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NOTES AND NEWS

A Denial

WE are glad to be able to publish a denial from Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Agent of the Government of India, to the statement by the New Delhi correspondent of *The Hindu* (Madras) which appeared in our last week's issue, that the Agent has communicated to the Government of India the views of the Union Government suggesting the possibility of the Union Government resolving ultimately to treat the report of the Colonization Enquiry Committee as confidential and that he has been in communication with the authority in Delhi of the alleged suggestion. We are informed by the Agent from Capetown that the report is entirely without foundation.

The Passing Of A Friend Of Natives

By the sudden death of Mr. Howard Pim, O.B.E., which took place on Saturday night April 21, in the words of Mr. W. G. Ballinger, adviser to the I. C. U., "the almost politically inarticulate Native people have lost a great champion." The late Mr. Pim was one of the best known residents of Johannesburg, a familiar figure in South African life for the last 40 years, and a noted worker in the cause of Native welfare. He was also a member of the Institute of Race Relations. He was perturbed over the question of the Union's taking over the control of Native territories, and was considering making a statement on the subject but he died suddenly at his residence. The remains of the late Mr. Pim were cremated and those who intended sending wreaths were requested to send, instead, donations to the Bridgeman Memorial Hospital.

How British South Africa Treats Indians

Forward of Calcutta writes:—

THE South African Government are trying their level best to get rid of the Indians who settled in South Africa and made it their home. At first they tried to repatriate them to India. Now they want the Indians to go and settle in some other parts of Africa, outside the South African Union. This is what the Colonization Enquiry Committee have recommended. But the problem for Indian settlers in South Africa is firstly why they should leave a country they have adopted as their home and secondly what guarantee there is that they will be welcomed in other places.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, MAY 11TH, 1934

ON THE WRONG LINES.

WE know we are touching upon a delicate subject which might wound the susceptibilities of the orthodox which we are least desirous of doing. Nevertheless, however, we feel we must give expression to our opinion on a matter which is taking an important turn in the history of Indians in South Africa. We refer to the forthcoming conference of the Hindu Maha Sabha.

This is not a purely religious paper and therefore we cannot devote much time or space to discussing matters of sectional religion. We wish to discuss the Hindu Maha Sabha to the extent to which it has bearing on the whole Indian community.

Speaking quite frankly we are averse to such a move in South Africa. It has been our boast in this country for very many years, that we who have hailed from the Motherland have not created a little India with all its evils of caste and communal distinctions but that we have been able to live as Indians first and Indians last in one common brotherhood of man.

It was when Swami Shankaranand came to this country that signs of communalism were noticed and while his lectures on Hinduism were listened to with keen interest his activities on the whole did not receive the unanimous support of even those in whose interests he was working. It was Swami Shankaranand who was instrumental in forming the Hindu Maha Sabha, a step which we did not so much enthuse over even then. The Maha Sabha, however, was not long lived. Almost with the departure of Swami Shankaranand it died. Another wave of enthusiasm has come over some of our Hindu brethren and they have once again revived the defunct body and with pomp the opening of the conference of the Hindu Maha Sabha is to be performed in the Durban Town Hall at the

end of this month under the presidency of Pandit Mehta Jaimini, the Arya Samaj missionary who is at present visiting the Union. We do not know the aims and objects of that body and therefore cannot discuss them here. We are told it is to be entirely a non-political body. But it will seek affiliation with the Hindu Maha Sabha in India which is very vocal on political matters. We fail to see the advantages of such a body in South Africa. If the religious uplift of the Hindus is sought thereby there are already in existence numerous Hindu bodies such as the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, the Vedic Sabha, the Sanatan Dharma Sabha and scores of others. They can do much to uproot the evil customs under which ceremonies are performed in the name of Hindu religion. But not one has so far succeeded in eradicating those customs. They are annually exhibited at Isipingo to the utter shame of the Hindus. And why go further? One of the prominent officials of the Hindu Maha Sabha has been an advocate and a supporter of that barbarous custom known as the fire-walking ceremony. The Hindu bodies already in existence ought surely to be able to take effective steps for the elimination of these crude customs from amongst their own brethren. What then is the purpose of the Hindu Maha Sabha? Can we not be broadminded enough to work for the social, moral and educational upliftment of the community as a whole than to seek only to gain our selfish ends? We are of the opinion that the more sectional bodies there are in existence the more cause there will be for friction between the various sections of the community, for they sow the seed of sectionalism. Such a move will certainly gladden the hearts of those who are seeking to see communal division in this country and such men will lend themselves not out of any sympathy for the cause the Hindus may have at heart but to satisfy their desire to see a division in the community. What is there to prevent Moslems from forming a Moslem league and Christians from having their own organisation? There is of course nothing to prevent them from having their own organisations even if Hindus did not have theirs. But as Hindus we would certainly be the last to give a lead or to encourage such a movement. We do not want preachers in this country who will declare from the platforms that ours is the best religion and all the rest take a secondary place. The essentials of all religions are the same and a true Hindu can be a true Moslem or a true Christian and a true Christian or a true Moslem vice versa. One's religion is judged by the actions of its votary and not by an eloquent exposition of it. We would wish that in South Africa at least each man's religion would be in his home and in his bedroom and that outside he would be an Indian first and last. So far we have discussed

the question on its own merits but from a practical point of view too we fail to see how there can be a Hindu Maha Sabha embracing all the Hindus. There are many Hindu bodies which will not affiliate with the Maha Sabha. There is the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha which is a representative body of the Arya Samajists with its branches all over the country who will not join the Sanatanists nor will the latter join the former. Who will the Hindu Maha Sabha then represent? Will it represent the Sanatanists or Sanatanists-cum-Arya Samajists? It will only be a question of complicating issues. We venture to think therefore that the present move however good motives it may have been inspired with is on the wrong lines. In these days of enlightenment and reform it were far better to work on broader lines which would not divide human beings in different compartments but would unite them into a common brotherhood.

