

Indian Opinion

No. 20—Vol. XXIII.

Friday, May 15th, 1925.

Registered at the G. P. O. as a Newspaper
PRICE FOURPENCE

NOTES AND NEWS

WE regret to note that Messrs. Bhawani Dayal, B. A. Maghraj and M. Bethasee Maharaj have considered it advisable to tender their resignations as Committee members of the Natal Indian Congress. The reason they have given for their step is that they feel that the decision arrived at at Sunday's meeting was not in consonance with the wishes of the people whom they had the honour to represent. They go on further to say that they realise the growing colour prejudice of the Europeans and they wish to respect the European feelings on this question.

The drastic step taken by these gentlemen must, doubtless, have been taken after mature consideration, but we must confess we are rather dense to understand the wisdom of it. One may act according to the dictates of one's conscience, no doubt, but there must also be some reason in their action which others can grasp. In this instance we fail to grasp the reason. The decision of Sunday's meeting which seems to have offended their intelligence does not seem to have offended the people they claim to represent. There are many people who do not claim to be Congressmen and yet admit that the Congress as a responsible body could not have taken any other stand than it has taken.

As responsible members of the Congress Committee these gentlemen must know where their fellow-members have violated a principle of the Congress or where or in what way they have sacrificed or sold the rights or interests of the people they have the honour to represent. Unless they can prove this we do not think their accusation is justified. What other wish could there be of the people the Congress represents than that it should stand for their just rights, and uphold their national honour at any odds? What more or less has the Congress done? The step our learned friends have taken amounts to shirking their duty to their people at a critical juncture. The growing colour prejudice of the Europeans is generally realised and our fight is not with the European people, but with the authorities from whom we demand the recognition of the principle of equality irrespective of class or colour. In our humble opinion it is acts such as the one for which our friends in question are responsible that tend to increase the growth of colour prejudice, because thereby, we are willingly accepting an inferior status, and it is a well-known characteristic of the European people to treat a dog as a dog and a man as a man. In taking the step they have taken the resignationists have committed a very serious blunder.

It has come to our knowledge that the Indian employees of the Durban Corporation and other ignorant people are being threatened that if they do not participate in the Prince's celebrations they would be "kicked out of their jobs and kicked out of the country." We do not know to what extent this is true and who is responsible for such a propaganda. We are certainly not inclined to believe that the Corporation Officials would be a party to

such a mean act as this, nor can we conceive of any Indian being so degraded as to misguide his own poor and ignorant brethren even if he was paid to do so. We hope the information we have received is incorrect, but if it be correct, it would be the duty of our more responsible and educated brethren to explain the true facts to their unenlightened brethren.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

THE visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has aroused considerable interest and enthusiasm among the Indian community of Durban and we feel sure that if such keenness would be shown by them in all matters concerning their welfare in this country they would be enjoying better conditions of life than they are at present. The Congress officials were taken to task rather severely in this matter at last Sunday's meeting and some of the members of the community apparently lost confidence in them. It was evidently felt by some that a great delay had been caused by the officials in coming to a conclusion as regards participation by Indians in the general celebrations with the express purpose of keeping Indians out altogether. The secretary had however proved from his report of the communication that passed between His Worship the Mayor and the Congress that the delay, if there was any, was not on the part of the Congress but on the part of the authorities who delayed in placing the programme before the Congress, and that it was not the intention of the Congress to keep Indians out of the general celebrations but to acquire for them an honourable place if at all they did participate. With all the trouble and excitement and aspersions cast on the Congress officials the meeting terminated with a resolution upholding the principle for which the Congress was fighting. It is most regrettable that some of our brethren had, in this connection, taken up an unfortunate attitude in causing unnecessary hinderance in the negotiations with His Worship the Mayor by unofficially running up to him. They will have by now learnt, we hope, that that step on their part has not raised them in the estimation of the Mayor even by an inch nor has it added to the honour and prestige of the community they have the honour to belong.

On Monday morning in reporting the proceedings of the meeting the *Natal Mercury* translated the attitude of the Indian community in regard to their participation in the Prince's celebrations as that of "a proposed boycott" of the Prince. This was clearly a misrepresentation for there was no

mention of a boycott at any time or at any place; and it was well for the Secretary of the Congress to have pointed out this gross error.

