—Certain Indian quarters in the City observed a partial hartal this evening when the news was received that the ex-Mayor of Calcutta, Sen Gupta, had been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment for sedition.

Congress newspapers are now publishing sensational stories regarding the ill-treatment of political prisoners in gaol. These pathetic tales declare that hundreds of noble patriots are at death's door owing to starvation and neglect.

Gaol conditions generally are a disgrace to a civilised Government, they declare. Every case in these highly-coloured pictures of political patriots rotting in gaol" have proved upon immediate investigation by the Government, to be sheer figments of disordered imaginations.

Serious Riot In Village

SEVEN POLICE SENT TO HOSPITAL

Calcutta, Nov. 4.—A serious riot early this morning occurred at Madhapur village, near Belgaum, resulting in seven policemen and 22 villagers being injured. The police went to the village to arrest certain civil disobedience movement offenders against the Government's Forest Regulations.

A mob of angry villagers immediately attacked the police, who charged with lathis, but found that it was necessary to fire blank shots to disperse the crowd. Eight villagers who were wanted by the police escaped during the disturbance but several others were arrested. An Indian Sub-Inspector and six constables were sent to hospital.

Servants Of India

Mr. Sastri Declines The Presidentship

Poona, Sept. 22.

In the June session of the Servants of India Society Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and Mr. G. K. Devadhar were elected president and vice-President, respectively. Mr. Sastri having since declined the offer, fresh elections were held in the special session at present going on here. The result was that Mr. Devadhar has been elected president and Pandit Hriday Nath Kuzru, vice-president.—(A. P. I.)

"Estcourt Doings"

[BY JAMES AUGUSTINE]

CRICKET.

The Royals C.C. beat the Pirates C.C. by 6 wickets and 3 runs.

—o—

Mr. A. M. Samuel has left for Capetown recently. His friends wish him success.

—o—

YOUNG MEN'S CLUB.

Young Indians here take no interest whatsoever in this Club. I suppose they don't realise the benefit they will get from this Club. I hope in future they will attend all meetings, debates lectures, etc.

Cases For D.I. 91 Form And Certificate Of Identity

Members of our community, who have returned to the Union before the 5th July 1930, and have since been refused permission to introduce their wives and children on the alleged ground that before permission is granted, applicants who have stayed outside the Union for over three years should reside in the Union for a continuous period of three years, and those who have been refused Certificates of Identity to enable them to proceed to India unless they have resided in the Union for 3 years continuously, are requested to furnish all particulars concerning their case, in respect of the Province in which they are resident, to (1) Natal Indian Congress, 175 Grey Street, Durban, (2) The Transvaal Indian Congress, 6 Kort Street, Johannesburg, and (3) Cape British Indian Council, 80 Hanover Street, Capetown, or to the South African Indian Congress, P.O. Box 272, P. M. Burg.

Information, as above, is urgently required, and should be communicated to the Provincial bodies concerned.

S. R. NAIDOO & E. M. MALL,
Gen. Secretaries, S.A.I.C.

Rating Tariff Bylaws—1930—1931

Notice is hereby given in terms of Sections 38 to 46 inclusive, that the above Rating Tariff Bylaws have been approved by His Honour the Administrator for the current financial year ending 31st July 1931 and that same can be inspected during office hours at the Board's offices Greenwood Park. Further it is laid down that the due date for payment of rates is the 31st October 1930, with a months grace to the 30th November 1930 after which date penalty interest will be charged at the rate of 10% per mensem (Section 42 of 4 of 1926). Ratepayers are hereby notified that it is not incumbent on the Board to issue assessment notices, and should any ratepayers not receive one then it is their duty to make application for one to be sent. Owners of property within the area are requested to notify the office of their correct postal addresses or any change thereof.

ERNEST D. GOBLE
Secretary.

Board Offices
Greenwood Park, Natal.
October 1930.

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 29th October 1930.

Applications must reach the School Boards not later the 15th November 1930. 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.

Borough of Durban.

PRELIMINARY MEETING TO HEALTH WEEK CAMPAIGN

To be held in January, 12th to 17th.

A lecture illustrated with films will be given in Victoria Bio at 8 p.m. on November 9th.

LECTURER: — Dr. ENGLISH,
Acting M.O.H.

ADMISSION FREE.

The next Lecture will be given in the Drama Hall, Indian Barracks. Further meetings will be held in December.

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