

# Indian Opinion

No. 32—Vol. XXIX.

Friday, August 7th, 1931.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.  
Price Fourpence.

## NOTES AND NEWS

THE Howard College, which was opened last Saturday by H. E. the Governor-General, does not mean much to us as a College as we are not among those blessed to take advantage of it. But the mere sight of that magnificent building is a lesson to everyone of us. It is a lesson which perhaps no educational institution could teach. The building is the gift of one man. Mr. T. B. Davis has given that building worth £50,000 in memory of his gallant son who lost his life in the Great War. There are many in this world who know how to earn but only a few of them know how to spend. If all those whom God has blessed with wealth knew how to make use of it, the world would doubtless be less miserable. The Howard College reminds us of the very generous gift of Mr. Davis to the country and teaches us to follow his noble example in the art of usefully spending what God has given unto us. The message of Mr. Davis from Gosport, Hants at the opening of the Howard College is worthy of note: "In presenting this College in memory of my son Howard," says Mr. Davis, "I do so not in the light of a gift, but because it is the duty of the prosperous to help their less fortunate fellowmen, which in this case is to help educate their sons to uphold the glory of our great Empire."

Mr. G. V. Reddi, son of Sir K. V. Reddi, Agent to the Government of India, who came to this country with Sir Kurma on his return after his recovery from his serious illness in India, had by his amiable nature made many friends among his countrymen. During his presence in this country he took the opportunity of making a close study of the Indian question on which he wishes shortly to bring out a publication. Mr. G. V. Reddi sailed for London last Wednesday morning where he intends completing his studies in law. Mr. Reddi had a busy time during the few days prior to his departure in being entertained by numerous friends and societies. He was invited to lunch last Sunday by the members of the Orient Club and on Tuesday evening a farewell reception was given in his honour by the Natal Indian Congress at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall. Mr. Reddi takes back with him the blessings of his countrymen in this country that he may have a very pleasant voyage and enjoy a happy and a prosperous life.

The Road Transportation Board consisting of Mr. G. Boonstra, Chairman, and Messrs. T. Burman and C. W. Lennox sat at the Government Buildings last Thursday, August 6, to consider a number of certificates applying to the various routes from Durban inland and up the North Coast in connection with the Indian motor transportation business. Mr. A. Christopher appeared on behalf of a number of Indians and Mr. Reid represented the Railway Administration. We are pleased to note that after considering objections in several cases by the Railway representative and the Tramways Manager the Board decided not to interfere with the running of

bus services for the benefit of non-Europeans. We fear there has always been a dog in the manger policy in regard to this Indian motor transportation business. It has been an Indians' own enterprise; it has opened an avenue for employment for many who have found themselves thrown out of work and it has been a great convenience to Indians and Natives who live in outside districts. The Durban Corporation could not bear to see this trade thriving and the poor bus owners have been knocked from pillar to post and have been subjected to so many restrictions that it is a wonder that they have still managed to exist. The decision of the Board to let the bus services alone will therefore come as a great relief to those engaged in it.

The Minister of the Interior (Dr. D. F. Malan) who opened the proceedings of the Natural and Historical Monuments Commission in Pretoria last week is reported to have said, "a nation could only be great if it honoured its ancestors and tradition." India will do well to remember these words.

It is with profound regret that we have to record the sad news of the death of Mr. J. B. Mehta, one of the pioneer Hindus to come to South Africa, which took place at his residence in Depot Road, Durban, last Wednesday night after a fairly prolonged illness. The funeral took place on Thursday morning and was attended by a large number of Indian friends. The remains of the deceased were cremated according to Hindu rites at the crematorium at Umgeni. The late Mr. Mehta was one of those who came as a young man in 1896 with Mahatma Gandhi and stayed under the latter's roof and worked as a clerk at his office. In later years after Mahatma Gandhi left this country for India in 1900, Mr. Mehta took to business and owned a small shop adjoining the Grey Street Mosque for a number of years and it was here that he made his fortune by strenuous labour. Durban was in those days just a growing town and the "getting rich quick" methods were not a thing as they seem to be to-day. Mr. Mehta's was therefore hard earned money and from this he too was one of those who donated a sum of £300 to the Sastri College. By the death of Mr. J. B. Mehta Durban Indians have lost an old resident. The deceased leaves behind him a widow who is in India and two young sons who are in Durban and three brothers and a sister to mourn their loss. We extend to the bereaved our heartfelt sympathy.

