

Indian Opinion

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Notes and News

'Bombay Chronicle' On Colonization

COMMENTING on the Colonisation Inquiry dispute the *Bombay Chronicle* dated September 2, writes:—

"It will be most unwise for the Congress to flout the unequivocally expressed opinion of a vast majority of the Indian community. It should also remember that, by co-operating with the Committee, it accepts in advance the principle of its terms of reference, viz., that the South African-born Indians are undesirable aliens and should leave the land of their birth to pamper the White men's racial prejudice. Though the Congress has reserved to itself the right of rejecting the Committee's decisions, it will only stultify itself by accepting the very principle of colonisation. . . . The South African-born Indians justly refuse to be hounded out of their native land and it is the first duty of the South African Indian Congress to stand by them and fight their battle for their birth-right."

N.I.C. Before Provincial Commission

WELL protected under the shield of the Agent of the Government of India who was specially summoned from Johannesburg for the purpose, a deputation from the Natal Indian Congress gave evidence before the Provincial Commission last week. A lengthy statement setting out their case for amelioration of the social and economic conditions of the Indian community, was tabled. The deputation reviewed the provisions of the Capetown agreement and said the number of the Indian parliamentary voters in Natal had to-day been reduced to 33. Under the assisted emigration scheme 2,800 Indians had been repatriated last year, and the total since the agreement came into force was 12,000. Immigration to Natal had been forbidden since 1913. It was pointed out that whereas 4,000 Indians were employed on the railways when Union was established the number had to-day dwindled to 400. It was also pointed out from the census figures that instead of the Indian population threatening the

Europeans in number, it had actually declined in 20 years by 50,000.

Indian Education

The Agent of the Government of India pointed out to the Commission that a large sum was now given to Indian education than before the Capetown agreement. But the fact remained that about half the Indian population of school-going age was not at school, including 70 per cent. of the girls. Coloured education was free in Natal, and Indian education in the primary stages was free in the Cape and Transvaal. But free education was not provided for the Indian scholars of Natal. Great importance was attached to such provision.

Beside The Fact

WE take exception to the statement made by the Agent that the South African Indian Congress represents the Indian community in the Union. Will the Agent say that the Congress represents the Transvaal Indian Commercial Association in whose creation the Agent has taken a prominent part? In so far as that body is concerned the Agent as representing the Government of India in this country has ignored the Congress. Nor does the Congress represent the Colonial-born and Settlers' Indian Association, a body which represents the bulk of the Indians in Natal. This body owes its existence to the strong opposition among the Indian community to any scheme which has the object of sending South African Indians out of this country and to any participation with the Inquiry Committee appointed by the Union Government with a view to achieving that object. The Association in this respect has acted against the wishes of the Agent and is therefore in the Agent's bad books. The Congress has, on the other hand, ignored the voice of the people and acceded to the wish of the Agent and has therefore gained a good mark from him. If the Agent has succeeded in doing something substantial in this country he has certainly succeeded in bringing about a cleavage in the community which never existed. Officialdom in India is well versed in the art of *divide et imperis* and if we are to experience a repetition of that in this country, it will be a sorry day for the Indian community and the creation of an Agency in this country will have been a curse rather than a blessing.

C. B. And Settlers' Memorandum

THE Colonial-born and Settlers' Indian Association made a request to the Provincial Commission for an opportunity to be heard but since the Commission was only sitting for three days in Durban and as the request was made rather too late the Commission regretted its time was all booked but stated that it would be pleased to receive a memorandum which would be embodied in its report. A memorandum was therefore submitted to the Commission. A copy of it appears elsewhere in this issue.

Natal Indian Teachers' Statement

A STATEMENT was also submitted by Mr. T. M. Naicker on behalf the Natal Indian Teachers Society to the Provincial Commission.

International Conference Opposes Colonisation,

AMONG the resolutions passed at the International Conference for India held in Geneva on September 19, at which were present Messrs. V. J. Patel, ex-president of the Indian Legislative Assembly, (now the late), Subhash Bose, the well-known Bengal leader, Advocate Bhoolabhai Desai and other distinguished Indian leaders, the following is of particular interest to South Africa:—

"This Conference condemns all discriminatory measures adopted against the Indian people on racial grounds in various countries, especially within the British Empire. It specially condemns the idea of the Government of the Union of South Africa, which is contemplating the scheme of sending out South African-born Indians to British Guiana [to other countries, to be correct—Ed. I.O.] for the purpose of colonisation. This principle is detrimental to the real interests of Indians *vis a vis* the rest of the members of the British Commonwealth and particularly as regards South Africa."

ANOTHER GREAT LOSS TO INDIA

WITHIN recent years India has lost one after another many of her great men whom she can ill-afford to lose at the present hour of her trial. First was Gokhale then Tilak, C. R. Das, Lala Lajpat Rai, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Motilal Nehru, Sen Gupta, Mrs. Anni Besant and now, ere her tears are dry, the shocking news comes from thousands of miles away from the Motherland of the God of Death having taken away yet another of her illustrious sons, Vithalbhāi Jhaverbhai Patel. Of course the only news we in this part of the world are favoured by Reuter is that "the death occurred at 1-30 this (Sunday October 22) afternoon of Vithalbhāi J. Patel, former President of the Indian Legislative Assembly." The last mail from India, however, throws further light. From last month, it would appear, Mr. Patel had taken a bad turn in a clinic near Myons, Lake of Geneva. He was suffering from heart and intestinal trouble. The well-known Bengal leader Mr. Subash Chandra Bose was at his bedside. Mr. Patel had hoped to get better and to return to India in November. But as fate would have it Geneva was to be his death bed. Mr. Patel was a man of exceptional ability. In talent, ready wit and dry humour there are perhaps a very few who could surpass him. The father of the late Mr. Patel though a peasant was yet a warrior. He took part in the 1857 rebellion. He was a great chess player. It is said in that connection that he was once arrested by Malhar Rao Holker and was tied in front of the King while the King was playing chess. A keen player as he was Mr. Patel warned him of his wrong move each time and directed him as to the correct one. Malhar Rao was delighted at his cleverness and released him and befriended him. Mr. Patel's father died at the age of 92. The late Mr. Patel was born at Karamsad in the Keira District of the Bombay Presidency about 65 years ago. He took his education in India and qualified for the Bar in England at the Inner Temple. On his return to India he settled down in Bombay where he established a very good practice. But he could not settle down for long. He spent his time more in the