George Carver Of Tuskegee

We take the following very interesting and instructive article by Mr. C. F. Andrews from *Harizon*—

MY visit to Tuskegee Institute during the time that I spent in the Southern States of U.S.A. left me with a very deep impression of the wonderful possibilities which were as yet undeveloped in the Negro community. This Institute is entirely staffed by American Negroes, and it is one of the most efficient in the world. One of the greatest teachers in Tuskegee is Dr. Carver, who combines in his character the simplicity of a child with the wisdom of old age. The days that I spent with him, either talking over my own religious experience and comparing it with his own, or else being shown by him over his own laboratory, where the most marvellous discoveries in science have been made, were among the most precious during all my stay at Tuskegee.

In his own field of scientific work, Dr. Carver is almost as great a genius as Burbank was with regard to plant life and Edison with regard to discoveries in electricity and light. He has been able to synthesize the different products of sweet potatoes, peanuts and other plants in such a manner as to produce entirely new materials to be used either for food, or dyes, or other purposes. He has made synthetic products from waste materials, also of such a character that new building boards and floor marbles have been produced from them. Work that he has undertaken in chemistry has led continually to discoveries of very great commercial value; but Dr. George Carver has never made for himself a fortune out of them. Not seldom he has given over his discoveries to others to use in the best way they could, and they have made money from them, while he has remained to the end of his life a poor man.

One of his most noticeable characteristics is his complete humility. Never in my life have I seen

one so great in character and achievement and at the same time so modest and retiring in temperament. Though he is now advanced in years and has grown old in learning, his whole attitude towards life is child-like and simple. His laugh expressive of his youthful heart within. He seems to have retained the secret of perpetual youth as he has grown towards old age.

The world and its values have no attraction for him and, when he was offered many years ago a place in the laboratory of Thomas A. Edison, which would easily have made his fortune, he refused it, because he wished to live among his own Southern people and to give his learning to the service of Tuskegee Institution, which he so dearly loves. Sir Harry Johnston, who was one of the most eminent British scientific explorers of the 19th century, writes of him as follows: "Prof. Carver, who teaches scientific agriculture, botany, agricultural chemistry etc. at Tuskegee, is an absolute Negro, but in the soundness of his science, he might be Professor of Botany, not at Tuskegee, but at Oxford or Cambridge. Any European botanist of distinction, after ten minutes' conversation with this man, would instinctively treat him as a man on a level with himself." These words, which were written many years ago, have become still more true today; for Dr. Carver's experiments have gained him an even greater reputation in the scientific world than he had when Sir Harry Johnston wrote about him.

Probably the most beautiful of all his most recent discoveries are those that have been made of the common clay of his own Southern States. At a time when Georgia and Alabama were passing through a very critical period owing to the failure of the cotton crops through the boll weevil, George Carver showed how the soil of Alabama was by no means confined in its fertility to the black cotton soil of the South, but that the clay soil, which hitherto been neglected, was itself a soil which could produce splendid crops of peanuts and sweet potatoes and other products of great value to mankind. The discoveries of Dr. George Carver put new life into the agriculture of the South. They made the Southern farmers lift their heads once more and realize that they had invaluable treasures which would carry them far beyond the point of their former complete reliance on the cotton crop alone.

Dr. Carver has a very great and wide renown among the farmers of his own State. They come to him quite frequently for advice on practical matters. Nearly every day, it is possible to see them questioning him about the soil on their own estates and getting from him an analysis which will prove to them what is needed to increase fertility and how their crops may be improved.

The conditions of farm life in Alabama and Georgia in the past had been very precarious, and most of the farmers had to struggle very hard indeed to obtain a living. One hundred thousand white families in the four Southern States exist under the lowest sort of living conditions and this would imply a population of at least one-fourth of a

million souls. Side by side with these are the Negro farmers, who are living in even worse conditions and whose average family is larger than the families of the white neighbours. Thus the South has not as yet been able to rise out of the depression of the past, when it relied almost entirely on the rich profits derived from the cotton harvest. A great scientist like Dr. Carver, working steadily at the very soil of the country itself and proving its immense potentialities to those who are working on the soil as farmers, has probably done more by his single life to raise the South out of the depths of despair, to which it had sunk, than any other living human being.

It is, indeed, an amazingly strange thing to remember that George Washington Carver himself was born a slave in the year 1864, the child of slave parents. So little was his life valued that, in the first months of his existence, he was thrown aside and almost left to perish and then sold in exchange for a race horse by the man who rescued him from death, at a valuation of about £300. At first, it seemed as though his life itself, thus preserved, would not be able to recover its vigour; for he nearly died again in his childhood and only lived by what now seems to have been almost a miracle. He picked up his food anywhere, learned to cook and knit and draw, while roaming about in the woods. He also gathered his knowledge of bird and insect and animal life and his wisdom, with regard to the plants that grow wild in the jungle. As he became older, his intellectual powers were noticed and he gained in his own way the rudiments of education. After he had learned to read and write, he began devouring all the books that came within his reach and, by the sheer force of genius, put everything he read to brilliant use. Thus, out of a birth in slavery and a precarious childhood, he found at length his true strength and drove through every obstacle. At last, by the dynamic power within his own soul, he reached success.

Perhaps the most beautiful thing of all is this, that, having reached success in this miraculous manner, he has been ready to sacrifice every financial advantage that might have accrued from it and has continued to live in the humblest manner among his own people.