On Tuesday's *Mercury* there were reports belittling the work of the Congress in connection with the Prince's visit which was again the result of hasty and thoughtless action of some of our brethren and another cloud hovered over the Congress as a circular was being distributed calling a "Mass Meeting" of the mercantile community for that evening in connection with the Prince's visit and "to pass a vote of no confidence" in the officials of the Natal Indian Congress, the latter being the main purpose. The officials of the Congress had made it their business to be present at the meeting and after the Secretary had fully explained what had been done up-to-date the idea of passing a vote of no confidence was thrown entirely overboard and a resolution to participate in the general celebrations was defeated and one to accord a reception independently to H.R.H. was passed and a committee was formed for the purpose. This resolution has once more upheld the principle for which the Congress has all along been fighting and so let us hope that all's well that has ended well.

PRINCE TO ATTEND INDIAN CELEBRATIONS

The Mayor has been now officially advised by the Prime Minister's Secretary that the Prince of Wales will attend the Indian celebrations in Durban on June 4.

The venue for the Indian celebrations which are to take place independently of the Corporation who has not acceded to the just demands of the Indian community, has not yet been finally selected, but all the details were arranged last Wednesday, when the Mayor had a meeting with the deputation appointed by the mass meeting of Indians on Tuesday evening.

The celebrations will be held under the joint auspices of the committee appointed by Tuesday's meeting and the Indian Teacher's Society, who will be asked to appoint a sub-committee to conduct the celebrations.

ADJOURNED MASS MEETING

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT

The adjourned mass meeting of the Indian community under the auspices of the Natal Indian Congress was held at the Rawat's Bio Hall last Sunday afternoon Mr. V. Lawrence (the vice-president of the Congress) presiding. The question to be discussed was whether Indians should participate in the official celebrations arranged by the Durban Corporation in honour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in view of the refusal of the Durban Corporation to grant equal status to the community.

There were present in the audience members of the community who are scarcely ever to be seen when actual spade work in the interests of the community is to be done or when vital questions concerning the welfare of the community are being discussed and it appeared as though they were intent on having their voice heard. There was consequently considerable disorder until the actual business of the day was taken into hand and the time of

the meeting was taken up over unnecessary technicalities. It was indeed an unenviable task that the chairman had to perform and he certainly deserves credit for having ably performed it notwithstanding that his patience was at times taxed to the very limit.

When the actual business was taken up the following resolution was put before the house :—

"That this mass meeting of the Indian community held under the auspices of the Natal Indian Congress confirms the arrangements so far arrived at between the members of the community and the Mayor in connection with the Prince's visit and the Indian community be selected to fulfil the arrangements."

This was passed by a majority and several amendments were brought but on being put to the vote were defeated. An amendment was ultimately moved by Mr. J. Royeppen, Bar-at-Law and seconded by Advocate Mr. J. W. Godfrey was adopted by an overwhelming majority. The amendment read as follows :—

"This meeting of Indians in mass meeting assembled resolves that in view of the Durban Corporation to grant the Indian community facilities for equal representation and participation in the celebrations arranged in connection with His Royal Highness' visit, that while expressing its deepest sense of loyalty and devotion to the Throne and its respectful affection for the Heir to the Throne, respectfully to refrain from all official celebrations. This mass meeting further resolves that in the happy event of the Durban Corporation even at this late hour recognising the Indian community as an integral part of the local population and according its members representation and in common with other sections of the community, then and in that event the Indian community shall participate fully in the public celebrations, and further resolves that in the event of the Indian community holding any special function such as a children's demonstration, it shall be incumbent that His Royal Highness shall grace such functions with his presence."

The meeting which commenced at 3 p.m. terminated at 7 p.m. with a vote of much deserved thanks to the chair.

A MISREPRESENTATION

The Jt. Hon. Secretary, Natal Indian Congress, addressed the following letter to the *Natal Mercury* :

"Sir,—In publishing a report of the Indian mass meeting in your issue of to-day, you do so under the sub-heading of "Proposed Boycott."

May we point out that neither in the resolutions passed nor in any of the speeches has there been any suggestion or thought of boycotting the visit of His Royal Highness. The simple truth is that in view of his Worship the Mayor's inability to accord the Indian community its just due and proper status in the forthcoming celebrations, the mass meeting has, after the most thoughtful deliberations, decided to abstain from participating in its official celebrations.

But on the other hand, true to Indian instinct and our respect for the Throne and for the heir to the Throne, Indians will certainly adopt many means and measures to give expression to their sentiments.

Yours faithfully,
SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE.

Joint Hon. Secretary, Natal Indian Congress.

