

Indian Opinion

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NOTES AND NEWS

DURBAN has sustained a grave loss by the death of the Chief Constable Donovan which took place last Tuesday morning at the Sanatorium where he was removed a week or so ago suffering from an internal malady. The late Mr. Donovan was born on Christmas Day 1870 in Limerick, Ireland, and had a lengthy and a very creditable career even before he was appointed Chief Constable of the Borough Police Force in January 1906. For over 17 years he has been the Chief executive and administrative officer of the Durban police an office which he has served with dignity and distinction to the town. The late Mr. Donovan was a man of conscience and was always noted for his fair dealing. On behalf of the Indian community we extend our heartfelt sympathy to Miss Donovan the sister of the late Mr. Donovan.

Flags were lowered throughout Durban on Tuesday as a tribute to the memory of the late Constable Donovan and the funeral took place at the Roman Catholic Cemetery on Wednesday morning and was largely attended. Among those representing the Indian community were Messrs Parsee Rustomjee, Sorabjee Rustomjee, V. Lawrence, Omar Hajee Amod Jhaveri and others.

The third anniversary and the annual general meeting of the M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall took place last Tuesday evening at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall when a lengthy and interesting report of the doings of the institution was read by Mr. V. Lawrence the Secretary of the Executive Committee. We hope to publish the report in our next issue.

At a meeting of the Durban Town Council held last Friday the 5th instant, when the Council was called upon to decide upon the recommendation of the Finance Committee, that its action in submitting an offer of £10,000 for the area of land adjoining the south-western corner of the Borough boundary, 253 acres in extent, and described as "Fenniscowles," be approved and that in the event of Col. Fielden accepting such an offer all necessary steps be taken to acquire land in terms of the law, Councillor Kemp moved to the effect that the anti-Asiatic clause be included so as to make it impossible for any portion of this land at any time to be either sold or leased to Asiatics.

Councillor Eaton who seconded the motion spoke strongly in favour of the inclusion of the anti-Asiatic clause referred to and said that he would like that clause put in for every piece of land sold by the Durban Corporation.

Councillor Buzzard remarked that the piece of land under discussion was a particularly fine piece, and was suitable for some fine buildings. If this clause was not put through there was nothing to prevent some wealthy Arab of Grey Street bidding a higher price than a European could do, and thus spoiling the property.

Councillor Kemp's motion was however, lost Councillors Eaton, Kemp and Buzzard alone voting, for it.

Councillor Barman in opposing the above motion appealed to the Council not to place the Administrator in the awkward position of having to refuse the application in view of previous decisions in similar question, and Councillor Lamont urged that the Council should wait until the land had been actually purchased.

Councillor Mrs. Knight who strongly opposed Mr. Kemp's motion is reported to have asked if it were the intention to force the Asiatics to continue to herd in Grey Street, living 20 in a house instead of 6, subject to tuberculosis and a menace to the health of the town. Where were they to be allowed to purchase land? To this question more than one member are reported to have suggested that there was plenty of land available in India.

The above reply is ample proof of how little some of the Councillors realise the responsibility of their position. Arch Deacon Hodson's recent sermon on the duty of Councillors has certainly had no effect upon them. The fact that there is plenty of land available in India does not render any the less their duty to any single section of the community resident in the Borough of Durban whom they are supposed to represent and whose rights and interests they are supposed to safeguard.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the *Natal Mercury* says, the Central Branch of the South African Mine Workers' Union has passed the following resolution: "That in view of the contempt for working class aspirations of Mr. J. H. Thomas, Colonial Secretary of Great Britain, and his continuous association with the enemies of the working class (such as at the luncheon of London South African Club, there being in company with such men as Sir Peter Bam, Lord Buxton, Sir Lionel Phillips, and others where he said that he would not withdraw anything he had said in praise of General Smuts), this Central Branch of the S.A.M. W.U. hereby protests against the visit of Mr. Thomas to these shores as being an insult to organised labour and to the memory of the men who fell in the great struggle of 1922."