But no account of George Washington Carver's life would be at all complete without revealing the secret which has thus been there, in his own inner experience, all through these strenuous years. That secret is his simple devotion to God, who directs, controls and guides everything he does. His faith as a Christian is as simple as that of a little child, and it has carried him through every sorrow and trial of a long and varied life. Literally every day with George Carver is begun, continued and ended in prayer. He is one of those about whom it is said: "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

Working Of Repatriation Scheme

Emigrants' Return To India

Facilities In India

Information is now available as to the amount of bonus paid to Indians returning from South Africa under the scheme of assisted emigration, and on what principle such bonus is distributed and the minimum and maximum amounts paid to each person, during recent years, by Government of India. It is stated that a sum of Rs. 4,85,790 was paid at Madras alone by way of bonus to 2,478 returned emigrants from South Africa says the New Delhi correspondent of *The Hindu* (Madras.)

The bonus given to emigrants returning from South Africa is intended to enable them to make a fresh start in this country. Each adult who elects to be repatriated to India is paid, on landing in Madras, a bonus of £20 and each minor £10. It is, in effect a scheme of assisted emigration designed to enable Indians who find conditions of life in South Africa uncongenial to start life afresh in this country.

I understand that about 9,900 emigrants had returned from South Africa since the creation of the appointment of the Special Officer in 1927 to end of 1932. This Special Officer was instructed by the Government of India to have information as to where the great majority of the returned emigrants had settled and was also asked by Government to keep in touch with them by regular touring.

Regarding the future of these returning emigrants it is stated that no regular assignments as such of lands were made by Government, but it is presumed that they generally bought their own lands and settled down in the villages.

The appointment of a Special Officer, it may be recalled, for South African Repatriates was created in 1927 to deal with Indians returning from Africa under the scheme of assisted emigration and particularly to attend to the following:—

- (i) The reception of emigrants on arrival,
- (ii) their despatch to destinations inland;
- (iii) the protection of cash they may have with them on landing;
- (iv) the provision of facilities to bank their savings, and
- (v) settling them in occupations for which they may have expressed a preference.

The number of South African emigrants dealt with by this officer and the amount of money handled by him on their behalf since the year 1921 is shown below:—

| Year | No. of Repatriates | Amount of money handed by officer | | |
|------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| | | Bonus | Savings | Jewellery |
| 1928 | 2,731 | Figs. not available with Government | | |
| 1929 | 1,435 | 2,84,523 | 5,829 | 4,313 |
| 1930 | 699 | 1,36,955 | 2,894 | 1,843 |
| 1931 | 1,419 | 2,78,328 | 5,004 | 3,734 |
| 1932 | 2,479 | 4,95,790 | 3,455 | 6,353 |

Indian Colonization

The Searchlight (Patna) commenting on the impending report of the Colonization Enquiry Committee says:

The Colonisation Enquiry Committee appointed by the South African Government last year in pursuance of one of the recommendations of the second Capetown Conference between the representatives of that Government and of the Government of India to the effect that search should be made for suitable places outside South Africa to which Indians from India and South Africa should emigrate, is said to have submitted its report. What that report is we are not yet in a position to know, but it is being widely asserted that one of the schemes the Committee considered was the settlement of Indians in Borneo and British Guiana. Whether conditions in Borneo and British Guiana or, for the matter of that, in any other part of the world, would be better than what they are in South Africa, so far as the Indian settlers are concerned, is more than we can say. But it appears strange that the question of settling South African Indians anywhere other than South Africa itself should have arisen after nearly three quarters of a century of hard work put in by the Indians to improve South Africa and make it what it is to-day. The question can have only one meaning underlying it and that is that Indians in South Africa must be got rid of somehow and that any place under the sun would be fit enough for them, provided they are induced to shake the dust of South Africa off their feet. If that is not the meaning, we fail to see why the South African Government should have been so keen on the enquiry as to have forced it even against the opposition of the combined body of the South African born Indians. India has a large and growing population and a suitable scheme for settling its excess population elsewhere—in a place suitable, climatically, economically and politically for Indians—is indeed, a great desideratum. But that ought to be the look out of the Government of India and of the British Government, if the latter are really as solicitous of the welfare of the Indian people as they declare themselves to be. The South African Government cannot be expected to be expected to be anxious for the preparation and execution of such a scheme in which they can naturally have no interest. The present scheme, therefore, can have value in the eyes of that Government only if, although ostensibly for Indians generally, it is meant particularly for Indians who are now a part and parcel of the population of South Africa. The sinister import of the scheme is apparent and Indians must be obary in giving support to it, however tempting its exterior South Africa must find an honourable place for those who have worked for it and their children. These cannot be allowed to be hooded out of it, albeit with the help of tempting baits and proposals.

The Haunting Spectre

The spectre of untouchability haunts Gandhiji wherever he goes. It found forceful expression in the course of his Hindi speech (all speeches are now-a-days in Hindi) before a monster open-air gathering of about thirty thousand people on the evening of the 27th March at Chupra. After reiterating his belief in the underlying connection between Nature's physical manifestations and the moral being of man, he said: "To-day a terrible calamity has overwhelmed us all alike—Hindus, Mussalmans, Christians and the rest, the so-called high-born and low-born, without favour or distinction. If even this terrible blow does not enable us to purge ourselves of 'pride of place and blood,' to obliterate all arbitrary, man-made distinctions between man and man, then I would only say that there is none so ill-fated as we. The conviction is growing upon me day after day that human intellect is incapable of fully understanding God's ways. God in His wisdom has circumscribed man's vision, and rightly too, for, otherwise man's conceit would know no bounds. But whilst I believe that God's way cannot be comprehended fully by man, I have firm faith that not a leaf falls without His will, and not a leaf falls but it subserves His purpose. If only we had enough humility, we would have no hesitation in accepting the recent earthquake as a just retribution for our sins. This is not to say that we can with certainty attribute a particular calamity to a particular human action. Very often we are unconscious of our worst sins. All that I mean to say is that every visitation of Nature does and should mean to us Nature's call to introspection, repentance and self-purification. To-day, more than ever, our hearts need a thorough cleansing and I would go so far as to say that even the recent earthquake would not be too great a price to pay, it enabled India to cast out the canker of untouchability."