NATAL INDIANS AND THE PRINCE

The *Natal Mercury* has the following leading article in its issue of the 12th instant :—

It has been left to the Natal Indian Congress to introduce the first jarring note into the preparations for the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. It seems likely, however, that the principal effect of the resolution passed by the so-called "mass meeting" at Rawat's Bioscope Hall on Sunday afternoon will be to demonstrate that the Natal Indian Congress is not so representative a body as its title might suggest, while a secondary effect is already seen in the resignations of local leaders of Indian opinion by which the representative character of the Congress is further impaired. The intrusion of political or quasi-political issues into the arrangements for the welcome to the Prince ought to have been avoided at all costs, and the only way to ensure that was for all parties to accept the 'status quo' loyally for the time being. Instead of doing so, some of the leaders of the Natal Indian Congress have chosen the occasion to press for privileges which the Indian community in Durban has never possessed, and which the great majority of Indians do not desire. There are only three public functions in the Prince's programme in connection with which the question of participation by local Indians could arise, and it is an open secret that the controversy between the Natal Indian Congress and the Mayor turns on the demand that invitations to the civic banquet should be issued to a certain number of Indians. We do not propose in this connection to discuss the demand for "dinner-table equality" on its merits. The essential point is that the Congress has put itself absolutely in the wrong in taking the occasion of the visit of our Royal Guest to seek to break down existing precedents and establish a new one. The members of the Natal Indian community have not been accustomed to participate in such functions, and the Mayor had no other course open to him than to take the strong stand he has taken against the demand of the extreme advocates of "equal rights." The demand ought never to have been made in such circumstances. This, it is to be hoped, will be realised on further consideration even by those who theoretically favour "dinner-table equality," though probably they are not nearly so numerous as the communicated report of Sunday's meeting might seem to imply. It would be a satisfactory termination to the incident if the resolution passed on Sunday was rescinded. It will be noted that the secretary of the Congress has explained that the Prince himself is not to be boycotted, but only the "official celebrations," which reduces the boycott to very small beer. The Congress itself protests loyalty to the Throne, and in general the loyalty of the Indian community is unquestioned. That loyalty can be best demonstrated by abstaining from raising any controversial question in any way in connection with the Prince's visit.

A REPLY TO "MERCURY"

The following is a copy of a letter sent by Mr. M. M. Gandhi for publication in the *Natal Mercury* in reply to its foregoing leading article which our contemporary has not thought fit to publish :—

Sir,—As one present at last Sunday's meeting in connection with the participation of Indians in the general celebrations in honour of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales during his coming visit to Durban and as one supporting the resolution passed by the meeting not to participate in the general celebrations unless given equal status by the Durban Corporation and in view of your leading article on the subject I beg to crave the indulgence of a little space in your columns to explain our position. Let me assure you, at the very outset that it has grieved us more than anyone else for being responsible for introducing, as you call it, "the first jarring note into the prepara-

tions for the visit of His Royal Highness," but as responsible and self-respecting men we had to take up the present attitude. This fact must be admitted by all that His Royal Highness's present visit to this country is not one in his private capacity but in his public capacity and therefore the visit is in every sense of the term a political one, and in the circumstances, it was impossible to avoid "the intrusion of political or quasi political issues into the arrangements for the welcome to the Prince 'at all costs.'" Moreover I beg to submit to you that Indians are not alone responsible for having introduced these issues.

The celebrations are not in the name of European Burgesses in particular but in the name of the Burgesses in general and there was no reason for the Corporation to make any distinction on a most important occasion like this. It is wrong to suggest that the Natal Indian Congress have chosen the occasion to press for privileges which the Indian community has never possessed. What they asked for was not a privilege but their inherent right as a section of the Burgesses to be represented in the most important one of the public functions in the Prince's programme, viz., the civic banquet, and in claiming this they have claimed for nothing new. A unique occasion such as the present one occurs very seldom and there are instances when Indians have been represented on such occasions in the past. To quote one such instance will suffice and that was the State Banquet in honour of Mr. Chamberlain during his visit to this country to which an Indian representative was invited.

There are Indians and there are members of the Congress itself who think differently but those of us who are supporting the resolution passed last Sunday feel that there is a question of principle involved in this matter and it can under no circumstances be violated. It is not a question of "dinner-table equality" but it is the principle of equality in the eye of the law that we wish to be recognised. Voluntarily we may give in to the resentment of the white people to have Indians next to them but we do not wish the stigma of inferiority placed upon us in law. If our brethren are against us we shall still fight and fight individually to uphold this principle.