According to a Reuter's report from Simla the question of Indians in Kenya was raised by the Hon. Mr. Sastri and other unofficial members of the Council of State. Mr. Sarma, on behalf of the Government is reported to have said they would avail themselves of a suitable opportunity to make further representations with a view to securing modifications in respect of the franchise, the occupation of the highlands, and the question of the admission of Indians of higher rank into the public service of East Africa. The Government of India felt that Kenya was still a live issue, and hence it was impossible now to obtain the consent of all parties to publish correspondence. The Government was cor-

responding with the Secretary of State for India, Lord Olivier, on these questions, and was watching the interests of India and her nationals. Mr. Sarma, on behalf of the Viceroy and the Government, paid tribute to the way the Colonies Committee had discharged its delicate mission.

During the course of the debate on armaments in the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva the Maharajah of Bikaner is reported to have voiced the interests of the Princes of India in securing peace and justice. He is reported to have said, it would be imprudent to reduce armaments unless security had previously been assured. Referring to the exceptional position in India and the complex problem of her frontier he said a reduction of the garrison would weaken the security of India.

THE ASIATIC QUESTION IN THE UNION PARLIAMENT

WE have refrained until now from making any comment on the debate which took place in the Union House of Assembly recently on the motion of Mr. Marwick. Our object was to wait until the debate was concluded. We have, however, reason to believe that owing to the state of business in the Parliament the adjourned debate will not be continued.

After the decision of the new Government to drop the Class Areas Bill, it was not unexpected that some form of debate will be raised in the Union Parliament on the Asiatic question. We expect the reader to know that on Indian affairs the use of the term "Asiatic" is superfluous, and really means Indian.

The object with which Mr. Marwick moved his motion on the Asiatic question was, we surmise, firstly to test the feeling of the House and secondly to draw the Government to commit itself to a definite policy of action. In either of this it failed.

Mr. Marwick's motion, analysed, advocates seven points of action directed to cripple the Indian. These points are: (1) Segregation of Asiatics in Natal and in the Transvaal; (2) to give legal rights to European landowners to endorse titles of land prohibiting the leasing or acquiring of same by Asiatics; (3) the prohibition of employment of European women by Asiatics; (4) prohibiting white employees to be placed under the orders of Asiatics; (5) no further trading licences or transfer of existing licences to be granted to Asiatics other than in their own area; (6) to make it illegal for any Asiatic to trade under the name or style or firm of a European, and (7) the cancellation of trading licences of any Asiatic who becomes insolvent or compounds with his creditors.

It will be seen that Mr. Marwick's points of attack have been directed to the questions of segregation, land, and licence. In commending his motion for the acceptance of the House he said he wanted to deal *fairly* by Indians and the motion he said represented the *minimum* of the needs of the Natal Province. One would have to refer to Mr. Marwick's dictionary to find the meaning of the word *fairly* for it certainly does not agree with the ordinary sense of the term. And if the motion of Mr. Marwick represented the *minimum* of the needs it would be interesting to know what the *maximum* needs would be. Mr. Marwick and Mr. Deane, the seconder of the motion tried to paint their viewpoints in the darkest possible manner against the Asiatics. Mr. Deane even stated that the effect of

Indian trading was demoralising to the natives and encouraged them to petty thefts. The *Star* (Johannesburg) has rightly pointed out in its editorial, that these gentlemen have not only made exaggerations, but made mis-statements and over-statements.

We must be thankful to the editor of the *Star* (Johannesburg) for opening the eyes of these gentlemen to the exaggerations and mis-statements and over-statements they have been making. The wonderful part of the whole thing is that unless Messrs. Marwick, Deane and Co., were to make semi-false statements they would have no ground to stand and their case would crumble to pieces. They have been rebuked over and over again for this fault of theirs but they have stuck to their guns and it is wonderful the way they have succeeded in pushing forward, and this state of affairs reflects no credit on the part of the Government.

The reply of the Minister of the Interior (Dr. Malan) to the debate is interesting. He told the House that while he welcomed the debate the problem was of Natal's creation and that he would accept the motion without compromising and reserved to the Government the right to go into the whole question so as to introduce legislation at a later stage.