Colonial Born And Settlers' Indian Association (Clairwood And District Branch)

Mass Meeting Of Indians

A mass meeting convened by the above Association was held at the Clairwood Indian Boys' School on Sunday the 6th May 1934, commencing at 11 a.m. when over 400 Indians were present. Owing to the absence of the President Mr. P. M. Pillay, the Vice-President Mr. E. Nanoo presided.

Mr. Nanoo, in his opening remarks from the chair, welcomed Mr. P. B. Singh who had recently returned from India after investigating into the conditions of the repatriates in India, on behalf of the Colonial Born and Settlers Indian Association. Mr. Singh then addressed the gathering for nearly one and half hours. He was listened to by the audience with great interest and attention. The story of the conditions and sufferings of the repatriates and the deplorable treatment meted out to them by the India Government officials were very pathetic and heartrending, and at times, the hearers were much

moved by the description given so vividly by Mr. Singh, which were supported by photographs of the repatriates. Thereafter the joint secretary Mr. N. M. Pillay gave a brief explanation on the results of objection lodged with the Durban Corporation, on the valuation of properties in the South Coast Junction area, and also informed the gathering that several roads are being done up as a result of a report sent in by him. It was also intimated that the Branch Association is in communication with the Postmaster-General in connection with post delivery in the area. Mr. Pillay further informed the audience that persons requiring assistance in connection with matters affecting them in the area should get in touch with the secretaries at 542 Main South Coast Road, Clairwood, when they will do all that is necessary for them. The meeting concluded at 1-45 p.m. with a vote of thanks to the chair and Mr. P. B. Singh.

How Do You Pray?

Mahatma Gandhi writes in *Harijan* dated April 6:-

God has blessed me with numerous friends belonging to different faiths. Some of these are anxious to help me in the movement against untouchability. The question is assuming a concrete form and requires a definite answer. My own position is very clear and precise. I need the co-operation of the whole world in this purity movement of gigantic internal reform. I have asked the prayers of the whole world. But some non-Hindus want to translate their prayer into action, and that they would do, if they could, in co-operation with me. I would love to have it in the closest manner possible. But there is a limitation. Suppose I hand a Harijan child to a Christian or a Muslim friend or institution. What will they do? Will they bring it up as a Hindu or in their own faith? For me all the principal religions are equal in the sense that they are all true. They are supplying a felt want in the spiritual progress of humanity. Hence I have had no difficulty in bringing up Muslim, Parsi and Christian children under my care in their own faith. Indeed, I had to study some literature for their sake when their parents wanted me to teach them particular forms of worship according to special books. The easiest way to find out a man's position is perhaps through this prayer. I suggest the following two forms:

I
O God I give all thy creation wisdom, so that each may worship and follow Thee according to his light and grow in his own faith.

II

O God I give Thy creation wisdom, so that each may worship and follow Thee even as I tried to do.

It is clear that the first form is all-inclusive and that, therefore, a person or institution that will subscribe to it can conscientiously bring up Hindu wards as Hindus, Muslim as Muslims, etc., whereas one subscribing to the second form can conscientiously take in only those who belong to his denomination.

Will friends who read these lines and care to write to me for my information which prayer they subscribe to and offer every day?

Cooperation with Swaraj Party

Mahatma Gandhi Interviewed

In a special interview to the *Searchlight* Mahatma Gandhi clarified the extent and the nature of his co-operation with the proposed Swaraj party. The following conversation took place between the *Searchlight* representative and Mahatmaji:—

Q.—What would be the extent of your co-operation with the proposed Swaraj party?

A.—Consistently with my views on Council entry I will render them all the assistance I can.

Q.—Could you kindly tell us how far you will be able to assist the Swarajist candidates at the time of the election?

A.—I will certainly not interfere in the election but the electors will be guided so far as my opinion counts with them by the knowledge I would like them to vote for the Swarajist candidates if they are otherwise qualified.

Q.—What would be the duty of congressmen as a class in regard to the election?

A.—Those Congressmen who believe in Council entry will certainly consider it their duty to take part in the election.

Q.—What will be the position of men like Babu Rajendra Parsad who do not believe in Council entry but whose assistance will be necessary to ensure success at the election?

A.—Rajendra Babu does not believe in Council entry he will not seek election but there will be nothing to prevent him from advising those congressmen who may desire to enter the Assembly and guide them.

Q.—Will your assistance be always available to the party?

A.—When ever they seek my assistance and I can legitimately give it to them it will be always at their disposal so long as I am out.

Q.—Will you co-operate with them in drawing up the constitution and the programme of the party?

A.—If I can spare the time and I can usefully advise them I shall certainly do so. But this must not on any account be interpreted as an invitation to come to me for advice on all occasions. For one thing, I shall have no time left to me for shouldering such a burden.