The *Natal Advertiser* Calcutta correspondent states: "Writing in the journal *Young India*, under the sub-heading "Foul Play," Gandhi makes the remarkable confession that he was led away by the popular enthusiasm to support the efforts to secure the commutation of the death sentence on Bhagat Singh, the Lahore terrorist. Gandhi adds: "This mad worship of Bhagat Singh has done and is doing incalculable harm throughout the country. Caution has been thrown to the winds, and the deed of murder is being worshipped as if worthy of

emulation. The result is brigandage and degradation." He warns congressmen that the independence movement will soon lose its charm if they betray their trust and encourage the terrorist cult, and adds that non-violence was the first article of the Congress creed and congressmen abusing it were guilty of dishonourable conduct. The greatest obstacle to progress and independence was the want of faith in the Congress policy. Alluding to the attempted murder of Sir Ernest Hotson, the Bombay Governor, Gandhi says the act was essentially foul play without a single redeeming feature, and opines that it is the peremptory duty of the forthcoming Congress committee meeting to condemn treachery as an outrage and reiterate that policy in unequivocal terms. Gandhi, however, warns the Government that retribution and repression would not do. The nation had progressed past these, and would deal with violence in its own terms in its own way.

The following Indian names are included among the successful candidates in Bookkeeping in the National Technical and Commercial Examinations held last June:—

P. Adajania, G. Govind, R. Chappasamy, B. Manikam, K. R. Moddley, V. Mathu, M. N. Naiker, M. J. S. Naidoo, S. K. Naidoo, C. R. Pillay, R. M. Pillay, V. M. Pillay, V. P. Pillay, S. V. Rajah, N. Randeria, R. T. Reddy, M. Sewpennad.

## NEW COUNCIL ELECTION

THERE is always a considerable excitement at every election time and the same was witnessed last Wednesday in Durban when the Municipal election took place. Leading members of our community too were hustling and bustling in support of those candidates who they thought would deal, or from whom they had received promises to deal, fairly with matters affecting the Indian burgesses and were inducing their brethren to vote for such candidates.

Those that we were most interested in were Mr. H. H. Kemp as against Dr. Knight in Ward 1, Mr. M. Cornelius as against Mr. A. E. Warmback in Ward 2, Mr. J. Fyfe as against Mr. S. M. Petterson in Ward 5.

Although Mr. Kemp had advocated the clearing of Indians from this country with the silver bullet Mr. Kemp was often the brain of the Council and at times if it did go wrong in so far as Indians were concerned there were times when it went in favour of them. Indians had to be thankful for those little concessions and as the old broom always sweeps better than the new the Indian burgesses thought Mr. Kemp was better than Dr. Knight. But they have had a disappointment, for Dr. Knight has defeated Mr. Kemp. Mrs. Knight whose loss in the Council is much regretted had always been fair and perhaps Dr. Knight may receive a little inspiration from her in his new roll. Let us at least hope he will. In the case

of Mr. Cornelius and Mr. Warmback the position was the same as in the former case and we have the old broom in again. In the case of Mr. Fyfe and Mr. Petterson the position was slightly different. Mr. Petterson when he wanted the Indian vote at the last election, made many promises to them but since his failure he has somehow engendered a terrible hatred towards Indians and has expressed his views at times against them in strong and abusive terms. He, therefore, could not hope to get the Indian vote at all, and naturally Mr. Fyfe was the winning candidate. We congratulate the winning candidates and we can but only hope that they will not only fulfil their promises to the Indian burgesses—indeed they need not to have made them at all for they are as easily broken as they are made—but that they and the whole Council will be guided by Providence to act fairly towards every section of the population disinterestedly and without distinction of class, creed or colour and, above all, to see that the bottom dog gets fairplay and justice and that nobody gets favours.