This is a warning to Indians that although the Class Areas Bill has been shelved for the present a measure similar to that is still in store for them in the near future. What we sincerely hope is that while going into the whole question the present Government will remember the parting message of the Hon. Mr. Thomas, the Colonial Secretary, that this question should not be viewed as affecting only South Africa but as a great Imperial question affecting the whole British Empire. A solution on any other lines of this vital question is, we think, not only impossible but will result in a racial conflict difficult to be subdued.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY SPEAKS

THE Right Honourable Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made a guarded pronouncement on the Asiatic question in his speech at Maritzburg on the 5th instant. On his first landing in South Africa he stated that he came out here to learn and study the diverse problems that exist here. His visit was welcomed, as was natural, by all sections of the community including the Indians. It is pleasing to note that within the short period he has been in our midst he has been able to find out that the Asiatic question here is not only treated as a Colonial question, but as a question of party politics. We should like to add, however, that not only is this so, but that the question is treated so in places which are supposed to be immune from party politics. We refer to the Municipalities and the Provincial Councils especially the Natal Provincial Council. The Municipalities of Natal have been showing an aggressive attitude towards Indians in relation to questions of licences and land. The Provincial Council has of late been exhibiting a bad temper towards the Indian question. Its output of legislative enactments consists of the Land Alienation Ordinance, the Rural Licensing Ordinance and the Public Health Ordinance adversely

affecting the rights of Indians. The repeated passing of the Township Franchise Ordinance, notwithstanding the vetoing of same by the Union Government, not only once, but four times, is a proof that the anti-Asiatic feeling is gaining strength in that quarter. The fact that both in the Provincial Council and in the Municipalities undue prominence is given to the Asiatic question resulting in legislation aimed at depriving Indians of their trading, land and franchise rights, sets the public at large to become alarmed on what it conceives to be the "Asiatic menace." The Provincial Council, to our mind, is guilty of fanning the flame of agitation without reasonable and probable cause. The passing of the Boroughs' Ordinance recently is a glaring instance in point.

Coming to the subject itself, Mr. Thomas was bold enough to point out to White Natal that they were regarded as worthy trustees of the brown and black races. He stated that their unchallenged position of the great Commonwealth was due to the knowledge that the white men stood for justice for all. Whilst pointing out that he had no desire of interfering with their domestic problems, he stated clearly that, while fully appreciating the white man's point of view, the Asiatic problem was paramountly of Imperial concern. It was a problem which concerned not only South Africa but also England and India. He emphasised also the fact that mainly in Natal was the tide of agitation kept up against Indians. He said that it would be disastrous to the Empire if the question were made one of party politics for propaganda purposes. He pleaded for tolerance, and hinted that a solution of the problem could be found, and that was by bringing, as he stated, "not only your leaders, but representatives of India itself, and of the Imperial Government, together. He suggested the holding of a Round Table Conference.

Since the agitation began in 1896 against Indians as a result of which the rights of Indians were cut inch by inch the community maintained that, as disfranchised, the questions affecting them were more or less of Imperial concern. Holding this as the basic principle, whenever wrongs were done by the Colonial Government, we represented our case to the Home Government and were heard. The great issues involved by the problem are recognised even by South African statesmen but they fail to gather sufficient courage to insist upon this principle being observed.

Mrs. Naidu also recognised that the problem defied solution at the hands of Colonial statesmen alone and pleaded for a Round Table Conference as the only *modus vivendi* for a solution.

We are glad that, cautious and guarded as he was, Mr. Thomas has, before leaving the shores of South Africa, advised the Europeans in Natal not to lose sight of the importance of the issues involved. Time alone will show whether this advice will be followed or not. Whilst welcoming the suggestion of holding a Round Table Conference, we can only hope that any representatives from India will not be those nominated by the Government but duly chosen by the people of India and approved of by Indians of South Africa.

MR. THOMAS ON THE ASIATIC QUESTION

We publish below the portion of the speech delivered by the Colonial Secretary at Maritzburg on the 5th instant dealing with the Indian question.

The Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is reported thus :

"I cannot leave Natal without saying how much we are impressed by your future. The possibilities and the potentialities of this great country are unbounded, but we must not forget that you are only part of a great commonwealth of nations that constitutes one fourth of the globe. Visualise, for a moment, what that means. One fourth of the population of the world. Visualise it and you will appreciate what a dominant factor in the history of the world this great Empire is.