Bus-Taxi War

What promises to be a bellicose affair is the bus-taxi rivalry that is rapidly reaching a climax in Durbah. For some time the buses have been feeling the serious effects of the taxi which traverse the same routes, levying the same fare. The taxis, however, paying a much lighter tax are not on the other hand, subjected to the same restrictions. They follow no definite time-table, have apparently no stand and are not coerced into following the same route as buses. The results have been disastrous to the buses. The position has become in deed critical in recent months. This year the fact that there are 67 buses less than previously may perhaps be taken as a reflex of the situation.

The Hire-purchase system, too, has brought into the street a host of cars not fully owned; and the taxi business has become so lucrative that even private cars, with private number plates are racing to and fro from the town into the suburbs.

Last week the position had reached a head. The Cato Manor buses are doing the usual route for a reduced fare of 2 pence; and there is a strong rumour that if the position becomes any more critical the other divisions will follow suit.

From Colonies To Nations

'Man In The Moon' observes in the *Natal Mercury*:

The Statute of Westminster was the final stage in the British Dominion's march to independence. The first big step was taken only 64 years ago.

In 1867 the four chief North American colonies constituted themselves a federation known as the "Dominion of Canada," being the first use of the word dominion in this sense in the Empire.

Less important, but earlier, came responsible Government in Newfoundland in 1855. Corresponding steps toward autonomy were taken by New Zealand in 1870, Australia in 1900, South Africa in 1909 and South Ireland in 1920.

In 1862 London took the view that "colonies exercising the right of self-government ought to assist in their own defence," and shortly after withdrew British troops, leaving defence to the colonial militia or army.

In 1901 a Committee of Imperial Defence was set up, the Dominions taking part. The following year Canada began to build its own navy, followed by Australia in 1900.

In 1907 Dominion Prime Ministers attended the first Imperial Conference in London, and at the following Conference, 1911, they were admitted for the first time to secrets of foreign policy.

In 1917, during the World War, the Imperial War Cabinet (called Cabinet of Governments) was formed, including India.

In 1919 full equality of nationhood for the Dominions was recognised by the Covenant of the League of Nations, which gave the Dominions international status apart from the British Empire.

In 1924 the Irish Free State sent its own diplomatic representative to Washington, Canada following suit in 1926.

In 1926 the Imperial Conference established Great Britain and the Dominions as autonomous communities within the Empire, equal status and in no way subordinate, united by common allegiance to the Crown.

In 1930 the Imperial Conference adopted a plan for the Westminster Statute, setting the above decisions in legal form.

This year the Union Government has pushed the terms of the Statute of Westminster to the limit, and even beyond, by the Constitutional legislation now before Parliament.

SOUTH AFRICA

NEWS IN BRIEF

Peace Strength Of D.L.I.

In connection with Mr. Pirow's statement on the strength of the Active Citizen Force under the reorganisation scheme it is of interest to note that the peace time strength of the Durban Light Infantry is 32 officers and 894 other ranks.

Duty On Spanish Oranges

A fortunate reaction for South Africa in the British tariff policy has just come to light. The British Government has imposed an extra tariff on Spanish oranges from April 1 on the grounds that they compete against South African oranges, the export of which technically begins in April, although only minute quantities arrive before the end of May, when the season really begins.

Spanish growers lost so much by this step that they have pressed their Government to offer South Africa a substantial import of Union eggs into Spain if the South African Government will use influence with the British Government to have the extra duty cancelled.

Pandit Jainini On Cremation

Dr. Metha Jainini delivered a lecture on "Ideals of Womanhood," to women only, at the H.Y.M.A. hall, Maritzburg, on Saturday afternoon.

On Saturday evening Dr. Jainini delivered a very interesting lecture on "Cremation versus Burial."

In defence of cremation, he quoted the Yajur Veda, which read: "When a soul leaves the body, then the body is only fit for burning." On the economical aspect alone, he said that it was by far cheaper to cremate than to bury.

He went on to contend that the practice of burial was not only not economical but against the interests of the living, for the world's total population consisted of 1,900,000,000 souls, and the surface area covered 620,000,000 acres, and if a single corpse occupied four yards, then by 1,500 years not a yard of land would be left. All would be one vast graveyard.

On the sanitary and medical aspects he quoted the reports of Dr. Parker (England), Dr. Hay, Professor of the Pasteur Institute, and other eminent medical men, who encouraged the idea of cremation as the best scientific method of disposing of the dead.

The lecturer said that fire and heat were germicidal. In England a Cremation Act had been passed in 1902, and now thousands were cremated, and so it was in Japan, America, France, Italy, Germany and elsewhere.

Worm Under Dog's Tongue

The latest Press bulletin issued by the Union Agricultural Department contains the following:—

The attention of the Department has on several occasions recently been drawn to the fact that, in spite of the advice of veterinary surgeons, laymen persist in carrying out the operation known as the removal of the lysa of the dog's tongue. It is an old belief that the removal of the so-called "worm" will not only cure diseases such as distemper and bilious fever, but will also ward off parasitic in-

festation, e.g., worms. It may be added that the lysa (or worm) is a normal structure, being a fibrous cord at the under aspect of the middle line of the tip of the dog's tongue. Not only is the belief that the cord is responsible for disease entirely erroneous, but its removal, especially without anaesthetics, is intensely painful. It is desired to give as much publicity as possible to the cruelty and futility of the operation, so that persons who undertake it may be warned not only of the consequences of the legislation forbidding cruelty to animals, but also, where a fee is charged, to the contravention of the Veterinary Act 16, of 1933.

Inspectors Visit Vryheid

The following Inspectors of schools, visited Vryheid for a few days and stayed at the President Hotel: Dr. W. G. McConkey and Messrs. John H. Lawlor, John MacLeod, R. A. Banks and J. du Toit.