## A Gentle Rebuke

Mahatma Gandhi writes as follows in his *Young India* dated June 25:—

C. Rajagopalachari's eagle eye sees everything that appears in print about the drink evil. He saw a report of my very innocent speech at the village of Maroli where the other day I laid the foundation of a weaving institute. I had there attempted to show the connection that exists between factory labour and drink and said how Mithubehn Pett had, whilst doing prohibition work, discovered that if the people who ceased to visit liquor shops the pickettals were to be permanently weaned from drink, they should have some ambition provided in life, some work found for them during their idle hours. I then showed how she found such occupation in hand-spinning and weaving. I further went on to show that if people had to do excessive labour, they would want some stimulant and illustrated it by an experience from my own life when during the Boer War I had to issue from the commissariat rations of rum for those bearers who were used to drink and who pleaded with me for rum which, they said, would enable them to bear the fatigue and resume next day's march. Of course, this was a superstition. But superstitions die hard.

Rajagopalachari feared that the report that he had read would be distorted to yield all kinds of meanings favourable to the opponents of prohibition. His fear has been justified. I have received embarrassing congratulations on my conversion to sanity. They embarrass me because I am not conscious of the conversion imputed to me. I feel like a man who, falsely reported to have died, reads his obituary notices and blushes to have the virtues he never knew he had possessed.

Let me therefore re-declare my faith in undiluted prohibition before I land myself in deeper water. If I was appointed dictator for one hour for all India, the first thing I would do would be to close

without compensation all the liquor shops, destroy all the toddy palms such as I know them in Gujarat, compel factory owners to produce humane conditions for their workmen and open refreshment and recreation rooms where these workmen would get innocent drinks and equally innocent amusements. I would close down the factories if the owners pleaded want of funds. Being a teetotaler I would retain my sobriety in spite of the possession of one hour's dictatorship and therefore arrange for the examination of my European friends and diseased persons who may be in medical need of brandy and the like at State expense by medical experts and where necessary they would receive certificates which would entitle them to obtain the prescribed quantity of the fiery waters from certified chemists. The rule will apply *mutatis mutandis* to intoxicating drugs.

For the loss of revenue from drinks, I would straightway cut down the military expenditure and expect the Commander-in-Chief to accommodate himself to the new condition in the best way he can. The workmen left idle by the closing of factories, I would remove to model farms to be immediately opened as far as possible in the neighbourhood of the factories unless I was advised during that brief hour that the State could profitably run the factories under the required conditions and could therefore take over from the owners.

## Unemployment Among Indians

Mr. B. R. Naidoo, secretary of the Natal Indian Congress (Maritburg Branch) told the correspondent of the *Natal Mercury*:-

"There is a great deal of distress in the poor sections of the Indian community. Many Indians who held positions in the furniture and other trades for a number of years have been retrenched. The reason given was that this had to be done owing to depression."

"Personally," continued Mr. Naidoo, "I am aware that good experienced gardeners and other labourers are not able to find employment."

### Disappointment

"The Indian community in many cases, through its Benevolent Home and individually, is doing as much as it can to relieve distress, but this is a problem which cannot be tackled by a section of a community alone. It behoves the authorities, both local and Union, to inquire into the question."

"Colonel Creswell's reply to a deputation of while unemployed at Durban disappointed the Indian community."

"In the Railways there has been wholesale displacement of Indians who served as porters, painters and sirdars for a number of years. The introduction of what is known as the White policy is very much to be deplored. The Indian community is anxiously watching the trend of events."

"The time has come for united work to relieve distress. There are many Indian homes which are on the verge of starvation, and the Government will have to be moved to take into consideration the question of affording them relief. The Indians are debarred from enjoying the benefits of old age pensions and this makes the hardship which old men experience all the more difficult."

"If relief work were opened, I think Indians would take advantage of it, and as far as I can see the most likely avenues into which they could be admitted, could work be found for them there, are on the roads, and in the harbours."