THREE DISTINCT SECTIONS

"But do not forget that this one-fourth of human beings is made up of three distinct sections. The white man—a small minority—but dominating and directing, who is, has been and must remain the dominant influence, but has also to bear responsibilities he must never be unmindful of.

The next section is what I would call the brown races, and lastly the black races, for whom the white man remains a worthy trustee. That, shortly, is the British Empire, yet how do we explain that this great Commonwealth, constituted of all races, is looked up to the world over, and leads in science, literature, is accepted as a guiding force? Why? Why is that position accepted unchallenged? Because the underlying principle that cements us in the knowledge that we stand for justice for all. (Applause.)

"In your self-governing Dominion you have your own problems. Work them out in your own way. We don't want to hamper you nor to treat you as naughty children. We are anxious to help and to learn, but are not desirous, and don't intend to interfere with your own domestic problems.

"But your problems can be separated into two classes. There are those that are purely South African, which you alone are capable of solving, and there are problems which, while directly affecting you, you should not forget that they cannot be separated from the great Imperial questions we are all interested in, and in that category I place the dangerous problem of your Asiatic question.

"I would have been delighted to leave without saying one word that could be construed as controversial. Were this a question that affected you alone I should have refrained from mentioning it, but as it is our problem as well as yours, I feel that my silence would be misunderstood.

POSITION IN NATAL

"Take the position in Natal. Here you have a population of three sections, the Europeans saying what is going to be the future of our children and our children's children. I can appreciate their anxiety. I can imagine them saying: 'Is the competition fair?' What is to be the chance of the white working-man? I can understand our Indian citizen saying, 'We were brought to develop this country. 70 per cent. of us were born here, and we are citizens of this great Empire.'

"I can understand that, and I can see the problem from the point of view of India itself, and I can conceive nothing more disastrous to the Empire as a whole than that this question should be one of party politics for propaganda purposes.

"You are playing with fire and dealing with a problem that should be outside Party. If a solution is to be found, and I am not unmindful of the fact

that the British Commonwealth has got over many difficulties in the past—if it is to be solved, place it outside Party politics. The leaders of all parties ought to be brought together to consider. Not only your leaders, but representatives of India itself and of the Imperial Government.

ON NON-PARTY LINES

"I believe the question is of such importance that a real attempt should be made at a solution on non-party lines. That is the spirit in which to approach it. It is the spirit which counts in any solution. I plead for tolerance in this great difficulty. It is so important that it should be looked on as something that citizenship should ultimately determine.

"We are going back convinced that you will solve your problems, because you are determined to do the right thing. We go back convinced that there is a wonderful future before your country.

"We came among you strangers, and we go back friends." (Loud applause.)

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S VISIT TO MARITZBURG

SOME IMPRESSIONS

(BY AN OBSERVER)

The Right Hon. J. H. Thomas and the members of the Empire Parliamentary delegation visited the City last Friday and were fittingly received. In the evening a public reception was held in the Town Hall in honour of their visit. As I sat in the gallery and observed in the hall below a notable gathering of men and women gracing the reception, and the distinguished visitors filing in and being introduced to the audience, the thought struck me that people were paying homage to the emblem of Imperialism, which the Colonial Secretary, although risen from the ranks of labour, represented. Mr. Thomas was there as the Colonial Secretary and as such he was to be treated. If this Imperialism, which binds the hearts of different nations, and calls itself the Commonwealth of nations, is not forgotten at times when greater questions arise between nations and nations—in the brotherhood of nations—belonging to the same Empire, and is not allowed to be toppled by Colonial questions, which in turn are brought within the issue of domestic questions—may even questions of party politics—then I thought the continued glory of this Empire is assured, and this Empire which exists for freedom, justice and liberty, will not meet with the fate of Rome and Greece. Wondering this, and my thoughts being far removed from the throng of the gathering that was enacting a scene of gaiety below, I lost myself in reverie. The cheering and clapping of hands awakened me, and for the first time I beheld the Colonial Secretary standing on the platform acknowledging gracefully the ovation, which was accorded him.