service of the country than in his private practice. He realised more and more that his lot was to wear the badge of service. He was elected chairman of the Reception Committee of the Special Bombay Congress of 1918, and became a member of the Civil Disobedience Committee inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi in 1922. In 1923 he became a member of the Bombay Corporation and its President in 1924. In 1924 Mr. Patel joined hands with the late C. R. Das and the late Motilal Nehru becoming the life-blood of the Swarajya Party and entered the Legislative Council. In the month of August of the year 1925 the highest honour that could be bestowed upon any Indian statesman was conferred on him—that of the presidentship of the Legislative Assembly. "From this moment," he told the House then, "I cease to be a party man. I belong to no party. I belong to all parties. I trust my honourable leader of the Swarajya Party will take steps to pass express resolutions dissolving me from all obligations of a Swarajist. Fears have been expressed that I would not meet the Viceroy. That I will do. I should see the Viceroy ten times-a day. I am here ready to see His Excellency as many times. I find it is necessary to see every official member of this House. I shall go and see him. No one need have any apprehension on this point. Friends, I again appeal to you for co-operation." As President of the Assembly he proved his ability to such an extent that it was said of him that he was second to none even in the British Parliament. He steered his ship with amazing courage and a master mind even in the most embarrassing moments. The confidence in him was so great that he was re-elected President of the Assembly in January 1927. It was not ambition that led him to aspire for this position. He was moved by the spirit of service and how best he could render it. A proof of this lies in the fact that he gave away two-thirds of his salary to the cause of the country. In the year 1930 when the Civil Disobedience campaign was commenced in its grimmest form that ardent patriot's patience was worked out. He resigned from the Legislative Assembly and threw in his lot with his suffering fellow-countrymen and women. He threw himself right in the midst of them with the result that he was flung into prison with them. He was failing in health at that very time and the rigors of prison life accentuated his malady. After the Irwin-Gandhi truce under Lord Willingdon's regime Mr. Patel was once again imprisoned and had to be released owing to his serious illness.

Mr. Patel, since then, chose the work of overseas propaganda and toured England, Ireland, Germany and America where he was given rousing receptions. Mr. Patel was watching with keen interest and anxiety the recent trend of events in India. In the course of a very recent interview he gave to a representative of the *Hindu* (Madras), at Prague, he expressed his dissatisfaction with the present method of Civil Disobedience which he thought should be withdrawn. He had no faith in converting the British Government or winning it by love. He was strongly for the contesting of the new elections and Council-entry and thought that if the Congress

would not contest the election a party inside should be formed. He considered it was important that India should keep up propaganda abroad and promote cultural and direct commercial relations with foreign countries. Little did he know when he left India that it was to be his last Goodbye to the land of his birth, for whose freedom he worked till he breathed his last. We join our brothers and sisters in India in mourning India's great loss. Mr. Vallebhbhai Patel, the younger brother of the late Mr. V. J. Patel and members of his family to whom we tender our deepest sympathy, will take solace in the fact that their loss is the country's loss. Let us pray that his noble soul may rest in eternal peace and that we in this country may be inspired to serve our fellowmen even as selflessly and without ambition as he did.

Agent's Memorandum To Commission

(Continued from last week)

5. There are in addition to the above suggestions certain general considerations which I wish to lay before the Commission. The first is that where the slightest doubt exists as to the extent of an area to be exempted the recommendations of the Commission should invariably tend towards extension rather than curtailment. The reasons for this appear to me to be of such cogency as to be almost peremptory. The extension of an area implies no necessary disturbance of the existing European population. It merely gives the Indian the right to reside in that area should circumstances necessitate it. It may be urged that such an exemption is unjust to European property owners who acquired proprietary rights on the understanding that no Asiatics would be permitted to reside in that area and who allege that the value of their property has depreciated through the presence of Asiatics. I take the liberty to doubt how much weight actually attaches to such a restriction in negotiating a sale of property and believe that the evidence so far adduced shows not only a conflict of views among European property owners themselves as to the effect (which the presence or absence of such restriction has upon the value of the property but also that the Indian as a tenant proves his worth to his landlord by paying in general a good rent and paying it regularly. There can be no doubt that a policy of confining the Indian community within the narrowest possible limits must have an immediate deleterious effect upon all communities, apart from being in direct conflict with the declaration of policy by the Union Government already quoted. Not only will the Indian community which, it must be remembered, is increasingly South African born, be given no chance to improve themselves and their standards of life but on the contrary a policy of strict confinement will undoubtedly tend to degrade them, and the degradation or retardation of any section of a community must inevitably react adversely upon the whole.

A policy of confinement will also entail certain practical results which it must be the duty of any Government to avoid. Overcrowding invariably produces insanitary conditions and from this point of view alone there is imperative necessity for allowing more room than is actually required by the existing Indian population. It is true that immigration from India is stopped but it has never been suggested that the Indian community already in South Africa will not be subject to the normal laws

of increase and expansion and it is clear that a short sighted policy at the present moment can only lead to a renewal of the whole problem. Further, confinement will lead to all the evils of re-renting and domination by the landlord. It is not suggested that every landlord in an exempted area will immediately raise his rents. In view of what has been said above regarding the worth of the Indian tenant that may not happen. At the same time it cannot be doubted that there will be some who will try to take advantage of their position and with the double restriction imposed by the law and by the demands of his customers the Indian tenant trader is clearly at the mercy of his landlord. It is not for me to say whether a proposal for legislation to meet this position falls within the scope of the Commission's recommendations but I urge that the simplest way of forestalling the possibility is to allow ample room in the exempted areas. In this connection it will not be amiss for me to refer to the concluding portion of the first principle which I have stated in paragraph 2. Questions of ownership may not, strictly speaking, fall within the terms of reference of the Commission, but the suggestion already made by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce that in exempted areas Indians should be granted proprietary rights is of such importance that I cannot fail to accord it my full support and commend it to the Commission's favourable notice. Not only will such a course of action to some extent counteract the many disadvantages which must arise from a differentiation between exempted and non-exempted areas but it will also be an earnest of the Union Government's desire to fulfil their pledge regarding the upliftment of the Indian community. At the Imperial War Conference in 1918 Lord Sims referred to this very matter and urged that the prohibition against ownership tends to foster insincerity on all sides and deprives Indians of some of the elementary rights and responsibilities of citizenship which are not denied to them in Natal where the great majority of the Indian population is to be found. I am of the same opinion and it is my conviction that with a period of non-interference in eviction the Indian trader and the Indian resident will rapidly prove not only their permanent worth as citizens of the Union but also their increasing willingness to adapt themselves to the standards and requirements of the South African community as a whole.

6. It is often stated that the Indian is a menace to the European by reason of his numbers and as a trade competitor. The attention of the Commission is invited to the fact that the Indian population of the Transvaal forms an infinitesimally small portion, viz. only one per cent. of the total population of that Province and that even in Johannesburg Asiatics including Chinese numbered in 1921 only 6,258. The Lange Commission in 1921 clearly stated that the swamping of the Transvaal European population by Indians was inconceivable. It is also impossible to believe that a population which numbers less than 3 per cent. of the European population and which has no means of replenishment from India can ever constitute a serious trade menace to European traders. The volume of Indian trade—wholesale and retail—in a preponderantly European town such as Johannesburg is relatively small. The keenest competitors, it is generally admitted, of traders, whether European or Indian, are the various large bazaars which sell groceries, fancy goods and soft goods at prices with which the Indian trader finds it difficult to compete. That the latter does supply a need is not denied. That he competes unfairly has not been proved.