"I think also that if the Government were to open up agriculture on a good scale they would find the Indians producing good work."

"The best possible move would be to open Indian Labour bureau in the important centres in Natal to assist unemployment, and I believe this is under consideration by the Indian leaders in the Province already."

"In Durban the Hotel Employees Union is doing much work in the direction of finding jobs for unemployed. This Union is remarkable in that it is composed of Europeans and non-Europeans who work together, doing a great deal of good."

## OUR RIGHTS

(By L. W. RETON)

"Find full reward of doing right, in right."

(B. Gita, Book II)

Self-assertiveness, and the doctrine of enforceable rights as between individuals and communities, are perhaps the most pronounced characteristics of humanity at its present stage of development. Human relationships would seem to be little, if any, better than jungle ethics translated to the field of human activities, for just as jungle life reflects a struggle to secure the necessities for self-preservation and reproduction, so man is, in the main, principally occupied in a competitive war for the satisfaction of his individual requirements. There is, however, this important distinction. The animal seeks only to satisfy its needs, man a whole catalogue of artificial wants which he has created.

Underlying this doctrine of "rights" is the theory of competitive and antagonistic interests. The earth is regarded as a sort of Tom Tiddler's Ground; individuals, severally and nations collectively, the scramblers for as much of its gold and silver as their appetite-harnessed mentality can successfully be exercised to acquire. It is probably no exaggeration to say that nine tenths of the world's intellect is engaged in endeavouring to satisfy man's existing earthly wants (of course, for profit) and in creating and stimulating a desire for new ones.

"Wants," by and by become "needs." One man's (or people's) needs, is another man's (or people's) opportunity. Conflict of interests naturally and inevitably arises, followed, of course, by the war of wills and equally, of course, by the will to war. Brute force ever stands ready to answer the call of selfishness.

It would be unfair to omit pointing out that every "right" is supposed to import a corresponding "duty." It is, however, also to be remarked that whereas men are acutely jealous of their "rights" and ever keen to enforce them, duties have, not infrequently, to be enforced by others who claim observance of them as their "rights." Indeed, it would almost seem that the duty idea is imported, not because any intrinsic value is perceived in duty, as such, but rather to emphasize the sanctity of the "rights" idea and the enormity of violating it. In practice the "rights" generally belong to the successful, while the duties are apportioned to the failures, the one constituting a sort of ring fence designed to protect the fortunate possessors in the exclusive enjoyment and disposition of their property, the other, a sort of prohibition against encroachment.

Nor, could it be otherwise in a civilisation based upon the ultra-individualism of "Each for himself," a social order—or as some believe, *disorder*—in which the personal pronoun "I" is the dominant note; in which the reply to the age-old question "Am I my brother's keeper?" is still generally in the negative.

Decay and death inevitably result from rottenness at the root, and at long last the human family

is being confronted with the spectacle of this doctrine of competitive rights stultifying itself. It is being borne home to the thoughtful, at least in the matter of industrial and international relationships, that man is his brother's keeper and that the "self" of that brother cannot be harmed or destroyed save at the cost of harming or destroying the "self" of him who would do the mischief.

The modern world has of course, yet to realise that this "rights" notion is but a theory founded on a fiction; that it arises from the "delusion of separateness;" that it is the brand-mark of the animal-man, in contradistinction to the man-divine. When correct perspective shall have been regained, it will be perceived that all man's so-called "rights" disappear with the recognition by him of his duties; that there exists but one Right which is Righteousness to deviate from which, in any way, is to commit wrongs, and that the Law of righteousness is for man to know his duties and perform them! For, that alone is the way to brotherly co-operation, to the ending of enmities and strifes, to harmony and peace.

## Asiatic Trading In Springs

### Three Applications For Licences

### Council Can't Make Up Its Mind

There was a revival of the question of Asiatic trading at the monthly meeting of the Springs Town Council on Monday before last, when applications for general dealers' certificates were made by Jassub Ebrahim, H. M. Laher and F. E. Matwadia for shops being erected by the Mayfair Land and Investment Co., Johannesburg, on Erf 46, Third Street, Springs.