Mr. Thomas is a forceful speaker, and appeared to me to exhibit a sincerity of purpose in what he said. He appeared to be serious, and spoke guardedly as a responsible Minister of the Crown, lest what he said might be misconstrued by this or that party, but he was plain as to the grave responsibilities the Crown carried. It was perhaps in Maritzburg that he for the first time touched upon the Asiatic question. He warned that it was not purely a South African question but that it was an Imperial one. He referred to the 350 millions of India, and said the question should be placed outside party politics. He appealed for justice and sympathy, and said that the leaders of all parties, the representatives of India, and of the Imperial Government ought to be brought together for a solution of the question.

GOVERNMENT'S LABOUR POLICY

CITY NATIVES PROTEST

At a mass meeting of Native workers held in Maritzburg on Friday evening 5th inst., the following resolutions are reported to have been carried unanimously:—

(1) That the natives of this country are loyal to the Crown and to the Union Government; and this they have shown under various circumstances.

During strikes at the Rand and other disturbances they remained quiet and proved faithful to their obligations.

(2) That this meeting of Native workers begs to bring to the notice of the Honourable Minister for Labour the extremely disturbing effect upon the Native mind which is resulting from the mooted intention of employers, Government and otherwise to throw natives out of employment for the purpose of relieving European unemployment.

(3) May we respectfully suggest that to throw one class of workers out of employment for the purpose of giving employment to another class cannot surely commend itself to the authorities, whose concern, we hope and trust, embraces all workers, without distinction as to race or colour.

(4) The gravity of the position is such that some pronouncement from yourself is anxiously awaited in the hope that it will allay the unrest now prevailing in the native workers' mind.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ISLAM

The following is a full report of the interesting speech delivered by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on Islam in the Durban Town Hall on the 22nd of April last:—

Mr. Chairman, my Moslem brothers, my Hindoo brothers and sisters, my Christian friends: I wonder how many in this great gathering to-night know anything about the true significance of Islam. Ever since I came to Africa I have been struck afresh by the ignorance and indifference displayed towards Islam and its great message alike to Christian, Jew and Hindu, and it seemed to be intolerable that in Africa—a continent so closely associated historically and spiritually with Islam and Arabia, there should be such misconception about the religion that was born in the desert lands and which has become a shining lamp across the world. I wonder how many of you realise, even among the Moslems present here to-night the debt that Islam owes to Africa. When Islam's new doctrine was first established with the first muezzin called from the first minaret with its first call to prayer, it was not to Europe, the home of Islam, not to Persia, not to India, not to Turkey that they turned for the call to prayer, but to Africa. It was Africa that first gave the muezzin to Islam. None of you who know anything about Islam can separate the function or the muezzin from the life, the daily spiritual life of the Islamic faith, and so it is that the greatest central function of Islam is centred not in Europe but in Africa, and to-day I want to speak to you a little about the meaning and message of Islam.

It sounds almost like a paradox. The one faith popularly supposed to be in absolute conflict with the Moslem religion should be its protagonist, its interpreter. One of the great arguments by statesmen in India against giving self-government to India is that the Hindus and Mussalmans are immemorial enemies and of course, they say, directly you have self-government there will be rivers of bloodshed, because the Hindus and Mussalmans cannot live together any more than the lion and the lamb can lie down together. But paradoxes are foolish things, and so by the authority of my own religion I have the right to become the interpreter of that Islam which 1400 years ago brought to the world the great gift of democracy. Here in this audience there are five great cultures represented, five great types of civilisation, out-

standing civilisations of the world, but three of them are akin, yet not one of the three recognises it. No one recognises that the Jewish, faith the Christian faith and the Moslem faith are from the same seed, three branches flowering from the same root, three great world religions finding expression in diverse fashions. And these three great faiths that find such different types of expression intellectual, social, and spiritual, have been commemorating here, without each being aware of the other, three great festivals symbolic of their faiths. On the day that the Christians were commemorating the crucifixion of the Lord Jesus Christ, whom the Moslems accept and call Essa-ruh-uAllah the Spirit of God, the Jews were celebrating another festival, the festival of the Passover, with all the ceremonials of bread and bitter herbs and sacrifice, and on the sellsame Friday evening, the anniversary of the crucifixion and the Passion, the Mussulmans were committing one more prayer in honour of the great Mussulman feast of the Ramadan, and these three great world religions, linked together by a common source each having for its background the same stories of creation, the same Adam and Eve; the same angels, the same Michael and Gabriel, and these three were commemorating the same African sky the same central symbol of their self-expression, and yet these people of the three great faiths did not recognise their kinship in this country. The Jewish faith stands apart, the Christian faith stands apart and the followers of the Prophet Mahomed, the inspired camel driver of Arabia was told: "Oh you belong to a doubtful faith that denies a soul to women; you belong to a narrow and bigotted faith." How little do they realise that this Islamic faith is the youngest child of the semitic tradition which had the same history, the same beauty, the same acceptance of atonement, but expressed in different fashion and all the different feasts are in memory of something older than the Christian atonement, so let us therefore, Christian or Jew or Mussalman or Hindoo look with the eye of sympathy and understanding on the true meaning of Islam.