I also hope that the Commission will constantly bear in mind the fact that while the Indian in the Transvaal has no political or municipal franchise

their opponents have both. A voteless community obviously requires the utmost protection possible.

7. The foregoing paragraphs have referred mainly to the areas which are to be recommended for exemption. I wish also to touch upon the question of individuals who on account of their particular occupation or for some other reason will be outside the exempted areas. I must point out that, unless it is administered in a spirit of generosity, a restrictive law is apt to defeat itself by the spirit of resistance which it engenders and by the risk of evasions. The aim of the administration should, therefore, be to minimise hardship not only to groups of individuals who may be dealt with by the exemption of areas but also to individuals who will be outside the exempted areas. The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce have suggested that all individuals in illegal occupation prior to a certain date to be fixed by the Commission should have their occupation legalised. On somewhat similar lines the Johannesburg City Council have recommended that where an Indian is trading on land not exempted the present trader should be allowed to continue his trade, provided he was there before the 1st May, 1930, but not to reside, the personal exemption apparently dying with the present occupant. It may be difficult to reconcile such suggestions with the terms of reference of the Commission but I consider that the fact that they have been made is of great importance. I take them as evidence of a recognition by parties whose primary interest is not that of the Indian community of the extreme hardship which will be caused to a trader who is evicted from premises occupied by him for some time. The special attention of the Commission is indeed directed to this matter in paragraph (2) (b) of the terms of reference and it is with that in mind that I wish to put forward the following considerations.

There are a number of Indian traders on proclaimed land who have opened their premises for trade without the protection of the Act of 1919. Strictly speaking their occupation may be illegal but the fact remains that licences have been issued to them to trade and in very few cases, if any, so far as I am aware, have the provisions of the Gold Law been successfully enforced against them prior to the passing of Act 35 of 1932. In addition a large number of them have secured protection in their present premises until April 1934 by the submission of the forms required under Section 6 (b) of the Act. I wish to point out not only the extreme hardship which will be entailed if they are compelled to vacate their premises, a hardship recognised as shown above by other parties to the enquiry, but also that those who have secured protection till 1935 are still waiting to know whether their particular premises will be exempted or not. The period given till 1935 therefore seems quite inadequate for a trader to wind up his business and dispose of his stock and there is the further consideration that at the present time of economic depression no trader can expect to realise anything approaching the full value of his business, if indeed he is able to sell it at all. I suggest that some date not earlier than the 1st of May 1930 should be taken as the deciding factor and that all premises then occupied by Asiatics should be exempted from the operation of the restrictive sections of the Gold Law. It should be pointed in connection with this suggestion that the exemption of such premises does not imply any curtailment of the space available for Europeans. It merely means that an Asiatic is legally permitted to occupy or reside there if he wishes to occupy those premises.

8. In conclusion I wish to draw the attention of the Commission to the atmosphere of goodwill and co-operation between the Government of India and the Union Government which it was the object of the two Conferences of 1927 and 1932 to foster. The Government of India and their Agent in South

Africa have made and will continue to make every endeavour to promote and maintain a spirit of harmony not only between the two Governments but also between the Indian community resident in the Union and other sections of the population of South Africa. At the same time it cannot be denied that two recent measures, viz., the Asiatic Land Tenure Act, 1932, and the Licences (Control) Ordinance of 1931, which came into force in 1932, have inevitably caused anxiety and alarm among all classes of Transvaal Indians. I wish, therefore, to urge that my task can only be rendered doubly difficult if the administration of all the laws of the Union is not carried out with the greatest consideration for the Indian community, a community which has practically no voice in the administration of the country, central, provincial or local, and which constitutes a very small percentage of the population. In the present enquiry the Commission are called upon to administer an Act which gives wide discretion to the Minister to consider the requirements of the Indian community in the Transvaal. I most earnestly hope that in their recommendations the Commission will bear in mind the general suggestions which have been made above and will give their most sympathetic consideration to the mutual benefits which will accrue not only to the various sections of the population of South Africa but also the two Governments concerned from a far-seeing policy of liberality and humanity.

(Concluded)

The Provincial Finance Commission

Memorandum Submitted By Colonial-Born And Settlers' Indian Association

The Colonial-born and Settlers' Indian Association in submitting a memorandum to the chairman and members of the Provincial Finance Commission states:

"In view of the fact that our Association represents the major portion of the Indian community which knows no other country but South Africa, we regret that your Commission pressed for time, has not been able to hear us. We however thank you for having given us the opportunity of presenting our case in a memorandum.

Education

The sorry plight in which the Indian education was placed, was revealed before the Education Enquiry Commission that sat in Maritzburg in 1928. It was then, for the first time, made known publicly, although the Natal Provincial authorities were aware of the fact, that out of the subsidy of £5 5s. per child which the Natal Provincial Council was then receiving from the Union Government for Indian education, the Council spent only £2 10s. per child, the balance drifting into the General Revenue. And evidence led before the Commission showed that of the 30,000 Indian children of schoolgoing age, only 9,000 were being educated. As a result of that Commission the Natal Provincial Council ceased to appropriate any part of the subsidy, the whole of it being passed on to Indian education. This resulted in many aided schools being opened up in places where there were no schools before. To-day we find that there are 18,000 children attending schools. Although this is encouraging, it has by no means improved the position as we have expected, for there are still approximately 14,000 children of school going age who, through lack of schools are receiving no education at all. The Indian population of Natal numbers 164,000 and taking 20% as the basis of determining the number of children of schoolgoing age there should be 32,000 children in schools.

In his evidence before you, the Superintendent of Education gave the figures showing the amount of subsidy that is being received for and the cost of European,

Indian and Coloured education. For the sake of reference we beg to here quote the figures :

		Cost.	Subsidy.
European	Government	20 16 7	14 8 2
	Government Aided	5 14 10	4 6 2
Indian Coloured		4 4 7	4 5 4
		11 7 10	4 9 6

It will be noticed that in the case of the European and Coloured children the Natal Provincial Council spent £8 2s. 1d. and £6 18s. 4d. respectively, over and above the subsidies received from the Union Government. Whilst in the case of the Indian child it spends 9d. less than the subsidy.