Mr. J. Moodie (of Messrs. Moodie and Robertson, Johannesburg) appeared for the applicants.

At the last meeting of the Council it was decided to leave the applications in abeyance until the buildings were completed, which, at the time, was thought would take approximately two weeks.

### Alterations Ordered

Mr. Moodie said the buildings were not yet complete. Alterations had been ordered by the chief health inspector, although the original plans had been passed by the Council.

The architect (Mr. J. R. Boulton) said the sanitary system installed was the most up-to-date possible in Springs, and the buildings were structurally sound and well-fitted for the purpose of carrying on the business contemplated. The shop fronts were being prepared and would be fitted within four days and the sanitary system within the same period.

### Reason For Delay

On Tuesday last week the sanitary inspector had ordered the contractor to make certain alterations, and on the Thursday a further alteration was requested, and the work was consequently delayed from Tuesday to Friday.

Mr. Boulton said the work would have been completed two days before the Council meeting but for the interference of the Council's official. He saw no reason why the sanitary inspector should not have broached the question of the alterations a month ago.

Jassub Ebrahim said he had been in business as a general dealer in the Union for over 40 years and had never had any trouble with the authorities. He was the managing director of the Mayfair Land and Investment Co., of Johannesburg.

The Council adjourned for ten minutes and, on returning, Councillor Harrison moved that the

Council defer consideration of the application until the evidence before the Council had received consideration.

### "Frivolous" Delay

Mr. Moodie: Is there any reason why the Council should not give a decision to-night? To use the words of a councillor, I do not see any reason for this "frivolous" delay.

"The only point which I thought would be considered by the Council this evening was the question of the incompleteness of the building," said Mr. Moodie. "I come here and am amazed to find that the Council has all sorts of objections up its sleeve."

The Mayor (Mr. R. Court): I do not know where you get the idea of the Council having imaginary objections up its sleeve. I am quite prepared to call a special meeting of the Council immediately the evidence given here this evening has been given considered.

### Challenge Thrown Out

"It appears to me," said Mr. Moodie, "that the Council are deliberately shelving the matter because the applicants are Asiatics."

Councillor Harrison: To my mind the whole position is unsatisfactory. A challenge has been thrown out that we are biased because the applicants are Asiatics. This is not so. All we want is a little respite for consideration of the difficult questions involved.

The motion to defer the matter for consideration of the evidence given was carried unanimously.

## The Case Of Indians In East Africa

(Continued from last week)

In my respectful submission, there is not one valid argument advanced by the European community against the introduction of a Common Roll except their fear for their security, and this Indians are willing to meet and safeguard. On the other hand, Indians have advanced unanswerable arguments in favour of a Common Roll, and their views have found support in the report of the Hilton-Young Commission, in the conclusions of His Majesty's Government on Closer Union in East Africa, and in the recommendations of the Donoughmore Commission on the Constitution of Ceylon, which laboured in a different field from that of the Closer Union Commission. The Commission on Ceylon says:

"It was generally admitted, even by the communal representatives themselves, that the Communal form of appointment to the Legislative Council was a necessary evil, and should only continue until conditions of friendliness and acknowledgment of common aims were developed among different communities. It is our opinion, however, that the very existence of communal representation tends to prevent the development of these relations, and that only by its abolition will it be possible for the various diverse communities to develop together a true national unity..... As has already been suggested, it tends to keep apart and to send communal representatives to the Council with the idea of defending particular interests instead of giving their special contribution to the common weal..... Our investigations show that the desire for communal representation tends to grow rather than die down. In those circumstances it would seem well to abolish it altogether while the number of seats is so comparatively small."

This condemnation of communal electorates applies with special force to racial electorates such as those which prevail in Kenya.

Separate representation in Kenya is sometimes compared to the communal system of election which prevails elsewhere. Comparison however, is fallacious. If minorities in other countries were granted the concessions which Indians are prepared to make to Europeans in Kenya it may be taken as certain that the question of separate electorates would find no place in modern political problems. What, however, is more important, is that the system which prevails in Kenya is not communal, but racial. It creates two types of citizenship, one higher and the other lower, and has demonstrably a tendency to make one section of the population regard itself as the governing class.