Estate Of Late Mr. Randeree

It is learnt that a cheque of £13,591 19s. 6d. has been paid to the Receiver of Revenue as death duty on the estate of the late Mr. M. S. Randeree. His estate was proved at £104,895 6s. 9d.

Measures Against Mosquitoes

Durban Town Council authorised an expenditure of £229 to enable the Borough Medical Officer of Health to carry out spraying and other measures in the Sea Cow Lake area, on the Umgeni River, to cope with the present intensive breeding of mosquitoes.

Obituary

Death Of Mrs. T. Moodliar

The Indian community of Maritzburg loses a well-known figure by the death of Mrs. Thayarmah Moodliar, wife of the late Rungasamy Moodliar, and the mother of Mr. Manicam Moodliar, the well-known soccer player of Natal, at her residence at 442 Boom Street, Maritzburg, at the age of 47, after a short illness. The funeral took place on Tuesday morning at the Mountain Rise Indian Cemetery, and was attended by more than 200 people.

The Late Mr. C. V. Padayachee

The Indian community will regret the death of Mr. C. Vengedajala Padayachee at the age of 75 at his residence, Church Street, Maritzburg on Monday morning last. Mr. Padayachee was born in India and came out to South Africa in December, 1878 by the sailing ship *Gipsy* as an indentured immigrant. He resided at Estcourt and then went to Durban where he began farming. In 1891 he came to Maritzburg where he lived up to the time of his death. During the stay here he opened a store, and after some years he retired from business. He took a great interest in the religious activities of the community and was a well-known figure at the local temple. There was a large number of relatives who attended the funeral on Monday afternoon at the Mountain Rise Crematorium.

The Late Mrs. Amoorthamal

The death took place last Friday, May 4, of Mrs. Amoorthamal, mother of Messrs. A. Moonesamy Bras, prominent farmers of New Glasgow, Verulam, after a short illness at her residence at the age of eighty years. Deceased leaves behind four sons and a daughter to mourn their loss.

INDIA

NEWS IN BRIEF

Motoring Escape For Gandhiji

Gandhiji had a remarkable escape when his motor car left the road on its way from Ranchi and fell into a deep ditch. None of the occupants was hurt.

Swaraj Party's Programme

At a meeting of leaders of the Swaraj Party, consisting of members of the National Congress who favour contesting the elections for the Indian Legislature in the autumn, it was decided that the main points in the party's programme be opposition to all forms of Imperial preference, a demand for an inquiry into India's public debt and the rejection of the White Paper constitution. Gandhiji, who has arrived at Ranchi in the course of his tour on behalf of the depressed classes, is being consulted at every stage by the Swarajists.

Find Of £4,000 In Gold Coins

A poor woman digging in the ruins of an ancient military encampment near Mominabad, in Deccan, found a brass vessel filled with gold coins to the value of nearly £4,000. She hid the vessel and reported the find to her husband, who, at night time removed the gold to his house and later melted it into bars. This sudden accession of wealth aroused the suspicion of the police who arrested the couple, who alleged that they had given a quantity of gold to local Indian police officials as hushmoney. The officials have been suspended pending an investigation.

International Committee For India

The International Committee for India formed in Geneva for the purpose of foreign propaganda about India publishes short news items about the situation in India. The following are a few which we have culled from the March number of *Indian Press*:—

Export Of Gold From India

The largest load of gold which has left Bombay for foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard, was sent recently on three steamers bound for England and America and carrying 56,809,147 rupees. The total of the Indian gold exported since England abandoned the gold standard is 1,649,458,307 rupees.

India's Present Economic Condition

Sir George Schuster, the British Finance Minister of the Government of India said at the beginning of 1934, that "India was supremely sound financially." Commenting on this, *Forward* said:—

"We see no signs of improvement in the economic condition of the country. The outlook of trade is as gloomy as ever. The prices show no tendency to rise. Rice does not bring half of what it was bringing a few years ago. Jute does not sell, and when it sells its price does not cover the cost of production. Cotton depends on bargaining with Japan. Indian goods are being ousted from the markets of Europe. India is dependent on exports of treasure to balance her trade. The economic situation is, in short, as disastrous as can be conceived.

India Charged For British Diplomatic Services

"It may be news that India continues to pay half the diplomatic and consular expenditure in Persia, the entire expenditure at Bahrein and Muscat (Arabia), including the annual subsidy to the Sultan of Muscat. India also pays for some diplomatic and consular establishments in China and Arabia. Enquiries should be made what political and trade interests India has in those countries and what does she gain by financing those establishments. The Dominions don't contribute towards the maintenance of Britain's diplomatic and consular representation. May we know what other Dominion pays for such items?"—*Amrita Bazar Patrika*.

Premier Macdonald in his book "The Awakening of India" said: "...We would never think of making such a charge against our Colonies; India has to pay for Imperial Embassies into different parts of Asia."

It should be noted in this connection that not a single Indian is employed in the Diplomatic and Consular Service of Great Britain.

In this concern it is interesting to state that the publication of the book of Prime Minister Macdonald has been forbidden in India because of the sympathy he is showing there for the justice of the cause of India.

Before The Earthquake

Berhampore, January 4—As a result of acute economic distress the peasants from different "mahals" submitted petitions to the Collector surrendering their holdings on the ground that their properties do not yield sufficient to their needs. They also stated that no sign of improvement in the situation was seen and on the contrary it has been assuming a gloomy outlook.—*Forward*.

After The Earthquake

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in an interview said: "The future is threatened with a dangerous situation. It is monstrous to think of collecting rent now from the peasants. I am amused to learn of an attachment of a peasant's property for a tax after the earthquake...The question is not how much he is to pay, but how much he is to be paid by us..."—*Free Press Journal*.