In order that there may be no misconception, we desire to point out that the cost of each Indian child in the Government schools is much greater than the cost of the child in the Government aided schools. It will be seen therefore that the amount spent on the child in the Government aided schools is not £4 4s. 7d. but much less. If the figures quoted by the Superintendent are correct we must express our surprise at the subsidy that is being paid for Indian education. In 1928 the subsidy was £5 5s. per head and this amount we find has been decreased to £4 5s. 4d. In starving out Indian education, as it is now doing, the Union Government in pursuing a retrogressive policy which is certainly not in keeping with the sentiments expressed in the Uplift Clause nor with the Western standard formula in the Capetown Agreement.

The amount that is being paid for Indian education is beggarly and we would therefore urge that the Union Government should increase its subsidy. As we have pointed out, the cost of the child in the Government school is greater than the cost of the child in the Government aided school. We would suggest that in the case of primary education the subsidy should be £7 7s. and in the case of secondary education the subsidy should be £10 10s.

At the present the Union Government arrived at the amount of the subsidy by calculating the number of children that had attended the previous year. If the calculation were based on the number of children likely to attend during the year for which subsidy is paid, we submit that within a few years the considerable number of children who are now receiving no education would be placed in schools.

We desire to point out that 80% of the 164,000 Indians in Natal are South African born, and in the course of years, Indians born outside South Africa would be an unknown factor, for, by then fully 100% of our people would be South Africans by birth, character and outlook in life. It devolves upon the Union Government therefore to educate the Indian children to the full extent of their capacity. We would strongly urge in the circumstances that both compulsory and free primary education should be extended to Indian children.

The age of admission to schools is seven years and this restriction places Indian children at a considerable disadvantage, for, as a rule the Indian child enters school at an early age. If the age of admission were placed at 6, the tender age between 6 and 7 would be used to considerable advantage to the child.

We desire to point out that there is no provision for medical inspection of Indian school children, nor is there a school clinic. The need for those is great and to put this question off on the excuse that there are no funds, as has been done by the Education Department so often, is to neglect the health and well being of the school children to-day, who tomorrow are expected to be decent South Africans. The majority of children attending the schools is from the poorer classes of our community, and it is absolutely necessary therefore that in their tender years these children should not only be medically inspected in schools but should have the benefit of a school clinic.

The Indian community have always stressed the necessity of converting the Government aided schools with large attendances into Government schools. The Clairwood Government aided school has an attendance of 750, the Cato Manor school over 500, the Fairbreeze school over 300, the Malvern school over 800, to mention only a few. The buildings of these schools are of wood and iron structure and some of them badly ventilated. We submit that children should attend schools under ideal conditions and have good environment. Although conditions have improved since the Educational Inquiry Commission, still the conditions existing in Government aided schools are anything but ideal.

We would point out that if these schools were converted into Government schools, we would have better buildings for schools, they would be better equipped and efficiency in the teaching staff would be the keynote. We would therefore emphasise the urgent necessity of converting the larger aided schools, if not the whole, into Government schools.

In the matter of Indian education, the Natal Provincial Council, beyond acting as the Agent in receiving and paying out the subsidy, has done nothing. Not a penny is being spent from its revenue. We feel that the Provincial Council owes a moral duty to the Indian people of Natal who not only developed the country in its early stages but have also contributed and are still contributing their share to the taxation of the country.

In the year 1930, the Indian Technical Education Committee was formed in Durban with Mr. B. M. Narbeth, the Principal of the Natal Technical College, as its chairman, to whom the Indian community owe a deep debt of gratitude. The other officials of the Committee are Mr. A. Christopher, vice-chairman, Mr. P. R. Pather, honorary secretary, and Mr. T. M. Naicker, hon. treasurer. This Committee is conducting continuation classes for adult men and women, and classes in Book-keeping, Typewriting, Shorthand, Afrikaans, Business Methods, Needle-work and cookery. Whilst we realise that adult education does not come under the purview of the Provincial Council, we do feel however, that the Council could have encouraged domestic science amongst the women teachers by paying the fees of those who attend the domestic science classes conducted by the above Committee. Provisions have been made by the Committee for the agricultural education and a series of six lectures had been arranged for the benefit of the Indian farmers. The Committee has under consideration the industrial training of Indians. It receives a subsidy of £375 from the Union Government and this amount is insufficient to effectually carry on all the work on the programme of the Committee. The Durban Corporation contributes £100 to the Committee.

(To Be Continued.)

Colonial Born And Settlers' Indian Association

Election Of Officials

A general meeting of the members of the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association will be held at the Hindu Tamil Institute on Sunday, October 29, at 2-30 p.m. sharp, for the purpose of electing officials.

A. CHRISTOPHER,
Chairman.

M. M. GANDHI,
Vice-Chairman.

S. L. SINGH } Joint Hon.
AJAM HAFEJEE } Secretaries
M. JOHN }



The Late Mrs. Annie Besant

A Brief Sketch Of Her Life

(Continued from last week)

Mrs. Besant's works on Theosophy have been published by the score and there is not space enough here even to enumerate them. One of these is *The Ancient Wisdom*, a general epitome of Theosophical teachings and a most valuable instruction to their study. Indirectly Mrs. Besant has done a deal of work in the field of Hindu Religion. Her studies of several of the phases of Hinduism such as *Avatars*, *Margas*, *Dharma*, etc., have had a wide circulation both in the East and in the West. Perhaps, her most popular books in India itself, are *The Story of the Great War*, an excellently condensed English prose version of the Mahabharata, the great epic, which has been translated into the Telugu and Tamil languages by Indians themselves; *Ramachandra, the Ideal King*, a series of lectures delivered at the Central Hindu College, Benares, a highly interesting study of the life-story of one of the greatest heroes of India and a translation into simple English of the great, celestial song, *Bhagavat Gita*. Two other publications closely connected with these are her Lectures on the *Religions of India* which for long will be the popular hand-books on the more highly developed religious systems of the world.

VIEWS ON INDIAN NATIONALISM

One aspect of the literature of Mrs. Besant's making, is closely connected with India's moral and material welfare and deserves prominent mention in any review of the remarkable career of Mrs. Besant. The work of the Theosophical Society from its start created a combative national spirit in India. The advent of Mrs. Besant to India and the magnificent work she has done amongst her Indian brethren had the effect of opening their eyes to the inadequacy of Western materialism, which they had begun to worship with their absolutely secular education, and made them pause awhile and see if their own ancient? to satisfy their moral, religious and national needs. That is pioneer work, and for that Indians are beholden to Mrs. Besant and to the unwavering industry, patience, and oratorical gift she brought to bear on her self-chosen task.