**Land**

Indians submit that all necessary land for the present and future development of Africans should be secured for Africans, and their rights to land made certain and protected in their best interests. After this has been done, the land alienated to immigrant communities should be freely transferable to any resident in the Colony, and, apart from the land secured for Africans, there should be no reservations or segregation in the township, transfer or use for residential purposes of any land, either agricultural or township.

**Education**

I desire to submit three important points :

(i) Adequate facilities for education of all races must be provided without any distinction.

(ii) For promoting education higher than secondary and other technical institutions, it is essential that a mixed educational system at a certain stage must be evolved, the earlier the better. Otherwise no community by itself is likely to possess sufficient students to warrant the cost of provision of such education.

(iii) When there is no provision in the country for a higher standard of education than a particular standard, for a particular race, and no provision can be made for want of sufficient funds or number of sufficient students of that race, an exception should be made and students who desire to go in for such higher education should be admitted in the institutions of any other race having facilities for such higher education.

**Government Bodies**

It should be provided in the Constitution that Indians should be granted adequate representation on all Government appointed bodies, committees and Commissions.

**Equality Of Treatment**

All immigrant communities should be accorded equal treatment in settling, mining, acquiring and possessing land, and should be equally treated in the grant of educational and medical facilities and in all other directions of public privilege and assistance. Any legislation making discrimination between individual immigrant communities in any manner

whatsoever should be revised and amended, and the Administration should be given instructions to make no distinction between citizens and citizens in any form in practice.

I have ventured to refer to certain matters not strictly within the terms of reference to this Committee, as I have seen that several witnesses have referred to one or other of them during the course of their evidence.

(Concluded)

**Appeal**

**INDIAN CHILD WELFARE SOCIETY**

A jumble sale will be held on Saturday 8th August at the Child Welfare Centre, Brook Street, Durban, at 8-30 a.m. in aid of the funds of the Society. Gifts of old and new clothes and any other articles may be sent to the Centre any day between 9 and 12 a.m.

G. CHRISTOPHER,

Hon. Secretary,

Indian Child Welfare Society.

**Dr. Richard Weiss**  
 Reliable Remedies  
**DYSPEPSIT**  
 THE NEVER-FAILING  
**REMEDY**  
 FOR  
**DYSPEPSIA**  
 AND  
**INDIGESTION**

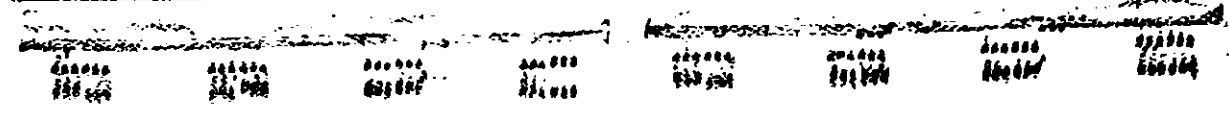
In cases of nutritive disturbances or in ailments of the digestive organs or intestinal catarrh. It readily aids Digestion; does not irritate... acts promptly and is quite harmless; particularly favourable in mistakes of diet, heaviness and stomach complaints.

Ask your Chemist or write to the Distributors  
**RICHWEISS PREPARATIONS,**  
 P.O. Box 6624, Johannesburg.

**LAUREL**  **લોરલ પારાફીન**

For Lighting, Cooking and Heating  
 VACUUM OIL COMPANY OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

બ-તીઓ, ચુકાઓ અને  
 ડારબી માટે.



# ઈન્ડિયન ઓપિનિયન.

પુસ્તક રૂ. ૩.