Mahatma Gandhi May Meet Viceroy

Miss Muriel Lester and Miss Agatha Harrison, the English women disciples of Mahatma Gandhi, are on their way to Simla in an endeavour to secure a rapprochement between the Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, and Mahatma Gandhi, now that the latter has decided to suspend the civil disobedience movement. Lord Willingdon is flying to England on May 15, and it is believed that the women will endeavour to induce him to advise the India Secretary to consult Mahatma Gandhi on the Congress viewpoint before the final touches are given to the White Paper constitutional proposals. If they succeed in their self-imposed task a meeting between the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi is likely. Miss Lester was Mahatma Gandhi's hostess when he visited London for the Round Table Conference.

Mahatma Gandhi Resumes His Tour

Mahatma Gandhi has resumed his Harijan tour, which was interrupted owing to earthquake relief work. He is proceeding to Assam where strong committees have been at work for his reception prominent among whom are Sanatanists.

India And The League Of Nations

DR. LANKA SUNDARAM of the Andhra University in the course of an address on "India and World Politics" examined the question of India's position in relation to the League of Nations and came to the conclusion that her withdrawal from it would be more advantageous as it would mean a distinct saving to her exchequer. She has to contribute 27 lakhs towards the League's maintenance. With this conclusion Dr. Sundaram's countrymen will wholeheartedly agree says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. India has hardly gained anything by being an original member of the League of Nations at such a huge cost. The humiliating disabilities which Indians are still made to suffer in foreign countries is alone a sufficiently conclusive proof of the utter uselessness of India's membership of the League of Nations. But whether India wants it or not she will have to continue to be a member at a cost dictated by others. This position of India is the truest index of her present political status.

Legislative Assembly To Be Dissolved

The Viceroy has decided to dissolve the Legislative Assembly after the coming session at Simla to enable the Swarajist Party to enter the legislative councils. No date for a general election has been fixed, but it is likely to be in the middle of December.

Tornado's Havoc In India

Details have reached Calcutta of the appalling havoc by a tornado in the Silyhet district of Assam on April 30. Hitherto 200 are reported dead, 100 missing and 500 injured. Scores of villages were destroyed and thousands of inhabitants are homeless. It is feared that the deathroll is much heavier in the remote districts, as scores of human bodies and animals are floating daily in the river at Surma where many fishing fleets and ferry boats are overwhelmed with relief parties sent to the affected area.

Indian Statistical Institute

An Indian Statistical Institute has been established for the promotion of the study of statistics, with headquarters in Calcutta and branches in Bombay, Poona and Mysore. The institute has a library in Calcutta the three sections containing (a) books on statistics, economics and allied subjects; (b) calculating and duplicating machines, statistical tables, and other aids to computation; (c) official and non-official periodicals. A quarterly journal, the "Indian Journal of Statistics," is published, in which publications received are acknowledged and noticed. The service department is prepared to supply free of charge any statistical information regarding India that may be available from the fairly complete collection of Indian data. The institute's address is Statistical Laboratory, Presidency College, Calcutta, the Secretary being Professor P. C. Mahalanobis, and the joint Secretary, Dr. H. Sinha.

SPORTING NEWS

(BY SPORTSMAN)

Soccer

Durban Saturday Division

The fourth round of the league competition was contested in fair weather over the last week-end, when two surprises resulted. The first match on the main ground between the Blue Bells and Sydenham was fast and against the wind, in the second half Sydenham netted once—the only score of the match. The second match on the main was keener and the play far more spirited. The Stars pressing with the wind had several opportunities but very poor combination between the forwards was an impediment. A few minutes before interval, however, O. Akbar, took advantage of an open kick and netted. On the resumption the Daffodils pressed with the wind and were always on the verge of scoring. The strong resistance put up by the Stars as well as their indomitable defence, however, presented the Daffodils forwards from equalising. The final whistle still found the Stars in the lead.

On the other grounds the Sastri College gained an easy victory over the Shamrocks by 3—1. The Avondale also beat the Stella by 4—0 while the Pirates inflicted another heavy defeat on the Greyvilles of 6—0.

Indian Soccer Results

| SENIOR LEAGUE | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|---|-----------|-----|---|
| Sydenham | ... | 1 | Bluebells | ... | 0 |
| Star | ... | 1 | Dafodils | ... | 0 |
| Sastri College | ... | 3 | Shamrocks | ... | 1 |
| Pirates | ... | 6 | Greyville | ... | 0 |
| Avondale | ... | 4 | Stella | ... | 0 |
| JUNIOR LEAGUE | | | | | |
| Sydenham | ... | 3 | Avondale | ... | 1 |
| Railway | ... | 1 | Pirates | ... | 0 |
| Stella | ... | 1 | Dafodils | ... | 0 |
| JUVENILE LEAGUE | | | | | |
| Junction | ... | 3 | Bluebirds | ... | 1 |
| Railway | ... | 3 | Violets | ... | 2 |
| Sastri College | ... | 9 | Stella | ... | 0 |

The Durban League Log

The position of the league is very interesting as four clubs have an equal number of points. Avondale, Pirates, Sydenham, and Stars, have each lost a match and great keenness is being shown to secure the premier position. The log produced hereunder represents the position at present:—

| Team | P-W | L | Pts. |
|----------------|-------|---|------|
| Sydenham | 4 3 1 | 6 | |
| Avondales | 4 3 1 | 6 | |
| Pirates | 4 3 1 | 6 | |
| Stars | 4 3 1 | 6 | |
| Sastri College | 4 2 2 | 4 | |
| Daffodils | 4 2 2 | 4 | |
| Blue Bells | 4 2 2 | 4 | |
| Greyville | 3 0 3 | 0 | |
| Shamrocks | 2 0 2 | 0 | |
| Stella | 2 0 2 | 0 | |

Durban Sunday League

Last Sunday quite a fair crowd gathered to witness the opening of the Durban League Sunday Division.