INDIAN ARTS AND MANUFACTURES

As regards encouraging Indian Arts and Industries, the following spoken long before Swadeshi vows were known must prove interesting:—

It is the bounden duty of every patriotic Indian to encourage Indian art, Indian manufactures and Indian labour; and not to go across the seas to bring here endless manufactured articles, but to give work to his own people. Let all encourage Indian manufactures and arts, and use Indian-made goods in India. Indian art has gained a name all over the world because of its beauty and artistic finish, and why should men who have such art on their own soil, why should they go and buy the shoddy productions of Birmingham and Manchester, why should they cast aside the labour of their own countrymen, why should they purchase foreign goods instead of home-made, and encourage bad art instead of good? There is really no excuse for leaving Indian National Art to perish, for this is an important thing a nation's well-being, and especially the encouragement of all those forms of arts, which depend upon the delicacy of the human faculty, refine the people at large and increase the material progress of the nation. You are, injuring your own beautiful national art by using inferior goods of foreign make, and extinguishing Indian trade by continuing to encourage foreign goods, to the impoverishment of India and to the throwing of Indians out of employment.

CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE

Besides preaching the means to attain a national existence, Mrs. Besant taught Indians the way to realise it in the not distant future. The Central Hindu College owes its existence to her genius. Having taken, a prominent part in the teaching of the South Kensington Classes and having been on the School Board of

London, she saw the possibilities of education as the medium of building up the Indian nation.

The story of the founding of this College can only be briefly told here.

Realising greatly the evils of the absence of religious instruction in schools and colleges coupled with the indifference to it of some of the older generation, and firmly convinced that the modeling of the future of India on proper lines depended a great deal on the training of the young in schools and colleges, Mrs. Besant assisted by Col. Olcott and several prominent Hindus on the 7th July 1893 started a school for the avowed purpose of teaching Hinduism to Hindus and at the same time of imparting thoroughly sound secular instruction. A year later, the school was removed to the spacious premises presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Benares, who has always been sympathetic and generous. In the first few years Mrs. Besant went round the country addressing large audiences and enlisting the financial support of several Maharajahs, Rajahs and other nobles of the land. She was also able to obtain regular monthly donations.

FEMALE EDUCATION

Mrs. Besant (herself the result of sound education) believed in the potency of female education in India. The following extracts taken from of her splendid orations will be in point:—

You cannot keep the daughters out of your consideration. *Until the girls are also educated, until they are taught and trained, until they know the glory of the past and teach it to the children on their knees, what India was, and what India may be, until Indian mothers are also worthy of the Indian women of the past, until they become patriots as well as the men, and love the land as well as their husbands, until the curse of early marriage is removed which makes the girl a child-wife and a mother while she should be playing with her dolls and learning in the school, until you restore that ancient institution of Brahmacharya which forbade students to enter into the married life until the student life was over—until these things are done in India, India must remain weak as she is to-day. Until the wisdom of your sons, of your daughters, is widened to work for the greatness of the future; until you remember that India has not only a Vajnavalkya but also a Maitreyi; until you remember that knowledge is just as much the birth-right of the daughters of India as it is of her sons; until you remember that in the old days Indian women sang parts of the Vedas to which modern Indian women may not even listen from the lips of another; until you remember the India of the past, in order to restore what was great in her and to make her future worthy of it, India cannot rise. Until then, appeals to the past must be made, which are heart-breaking rather than tending to vanity and pride. Oh my brothers and sisters, whom I love as though I were of your own race, for whom I strive and labour in order that your land may be what it should be in the future, I appeal to you, for your children's future depends upon what you do to-day. Your sons and your daughters, and not the grown men, I plead for, and I plead for the young ones, for those who may be great, for those who will make India what she should be. I cannot believe that India, once the mightiest of nations, shall not yet be the mightiest constituent of that great and world-wide Empire which is being builded out of many nations to-day, the Empire to which this nation also should bring the strength of its immemorial past.*

IMPERIALISM AND INDIA

It is instructive to read here the following from her appeal to Englishmen in England, on their duties as Imperialists:—

Now the blunders that are being made in India—and I submit this to you for your thought—are chiefly due to the fact that you have *not yet developed that Imperial insight* which rules a nation on lines suited to the nation that is ruled, instead of on lines suited to the nation that is governing. You are dealing in India with a civilisation far older than your own, and a civilisation suitable to the national genius; you have to live among traditions inwoven in the hearts and lives of the people, traditions which it is folly to ignore, which it is madness to outrage and insult. In dealing with a highly civilised nation you must learn to rule according to its traditions, not according to yours, to adapt yourselves to the conditions evolved through ages and not impose on it conditions alien to its ideas though agreeable to your own. Methods of landholding, methods of taxation, economic systems, which are suitable for Great Britain, do not suit that vast Asiatic nation whose traditions, whose customs, whose habits, are utterly different from your own. Nor is India regarded as a part of the Empire, but as a land of exile. Men do not go out to make their home there, to love and sympathise with the people among whom they live, they go out to make money, longing for the time they

will return "home" to spend it. India is not ruled for the prospering of the people, but rather for the profit of her conquerors, and her sons are treated as a conquered race. Over seventeen millions sterling a year are taken from her as "Home Charges" to be spent in England, while English officials in India draw abnormally high salaries. The ranks of her Civil Service are filled by competitive examination, and the examination does not concern itself with good breeding, courtesy, power to rule men. The successful product of a cramming tutor is not necessarily fit to be entrusted with despotic authority, away from all the public opinion for which he cares, and more harm is done by arrogance and harshness than is counterbalanced by devotion to duty. There is little effort to understand an ancient, conservative and aristocratic people and the real virtues of the Englishman, his conscientiousness, his diligence, his wish to do justice, are masked by a repellent demeanour and a chilly superciliousness of bearing. Nor is there anything in this huge bureaucracy to arouse the instinct of loyalty so deep seated in the Indian breast. The crowd of officials veils the Crown, and the Monarch is hidden behind a mass of clerks. The Viceroy with his five years' term, appointed in England for political reasons, appears more as the head clerk of the great system of clerks than as a symbol of an Emperor, and he cannot rouse the personal loyalty which in India means power.

AS A SPEAKER

As a public speaker Mrs. Besant, perhaps, stood unrivalled in the whole Empire. It was an intellectual treat to listen to her. She infused, as it were, her own spirit, into her audience. She had the true gift of the orator in her—persuasion. From the time she came to know she had a powerful voice and a persuasive tongue, she lectured in the most indomitable manner for the good of humanity. In November 1913, she took the first step towards the elaboration of a plan which was to put into her hands an instrument of enormous importance in her future work for the helping of India. She decided to publish a weekly paper. She plunged into her new scheme with characteristic energy, and six weeks of hard work saw in the birth of the *Commonweal*. Although it opened its columns to discussing of all living questions relating to reform in any country, obviously its main interest centred in India and England, and their mutual relations. "One thing that lies very near to our heart," wrote Mrs. Besant in her capacity as Editor, "is to draw Great Britain and India nearer to each other, by making known in Great Britain something of Indian movements and of the men who will influence from here the destinies of the Empire."