ફ્રીપ્રેસ, સુક્રવાર, તારીખ ૭ ઓગસ્ટ ૧૯૩૧

અંક ૩૨

## નોંધ અને સમાચાર

### સમાવૃત તે આર્તું નામ

ગયા સનીવારે ડરબનમાં હમણાજ ખંધાયેલી નવી હાવડ કોલેજ પુલ્લી સુકવાની ક્ષિપા નામક ગવર્નરે જનરેલના હાથથી કરવામાં આવી હતી. એ કોલેજ કોલેજ તરીકે આપણને કામની નથી કેમકે તેનો લાભ ઉઠાવવાને આશિર્વાદ પ્રાપ્તિઓમાં આપણી ગણતરી નથી. પરંતુ એ કોલેજ કદાચ આપણને કશું ન શીખવે તોયે તેનું ભવ્ય મકાન કે જે ડરબનના દરેક ભાગ માંથી નજરે પડે છે તે જે વસ્તુ શીખવે છે તે કેળવણીની કોઇ પણ સંસ્થા શીખરી નહિ શકે. એ મકાન એકજ મનુષ્યની બેઠ છે. મી. ડી. બી. ડેવીસે મકાન બુદ્ધમાં મરણ પ્રાપ્તિ પોતાના સુપુત્રના સ્મરણાર્થે પાઈડ ૫૦,૦૦૦ ની કમિતનું એ ભવ્ય મકાન દેશને ભેટ આપેલું છે. દુનીયામાં ઘણા માથુસોએ કમમ્બ નવચું છે પણ પોતાના ધનનો સદુપયોગ કરતાં ઘણા યોદ્ધાઓ નવચું છે. ધરૂરે જેમને ધનવાન બનાવ્યા છે તેઓને જે પોતાના ધનનો ઉપયોગ કરતાં આવડતો હોત તે ખરેખર દુનીયામાં દરિદ્રતા ઘણી જાણી હોત. હાવડ કોલેજ મી. ડેવીસની સુંદર સંખ્યાવતનું આપણને સ્મરણ કરાવે છે અને ધરૂર આપણને ધન આપેલું છે તેનો સદુપયોગ કરવાની કલાનો આપણને વદાર્થ પાક શીખવે છે. મી. ડેવીસે હાવડ કોલેજ પુલ્લી સુકવાના પ્રસંગે 'ગોસપોર્ટ', હેન્ટ્રી મોકલેલો સદેશો નોંધ લેવા જેવો છે. તેમાં તેઓ જણાવે છે કે: "મારા પુત્ર હાવડના સ્મરણાર્થે આ કોલેજ આપવામાં હું એક ભેટ આપી રહ્યો છું એમ નથી મનાતો કારણ કે શ્રીમંતની પોતાના જોખા લાભ્યવંત ખાંધવોને મદદ કરવાની ફરજ છે અને આ હાંપલામાં આપણી મહાન શહેન-શાહતનું ગૌરવ ઠકાની રાખવાને તેઓના તનુજોને કેળવણી આપવામાં મદદ થાય છે."

### શ્રીયુત ગોપાલ રેડી

હિંદ સરકારના એજન્ટ સર કુર્મા રેડીના પુત્ર શ્રીયુત ગોપાલ રેડી પોતાના પિતાશ્રી હિંદુસ્તાનમાં ગંભીર માંદગીમાંથી સાજા થઇ પાછા ફર્યા તે વખતે તેમની સારથે આ દેશમાં આવ્યા હતા. પોતાની હાજરી દરમ્યાન, આ દેશના હિંદી પ્રશ્નો ઉપર અભ્યાસ કરવાની તેમણે તક લીધેલી છે અને ટુંક સુદત માં તેની ઉપર એક પુસ્તક બહાર પાડવા ધારે છે. શ્રીયુત ગોપાલ રેડી ગયા સુકવારે સવારે લંડન જવા વિદાય થયા છે. તેઓ પોતાનો કાયદાનો અભ્યાસ પુર્ણ કરવા ધરિહો ગયે છે તેઓ વિદાય થયા તે અગાઉના થોડાક દિવસ દરમ્યાન શ્રીયુત ગોપાલ રેડીને ઘણા મીત્રો અને મંડળો તરફથી ખાણી-પાણી માન આપ્યું હતું. ગયા સનીવારે જોરીયેન્ડે કમળેના

મેન્ડરોએ મી. રેડીને લંચ આપ્યું હતું અને ગયા મંડળ વારની રાતે પારસી રસ્તમજી હોલમાં તેમને નાટક ઇન્ડિયન કોંગ્રેસ તરફથી વિદાયગીરીનું માન આપવામાં આવ્યું હતું. શ્રીયુત ગોપાલ રેડીની સદર સંજ્ઞ યાચી અને તેમનું જીવન સુખમય અને અખાદ નીવડે એમ તેમના આ દેશમાં વસતા સ્વદેશીયુઓનો તેમને મુલાશિર્વાદ છે.