The Orientals stood a bye. The Clare Estate-Silverton match proved quite interesting. It was only the tale of missed opportunities that prevented the youthful Silverton from gaining the day. On the other ground the Royals fielded only 8 men and could not cope with the strong attack of the Sons-of-India forwards. Nevertheless, it was fully 20 minutes before the Sons-of-India netted their first goal. The scores were:—

Clare Estate 2, Silverton 2. Sons-of-India 9, Royals 0.

Durban Intertown Teams

The following are the Durban Intertown teams to represent Durban against P. M. Burg on the latter's ground on Saturday, 12th May.

SENIORS. Goal: Andy Pillay (Stars). Backs: George Singh (Sastri College), and D. Abrahams (Pirates). Halves: C. Padarath (Sydenham), P. Moosa (Greenville), and B. A. Naidoo (Daffodils). Forwards: P. Nuliah (Sydenham), S. Nursoo (Bella). Capt: N. Wardah (Avondales). S. Nadas Pather (Avondales) and C. Akbar (Stars). Reserves: W. Thomas, P. Mannie and M. I. Yusuf.

JUNIORS. Goal: Barney Padyachee (Stella). Backs: M. Mohamed (Railways), and G. K. Naidoo (Daffodils). Halves: G. Nair (Sydenham), A. Thumbee (Stella) and K. Poonea Pillay (Daffodils). Capt: Forwards: C. R. Pillay (Daffodils), B. Marie (Railways), A. Pillay (Daffodils), D. Billy (Avondales), and A. Enock (Railways). Reserves: T. M. Moxley; S. M. Mohideen; V. M. Elleen; and T. D. Govender.

The team will meet at 9 a.m. at Currie's Fountain on Saturday morning, 12th inst.

South Coast Soccer

Last Sunday the League competition was resumed on the South Coast grounds when three matches were decided. The last match of the afternoon proved of great interest. The Stars were leading by one goal, to nil when the Junction team upset the tables with two rapidly scored goals. A little later they scored a third time. The following are the results in detail: Clairwood 4, United 0. Rosburgh 2, Moonlighters 1. Junction 3, Star 1.

Maritzburg Soccer Results

There were only two Senior and Junior matches staged on the Indian sports ground, Maritzburg, on last Saturday afternoon. The first match Schools vs. Stella (Senior League) resulted in a win for Schools by 3 goals to one. The second match between Royals and Young Colonials was evenly contested and resulted in a draw of one goal each.

In the Junior division the Young Natalians met the Schools on the No. 2 Ground and resulted in a win for the former by 3 goals to 2.

Dannhauser & District Indian Football Association

ANNUAL ELECTION

Patron: Messrs. A. Ross, L. Ramla II, M. D. Moola and Dr. R. Campbell; President: R. Patak, Vice Presidents: Messrs M. D. Moola, D. R. Mistry, Anol Mahomed and Victor Lazarus; Hon. Secretary: A. Anthony; Hon. Treasurer: M. D. Moola. The Sporting Community of Dannhauser is blessed inasmuch that the newly appointed teacher Mr. A. Anthony has taken a very keen interest in sport, and has

successfully brought about a Junior Division in which four Junior Clubs have affiliated viz:—Dannhauser Juniors A. & B., Cambrian Brave Hearts and Stellas. The following Senior Clubs have affiliated:—D. N. C. United, Bluebells, Stars and Cambrian.

Dannhauser Juniors I.F.C.

The following were elected as officials of the Dannhauser Juniors Indian Football Club for the ensuing year:—Patrons: Messrs. R. Patak, C. Jamaludin and M. D. Moola; President: Mr. Balraj Gourdeem; Vice Presidents: Messrs. S. Sooroogal and S. Soobiah, Secretary: Master S. Dhaypersad, assist. secretary: Master R. O. Chetty, treasurer: Master S. Suakar, Captain: M. Moorgiah, vice-captain: S. Mungal.

Indian Tour

The Natal Football Association has opened a collection list to defray the expenses of the Indian tourists while in this Province, and any sportsmen or well wishers wishing to contribute may send in their donations to the Secretary, P.O. Box 1440, Durban.

Boxing

Parsee Champion From India

The well known boxing promoter Mr. Billy Padarath who is making the necessary arrangements for Fall Bilimoria of India, who is to land in South Africa by next month and is willing to fight any feather weights. He was born of Parsee parents at Poona in Bombay Presidency. He is 27 years and has been boxing for the last 9 years. He has fought 200 fights, losing 18, and drew 10. He is at present giving boxing tuition, and was the Instructor to the Indian Mercantile Training ship "Dufferin" in Bombay for 3 years; and since last year has been appointed an Instructor to the British Regiment.

Boxing At Clairwood.

The local promoter Young Ramlogan is arranging an inter-district boxing tournament at the Clairwood Temple Hall, on Sat. 19th May. It commences at 8 p.m. The main fight will be between Benjamin Titus (of South Coast) and Kid Singh (of Durban). On account of pressure of space other details and particulars will appear next week.

Wrestling

Indian Wrestlers For South Africa

Negotiations are being conducted by a well known local promoter to bring out a wrestler from India to this country. A wrestler of repute in India and hailing from the Punjab has signified his willingness to come to Durban; but the local authorities are inimical to the suggestion. Further negotiations are being entered into and we hope the visit will materialize as it will certainly cement the relationship between Indians abroad and ourselves.