"NEW INDIA"

The *Commonweal* was scarcely launched when Mrs. Besant's energies found a new outlet—a daily paper this time. The first issue of the *Commonweal* was brought out on January 2, 1914, and on July 14, of the same year, *The Madras Standard*—the oldest of the Madras Dailies was bought by Mrs. Besant.

The policy of the paper was to seek to embody the ideal of Self-Government for India along Colonial lines, remembering that the mission of every man and institution in this country is to bring about the speedy attainment of the triumph for which the Indian National Congress has steadily striven—Government by the inhabitants of India, for Indians but under the educative guidance and control of British statesmanship until Colonial autonomy is attained." The name of the paper was changed to *New India*.

Mrs. Besant turned her attention to the claiming for India of her place in the Empire. Her influence was noticeable all over the country and nowhere more than in the Congress itself. She desired Home Rule for India, but she desired also that this great blessing should come to the Motherland through the great body of her representatives as the fruit of hard and patient labour of her most devoted sons. According to her the time seemed ripe for an active educative propaganda in favour of Home Rule. Mrs. Besant saw in the Congress of 1915, to be held in Bombay, her opportunity of bringing this need before the representatives of educated

India. By way of preparation she began publishing a series of Home Rule Pamphlets and Leaflets, and travelled North and South and West, lecturing on the same subjects. In December, she went to Bombay and delivered an impassioned address, seconding the Resolution demanding Self-Government for India. This was not all. She had arranged a meeting of the leaders of the Congress to discuss a plan for the formulation of a Home Rule League, which was to organise a Home Rule propaganda, working along lines parallel with and supplementary to the activities of the Congress. The meeting was held, but the idea of the League was dropped, as the majority of those present were of opinion that Propaganda work should be done by Congress and Congress alone; and a separate League was considered unnecessary and inexpedient. But Mrs. Besant thought otherwise. Early in 1916 she started the Home Rule League in Madras, started the Home Rule organisation and arranged for a wide and effective Home Rule Propaganda.

SECURITY FROM "NEW INDIA"

New India continuously wrote about the need for Home Rule and she did not a little to infuse a new life in the political activities of the people at large and the authorities everywhere were concerned with her growing influence. All of a sudden however on 26th May 1916, Rs. 2,000 were demanded as security for the paper. No specific reason was given for this unexpected change of policy on the part of the authorities, who had allowed the paper to continue on its pro-Indian way for almost two years, without asking for a single pie of guarantee of good behaviour.

After the demand of security from *New India*, the Bombay Government took upon itself the task of putting a further check on her activities by prohibiting her from entering the Bombay Presidency by an order dated the 10th July 1916.

Criticising the attitude of the authorities Mrs. Besant wrote at the time.

"I wonder, it does not strike our rulers that they cannot stop the desire for Home Rule by showing how objectionable is Other Rule. The more they try to strike me, the more resolved does India become to win freedom from such tyranny.

It may be noted here that India's present Viceroy Lord Willingdon was then the Governor of Bombay.

The action of the Central Provinces Government evoked strong criticisms from the Press and the public and numerous protest meetings were held in different parts of the country. But neither the operation of the Press Act nor the Executive orders of some of the Provincial Governments deterred Mrs. Besant from pursuing the path she had determined to follow from the very beginning.

By her forceful contributions to the Press, her inimitable and touching eloquence, by her books, her numerous brochures and pamphlets, she made the country from one end to the other ring with the cry of Home Rule for India. The attitude adopted by some of the Provincial Governments towards her served to give a fresh stimulus to the cause she was advocating. It would be but bare justice to say that the Home Rule movement inaugurated by her gave a tremendous momentum to India's claim for Self-Government which the Congress had been advocating for years. Mrs. Besant attended the various sittings of the All-India Congress Committee, and the Lucknow sessions of the Congress and the Muslim League at which the famous scheme of reforms was adopted by both the bodies.

In supporting the resolution on Self-Government at the Lucknow Congress, she made an impassioned speech the concluding words of which should be in the heart of every Indian:—

"There is only one thing which makes a Nation fit for freedom, and that is the heart to aspire after it, and the will which is determined to have it. England will not give you

freedom, no nation has ever been given freedom, but England will pass an Act of Parliament establishing freedom when she realises that you are in earnest, that you are tired of being played with, that you are determined to be free, and India's loyalty rests on a belief in the old England and not in the English bureaucracy, and her loyalty is the reasoned loyalty of freemen; she has asked for her place in the Empire, and until that is granted, there will be danger in the path of progress."

Since then Mrs. Besant took up seriously the propaganda work of the Congress and Muslim League? and, addressed innumerable meetings and wrote several articles setting forth the aims and objects of the scheme with increasing vigour and earnestness. But her English method of writing and speaking and the bold and fearless manner in which she criticised the actions of the Government and its higher officials were being resented by the authorities and vague rumours were afloat that the Government of Madras were contemplating drastic measures to prevent her from pursuing her Home Rule Propaganda.

Mrs. Besant was summoned by His Excellency to Ootacamund to meet the Governor but for some reason or other the arrangement was dropped and on Friday, the 15th June, the Governor proceeded direct to Madras, with a view, it was said, to speak to Mrs. Besant to suspend her political activities.

Mrs. Besant apprehending that her liberty would soon be fettered, wrote on the previous day one of the most soul-stirring farewells ever addressed by a leader to her devoted followers. We can but quote only a few words here:—

"I go into enforced silence and imprisonment, because I love India and have striven to arouse her before it was too late. It is better to suffer than to consent to wrong. It is better to lose liberty than to lose honour.

I am old, but I believe that I shall see India win Home Rule before I die. If I have helped ever so little to the realisation of that glorious hope, I am more than satisfied. GOD SAVE INDIA. VANDE MATARAM."

Mrs. Besant was a true prophet. Quite as she anticipated, on Saturday the 16th June 1917, an hour after her interview with His Excellency, the news flashed forth that Mrs. Besant and her associates Mr. B. P. Wadia and Mr. G. S. Arundale had been interned. Protest meetings were held all over the country and leading men who had hitherto stood aloof from the Home Rule propaganda now openly associated themselves with the movement.

The agitation throughout the country was so strong that Government were not able to keep Mrs. Besant buried for very long. Since she was set free she gave by no means a small share in the great struggle for the freedom of India. If she was not able during her life time to see India win her freedom it is no less a satisfaction to feel that she has brought about a national awakening in the country which will never die. May her great soul rest in eternal peace.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S TRIBUTE

Mahatma Gandhi has paid the following tribute to the memory of the late Mrs. Besant:

"Whilst the people will thank the Almighty for relieving Dr. Besant from lingering illness by sending to her the Angel of Death, thousands will, at the same time mourn the event. So long as India lives, the memory of the magnificent service, rendered by Dr. Besant will also live. She had endeared herself to India by making it the country of adoption and dedicating her all to her."

Our Supplement

WITH this issue we present our readers with a portrait of the late Mr. V. J. Patel which we have no doubt will be preserved by every Indian with love and admiration.