Now it is said in all our books, the most ancient of them, that whenever the world is full of sin and has begun to forget these great truths which have been brought into it age after age by the great world teachers, a new teacher shall arise to redeem the world from its own sin and bring in a new guise and form a new land, the old immemorial gospel of truth and life. Thousands of years ago before there was any authentic history in our modern sense, our forefathers brought the gospel and sent it across the world from India. Later 2500 years ago, that is 2500 years after the earliest semi-historical record of the gospel preached to the Hindu, it was the Lord Buddha who brought the gospel of compassion and the service of humanity. But as you know he was born to be an emperor of a great realm. It had been foretold that, being overcome by compassion for the sufferings of man, he would leave his empire, so they tried to cheat destiny and keep him between four walls and never let him see misery or want, but destiny fulfils itself. The King was predestined to leave his kingdom, make penance under the fig tree and when enlightenment came to him that man can only be saved by love and not by condemnation, by sacrifice and service, he went and preached the gospel that went forth 500 years later from the Mount of Olives, when He whom you call Jesus Christ went up into the mountain to pray and there gave his beatitude "blessed are the meek in spirit." But 500 years is a long time and man had begun to forget the gospel that was preached from the Mount of Olives, and the world had begun to be steeped in sin, and then, not from India and not from Nazareth, but from the desert of Arabia came the old gospel through a new voice. There was the camel driver in Arabia and as his camels grazed in the oasis and the desert and he communed with these desert stars, his heart waxed sorrowful within him for the crime of his people.

(To be Continued)

News in Brief

The Patent Medicine Stamp Tax has been repealed from the 6th inst., and claims for a refund of the tax on patent and proprietary medicines in stock will be entertained, provided such claims are submitted to the Commission of Excise, Pretoria, on or before the 22nd inst. Every claim must be sworn to as being true and correct, and supported by a certificate from a Customs, Excise or Police Officer in terms of the instructions which have been conveyed to them.

Among the resolutions passed by the Trade Union Congress at London there was one empowering the General Council to investigate the conditions of labour in the Eastern countries, protesting against the continued employment of Chinese and other cheap Asiatic labour on British steamers, and demanding a Bill to make such employment illegal on British ships west of the Suez Canal.

A Reuter's message from Melbourne dated Sept. 4, reports that the District Court has granted an application placing an Indian named Mitta Bhulla on the Commonwealth electoral roll, and says that an appeal to the High Court against this decision is probable.

In case of an appeal it will be interesting to know what the judges of the Australian High Court will have to say in this matter.

The first session of the fifth Parliament of the Union of South Africa was prorogued on Saturday the 6th instant.

Pretoria, September 3 (Reuter).—It is notified for general information that, under the new States Immigration Law, all persons travelling to the United States of America from South Africa must have their passports vised by an American Consular officer in the Union, as, in the absence of such a visa, they are liable to be refused admission. It is impossible to obtain the visa in London or elsewhere, once the journey has been commenced.

Mr. Ernest Gates, director of the Bradford textile firms, has donated £33,000 sterling for the endowment of a School of Pathology at Cambridge to which, says Reuter, the Rockefeller Foundation offered to contribute £133,000 provided the University found the remaining £33,000.

Reuter from Melbourne, states:—The Senete has passed the Dried Fruit Bill, which provides for advancing £200,000 to fruit growers.