### સ્વર્ગસ્થ જે. બી. મહેતા

અમને નોંધ લેતાં ઘણીજ દિલગીરી થાય છે કે ડરબનના ઘણા જીવન અને જીવિતા રહીશ મી. બ્રમાશંકર સાહ્યક મહેતા સાંબી મુદતની માંદગી બોગવી ડરબનમાં પોતાના ઉપો-રોગના મુકામે ગયા સુકવારની રાતે ૧૦ વાગે સ્વર્ગવાસ પ્રાપ્ત છે. તેમની હૃદયક્રીયા ગુરૂવરે સવારે અમજેની રોડ પર આવેલી સ્મશાનભૂમિમાં કરવામાં આવી હતી જે પ્રસંગે હિંદી લાભજોતી મોટી સંખ્યાએ હાજરી આપી હતી. સ્વર્ગસ્થ જે. બી. મહેતા ૧૮૯૬ ની સાલમાં પોતાની જીવન વયમાં મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીની સાથે આવનારાઓમાંના એક હતા અને તેમનાજ ધરમાં રહેતા અને તેમની એશીસમાં કલાક તરીકે કામ કરતા હતા. મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીને ૧૯૦૦ ની સાલમાં હિંદુસ્તાન જવાનું થયું ત્યાર બાદ સ્વર્ગસ્થ વેપારમાં જોડાયાં અને ઘણા વર્ષ સુધી જે સ્ટ્રીટની મરજીની બાજુની ન્હાની દુકાનમાં તેમણે વેપાર કર્યો અને અહિંજ ઘણું પરિશ્રમી જીવન ગુભીરને પોતાની કમાણી કરી એમ કહીએ તો ચાલે. એ દિવસોમાં ડરબન કંઈ આજના જેવું વ્યાપાર, ઉદ્યોગનું મથક નહોતું. એક ન્હાની સરખી પ્રગતિ કરનાર શહેર હતું અને આજના જેવાં જલદી માલદાર બની જેવાં તે વખતે સાધનો પણ નહોતાં. તેથી સ્વર્ગસ્થ જે. બી. મહેતાની કમાઈ ખરા પરસેવાની કમાઈ હતી. શાંત્રી કોલેજમાં પાઈડ ૩૦૦ ની રકમનું ફાન કરનારાઓમાં સ્વર્ગસ્થ પણ એક હતા અને એ રીતે પોતાની કમાઈનો તેમણે સદુપયોગ કર્યો હતો. મી. જે. બી. મહેતાના અસાધ્યી ડરબનને એક ઘણા જીવન રહીશની ખોટ થઈ છે. પોતાની પાછળ તેઓ એક દુખી વિધવા જે હિંદુસ્તાનમાં છે, જે સુકવાર પુત્રો જે ડરબનમાં છે અને ત્રણ લાભજો અને એક બહેનને શોક કરતા સુકી ગયા છે. તેઓ સંજીની પ્રત્યે અમે અંતઃકરણથી દિલસોજી ધરતીએ છીએ અને સ્વર્ગસ્થના આત્માને શાંતિ મળે એવી પ્રાર્થના કરીએ છીએ.

### હિંદી બસવાળાઓ

ડરબનના મનભેડમાં અને નોંધ કારટ વિગેરે જગ્યાએ ફરતી હિંદીઓની મોટર બસોના ધંધના સંખ્યામાં તપાસ કરવાને ગયા શહેવારે ડરબનમાં બધનજેન્ડ પીસીઓમાં સારકર્મી શક