Transvaal Notes

(By A Correspondent)

Opening Of The Patidar Hall

On Sunday, Oct. 15, the new Patidar Hall was opened by Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh. He congratulated the secretary Mr. B. K. Patel upon his report of good works but the only fault he found with the report was that too much money was sent to India. He advised them to spend their money here. The Hall is a magnificent building which reflects great credit on the architects Messrs. Kallenbach, Kennedy and Ferner. The Patidar Society must see that the place is properly supervised and maintained.

Transvaal League Championship

The Transvaal League Championship was decided last Sunday on the Wemmer Ground kindly lent by the Bantu people. The Moonlighters of Johannesburg met the Swaraj F.C. of Pretoria. The whistle was in the hands of Mr. B. R. Mooloo. The game was fast and clean and in the first half the Moonlighters scored which was the only goal of the match. The game at the latter end became rough and the referee rather penalised the aggrieved than the aggressor. The cup was presented to Mr. P. G. Naidoo (Brown) captain of the Moonlighters by Mr. Bozman, secretary to the Agent of the Government of India.

News In Brief

Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram at Ahmedabad has been turned into a colony of untouchables. Mahatma Gandhi has consented to it being used for their upliftment.

The foundation laying ceremony of the building for the Ashram library which was presented by Mahatma Gandhi to the Ahmedabad Municipality was performed by Mahatma Gandhi.

According to news received by the last mail from India Mahatma Gandhi is at present at Wardha at the Ashram of Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj. He was to have gone on a tour of the country in connection with untouchability work but the tour had to be postponed owing to his blood pressure having risen.

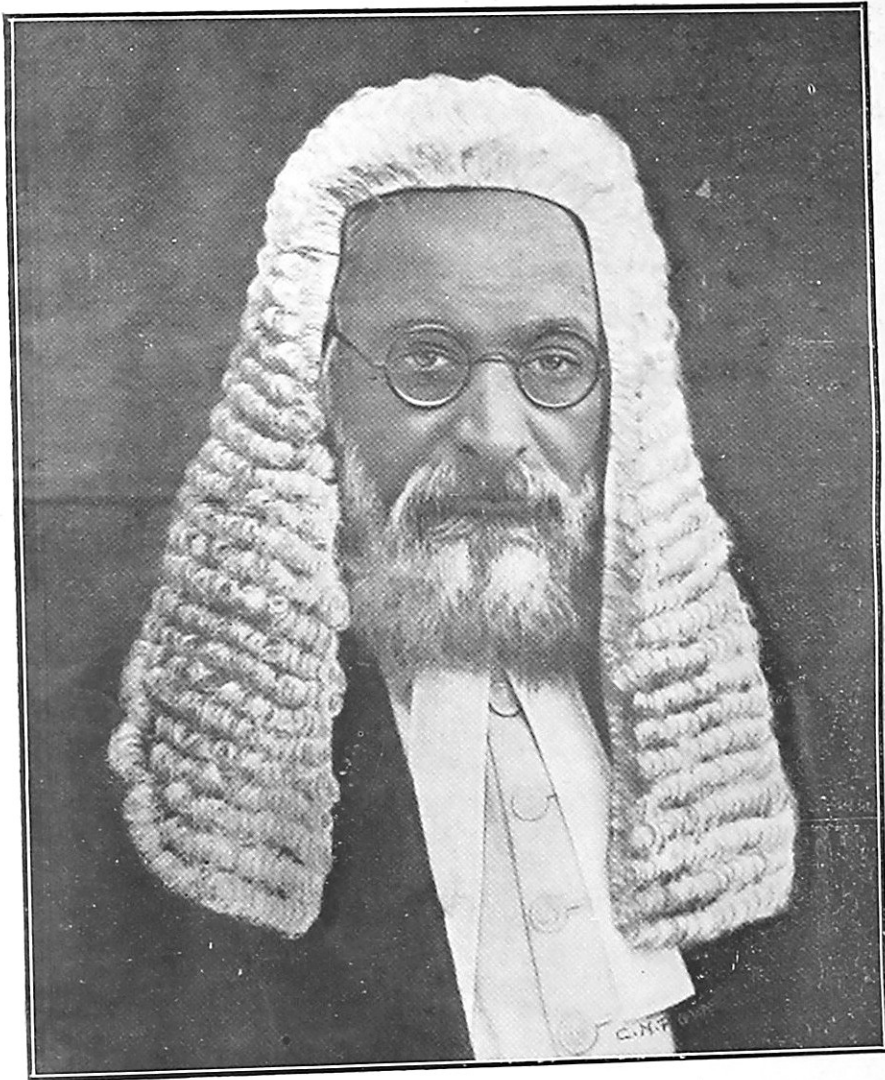
Mr. C. F. Andrews, it is reported, is sailing for London on Nov. 11. He will remain in England until the end of January when he will sail for Capetown to visit the Union once again.

The sad and untimely death took place last Monday of Mrs. Sultan, the beloved wife of Mr. M. L. Sultan, a leading Indian of Durban. Deceased leaves behind her husband and nine children to mourn their sad loss. We join with the many friends of Mr. Sultan in tendering to him and the members of his family our deepest sympathy.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Natal Indian Congress held at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall, on Monday October 23:

"That this mass meeting of Indians held under the auspices of the Natal Indian Congress places on record its deep sense of mourning and grief at the sad and irreparable loss that the Indian nation has sustained in the death of the Hon. Vithalbai J. Patel, ex-President of the Indian Legislative Assembly."

Died at Geneva
In the Service of The Motherland.



THE LATE
VITHALBHAI JHAVERBHAI PATEL,
Ex-President of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

स्वर्गस्थ वीठलभाई जवेरभाई पटेल,
हिंदी धारासभाना माळ प्रमुख
जेन्ना जनीवा जाते भारतमातानी सेवा करतां स्वर्गवास पाव्या छे.

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late Vithalbai J. Patel by the Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, Messrs. M. G. Patel, R. V. Patidar, W. Ernest, S. B. Medh, K. F. Patel, B. K. Patel, Z. V. Parekh, Abdul Rahman and P. S. Joshi at a meeting of the Transvaal Indian Congress held for the purpose at the Patidar Hall, Newtown, Johannesburg. The following cable message was sent to Mr. Vallebhbhai J. Patel brother of the late Mr. V. J. Patel:—

"Transvaal Indian Congress learns with regret the sudden demise of your beloved brother, a true patriot and leader of India, the late Vithalbai J. Patel and mourns with you in the irreparable loss sustained. Please accept our sincere condolence and sympathy."

Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission

Mr. Samuel Edinburg's Evidence

(Continued from last week)

Further cross-examination. Mr. MACWILLIAM: Mr. Edinburg, these buildings of your own that you speak of, on how many stands are they? Take the building at the corner of Diagonal and Presidents Streets?—One stand.