The Government of Newzealand has introduced a Taxing Bill proposing a reduction of the Land Tax by ten per cent., and a reduction of Income Tax by thirteen and a third per cent. The Government also proposes to reduce the Amusements Tax and the duty on plug and cut tobacco. The estimated value of the reduction of the Land Tax, says Reuter, is £135,000; Income Tax, £583,000; Amusement Tax, £45,000; and Tobacco duty, 100,000.

Sporting News

(CONTRIBUTED)

The Natal Cup Divisional Final Match between Sydenham and Stanger was played on the Greyville Ground on Saturday 6th September, under the charge of Mr. M. John, Secretary, D.D.I.F.A.

The ball was set in motion and both teams provided with a little excitement in the opening exchanges of the first half, both Rowley (Stanger) and homster Naidoo being called upon to save. The Sydenhamites pressed in the danger zone of Stanger but failed to open their score. Ramsooair of Stanger broke through the defence of Sydenham but was robbed of a possible goal by M. K. Naidoo. The interval arrived without any score.

The second half opened very fast. The Sydenhamites were doing all the pressing but failed to score. Time after time Rowley saved the situation for Stanger and was well applauded for the saves he brought off. The whistle blew for time-up with the score sheet blank. Extra time was played but when the whistle blew for time the score sheet was still blank. Further extra time was played and when the whistle finally blew the Sydenhamites were pressing with two goals to their credit, the scores being as follows: Sydenham 2, Stanger 0.

The semi-final match between the Blue Bells and Stamfordhill for the Tandries Cup was played on No. 1 Ground under the refereeship of Mr. M. Thajmoon. After two extra halves were played Stamfordhill turned out winners by one goal to nil.

The match between Greyville and Sydenham for the Moonlighters' Cup, 1st Round, (Juniors) was played on No. 2 Ground and resulted in a win for the League Champions (Greyville) by 1 goal to nil, K. I. Samuel being the scorer of the only goal.

The semi-final match between Ottomans (Ladysmith) and Stella (Maritzburg) for the Natal Cup was played at Ladysmith on Saturday 30th ultimo, and was abandoned owing to failing light when the Ottomans were leading by 3 goals to 2. For this match Mr. Kadir Khan, President of the K.R.D.I.F.A. acted as referee. The match is again set down to be played at Ladysmith on the 20th instant.

Both the Senior and Junior representative sides of the South Coast District and Mayville District met at Clairwood on Sunday the 7th instant and the following were the scores for the Cups under-mentioned:—

B. B. SINGH'S CUP (SENIOR):

S.C.D.I.F.A. 2 goals. ... M.D.I.F.A. 1 goal.

AMEER CUP (JUNIORS):

M.D.I.F.A. 1 goal. ... S.C.D.I.F.A. Nil.

The Natal team is due to leave Durban on Friday, 12th inst., by the Royal Mail Steamer *Kishan* Castle. The team will be accompanied by Mr. J. M. Francis (Manager), Mr. S. Emmamally (President, N.I.F.A.), Mr. C. N. M. Khan (Hon. Sec., N.I.F.A.),

Mr. Jack Moodley (Trainer), Mr. W. Joseph (Referee), and other leading sportsmen.

The following are the revised fixtures for the Sam China Cup tournament:—

MONDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

Natal vs. Griqualand West, 2-15 p.m.
(Transvaal Referee)

Frontier vs. Transvaal, 4 p.m.
(Natal Referee)

TUESDAY, 16TH SEPT.

Eastern Province vs. Transvaal, 3-15 p.m.
(Griqualand West Referee)

WEDNESDAY, 17TH SEPT.

Griqualand West vs. Frontier, 2-15 p.m.
(Eastern Province Referee)

Natal vs. Eastern Province, 4 p.m.
(Frontier Referee)

THURSDAY, 18TH SEPT.

Transvaal vs. Griqualand West, 9-15 p.m.
(Eastern Province Referee)

Frontier vs. Natal, 4 p.m.
(Griqualand West Referee)

FRIDAY, 19TH SEPT.

Eastern Province vs. Griqualand West, 3-15 p.m.
(Natal Referee)

SATURDAY, 20TH SEPT.

Frontier vs. Eastern Province, 2-15 p.m.
(Transvaal Referee)

Natal vs. Transvaal, 4 p.m.
(Frontier Referee)

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