How many shops have you got there?—Seven. Seven shops on one stand?—Yes.

What is the size of the stand?—It is 50 x 100.

A 50 x 100 stand has seven shops.....

CHAIRMAN: Which is the stand?

Mr. MACWILLIAM: Corner of Diagonal and President Streets. (To witness): What is the number of the stand?—749, or 759, I think it is. I am not sure.

Are you on the very corner?—Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Is it on the north or south side?—It is on the north side. It is a 100 x 50 stand; it has a 150 frontage, because it is a corner.

Mr. MACWILLIAM: Might I inquire what rent you get per shop?—£17 10s.

Per shop?—Not all of them. I have got three shops at £17 10s. One £12 10s. The one which is empty I used to get £22 10s. One £16. And another £16.

£84 10s. a month rental from a 50 x 100 stand?—It is more than £84 10s.

I am surprised you are so pleased about it?—It is about £117, if it is full downstairs.

Tell me, where is your other property?—In Market and Kort Streets.

What is the size of the stand?—There are 4½ stands there.

How many shops?—I think it is also about 10, 9 or 10.

Come along, you should know the number?—You are asking me off-hand. In other words I have got nine tenants there.

4½ stands, 9 tenants. Any vacant shops?—No.

What rentals do you get there?—I get about 190 odd pounds.

Mr. MACWILLIAM: My lord, I may just mention at once, and perhaps I might tell my learned friend—I do not know whether he is interested in particular cases—but I put this question really for this purpose, that in regard eventually to the question of claims for exemption for particular individuals, one of the difficulties that will probably arise is this. An individual may come along and ask for an exemption. The point that I will make here to your lordship is that, if there may have been exemption to a particular individual, there should be no ques-

tion of the stand as a whole being exempted. Your lordship sees at the present time that you may have an Indian carrying on business in a shop which is only one of a series on a particular stand. How the matter is going to be dealt with, I do not know, but there cannot very well be sub-division of a stand. Our contention will be that under no circumstances must there be exemption given for an entire stand. And this was only just to illustrate the difficulty that will arise in that regard.

CHAIRMAN: But if there is not to be subdivision, and a portion of a stand is to be exempted.....

Mr. MACWILLIAM: That, your lordship sees is going to raise very great difficulty. Of course I do not think there can be any question of altering a subdivision, but whether it is a street or whatever it is, our contention is going to be that there should be exemption only for the particular individual in his particular shop, and not an exemption attached to the stand as a whole.

CHAIRMAN: But the exemption given under the Act of 1932 is an exemption not in respect of the particular individual but in respect of the property occupied.

Mr. MACWILLIAM: It is in respect of the site, but I do not think it contemplates a whole stand. I do not think we need argue that at the moment, my lord.

CHAIRMAN: I do not quite see the point. You have got to accept the one or the other dividing mark. You have got to deal with stands and portions, which means subdividing stands for the purpose of exercising the power under 131 (a).

Mr. MACWILLIAM: It may resolve itself into that.

CHAIRMAN: Inevitably.

Mr. MACWILLIAM: Not subdivision *it qua* owner but so far as the Indian occupant is concerned.

CHAIRMAN: It means subdividing it from the point of view of the exercise of the Minister's power under 131 (a), and therefore you have got to identify the particular portion of the stand in respect of which the power is exercised. In effect it will involve a diagram of that portion.

Mr. MACWILLIAM: I only put this forward as an illustration of why I put these questions.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Edinburg, with regard to these shops of yours, you have mentioned altogether 16 shops, 7 on one site and 9 on the other?—Yes.

Are these purely trading premises, or are they also residential premises?—Trading premises, downstairs.

Does anybody live on the stands?—Yes. Do the people who occupy the shops live above the shops or at the back of the shops?—They have got the shops downstairs and flats upstairs.

Is that the case in all these premises?—Not in all, but in Market Street. Take Singfor, who is a whole sale grocery merchant; he has got about five rooms, one flat for himself upstairs.

That is in the case of one tenant?—I am giving you one, and there is Parbhoo, and another one.

In several cases the occupants of the shops live above the shops?—Yes.

Does that apply in the case of this stand on the north side of President Street?—They don't live on the premises.

Those are purely trade premises, are they?—Yes.

(To Be Continued)

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W. W. CONNON, Principal.

(Lond. Dep't.)

Sporting News

(BY SPORTSMAN)

Farewell Dinner To Mr. P. B. Singh

A well-attended dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Maistry at their residence on Tuesday evening, 24th October, in honour of Mr. P. B. Singh (President, Natal Indian Lawn Tennis Union) who sails for India on the 30th inst. There was also a large number of members of the Spes Bona Tennis Club present to wish their ex-Captain *au revoir*.

In the absence of Mr. V. M. Maistry who is away on tour with Kid Singh, Mr. Maistry (jnr.) presided. A few felicitous speeches were made to which Mr. P. B. Singh very ably and eloquently responded.

Mr. P. B. Singh goes to India not only to bring out his parents but will also be engaged on a soccer mission. He will endeavour to make provisional arrangements in connection with the possibility of an All-India soccer tour to South Africa. To avoid the delay that will necessarily be incurred by the ordinary means of communication Mr. P. B. Singh will, during his sojourn in India, represent the local soccer bodies. We hope through his instrumentality the tour will materialise. We also wish him *bon voyage* and *au revoir*.

Tennis

Tennis in recent weeks has evoked a keen interest locally. Two important matches were played last week—important in that they have to all intents and pur-

poses decided the fate of the different shields. On Sunday, October 15, Spes Bona inflicted the narrow defeat of 5-4 on the Centrals. They have now to beat the Moonlighters in order to consolidate their chances for the Alfred David Shield.

On Sunday, Oct. 22nd, the Sydenhamites travelled to Umzinto and received a trouncing from the local club. The Umzinto club was leading by 6-0 when the match was declared closed. This is one of the most decisive wins in recent weeks and certainly makes Umzinto hot favourites for the "B" Division shield.

Meeting At Verulam

A meeting of Colonial Born and Settlers of Verulam and District will be held on Saturday next the 28th day of October, 1933, at 3 p.m., at Shri Gopallal Temple Hall, Verulam.

Messrs. A. Christopher, M. M. Gandhi, S. L. Singh, A. Haffeejee and other Officials of the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association will attend the meeting.

Business:—

1. Formation of Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association (Verulam Branch).
2. General.

Convenors:—Vrajllal Raghavjee, V. Subben, G. H. Maiter, Jutha Jeeva, Dhanjee Ramjee, S. M. Ismail, A. Moonsamy, J. S. Joshua, Nathallal Raghavjee, Panjavarnum, Andhee Sav.

MALARIA

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"Tebetren" being a tonic you will experience no enervating effects after taking it.

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