In my humble opinion Indians will still be doing wrong in participating on the existing terms in the general celebrations. The terms are such that no Indian with a vestige of self-respect in him can possibly accept.

If by this controversy and this attitude of the Indian community, whether of a section or the whole, the injustices of the Durban Corporation stand revealed it is no fault of ours. Nor does it mean that we are in any way lacking in our respect for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Every freedom-loving Britisher, true to his blood, must appreciate our position and so must the Royal ambassador of the British Empire to whom, notwithstanding our non-participation in the Corporation's celebrations, our welcome is sincere.—Yours etc.

M. M. GANDHI.

MASS MEETING OF MERCANTILE COMMUNITY

A Mass meeting of Indians called by the Mercantile community under the Chairmanship of Mr. E. M. Paruk, which says the *Mercury* was held in the Madressa Hall, Pine Street, on Tuesday night, ended in three hearty cheers for the Prince of Wales, in which no one joined more heartily than the members of the Natal Indian Congress.

The meeting was originally intended to be one of the Indian mercantile community, but was at a later stage thrown open to the entire Indian community.

Mr. Rustomjee as Secretary of the Congress re-

counted at great length the circumstances leading up to the meeting, and detailing communications from the Mayor of Durban. He spoke for more than an hour and a half in Gujarati and followed it with a brief summary in English for the benefit of the press representatives.

Mr. Rustomjee opposed the following resolution, which was proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. M. A. Motala.

"That this meeting of the Indian community of Durban hereby resolves to participate together with other sections of the community in all the celebrations in honour of the visit of the his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Durban."

Mr. Rustomjee endeavoured to make an amendment, but this was disallowed by the Chairman.

Mr. Rustomjee stated that the honour of 300,000,000 in India was at stake and that the local Indians should be careful how it dealt with, the question.

"Do not dig your own graves, but stand by the Congress and do not participate in the celebrations."

The following resolution was framed, proposed by Mr. Rooknoodeen and seconded by Mr. M. A. Motala:—This mass meeting of the Indian community of Durban and district hereby resolves to accord to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales a reception upon the occasion of his arrival within the Borough of Durban.

Mr. Rustomjee and other representatives of the Congress declared themselves satisfied with the proposal, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. A. I. Kajee in the course of his speech strongly condemned the action of some of the members of the Congress Committee who have sent in their resignation.

The no-confidence proposal was apparently thrown over board.

The following committee was elected to make the arrangements for the visit of the Prince.—Messrs. E. M. Paruk, M. A. Motala, Rooknoodeen, Abdul Hack, Ismail Mahomed Haffjee, Bhawani Dayal, K. R. Nayanah, Leo. R. Gopaul, D. P. Desai, V. M. Jooma, Ajam Haffjee, R. Somasundrum, Sorabjee Rustomjee, Jack Moodley, R. K. Naidoo, M. I. Majoo, P. S. Aiyar, Joseph Royeppen, Ismail Gora, V. Lawrence, A. M. Lockhat, M. Bethasee, S. K. Pather, S. R. Pather, D. S. Chetty, S. Emmamally, M. I. Kajee, C. M. Anglia, A. I. Kajee, John L. Roberts, P. R. Pather and V. S. C. Pather.

ARYAN BENEVOLENT HOME

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY

The fourth anniversary of the above Home was celebrated on Sunday, April 3, 1915, at the Home grounds, Mayville. A fair muster of the Indian population were present, and many felicitous speeches were made praising the activities of the Home in succouring the poor and needy.

The secretary's annual report stated that during the year the Home accommodated 48 persons, of whom 37 were claimed by their relations on the strict understanding that they were not allowed to beg on the streets. The Home had also sheltered and provided clothing for 11 destitute and aged women. At the present time there were 13 inmates. The Provincial Authorities had recognised the usefulness of the Society by making a grant of £100, and the Immigration Department had shown an interest in the institution, which was greatly appreciated. It was owing to the activities of the Society that the professional element of beggars was on the decrease, and the Society's thanks were due to the police authorities for whole-hearted co-operation. The report also thanked the stall holders and squatters at the Indian Market and the Indian grocers, etc., for gifts in kind which had kept the expenses of the Home at the minimum.

OUR LONDON LETTER

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

9th April, 1925.

Sir Alfred Fripp, Surgeon-in-Ordinary, to the King, speaking at a Y.W.C.A. gathering in London said: "Having given the girls fresh air and exercise, I trust they will be given the opportunity to learn looking. The people in this country are mostly ignorant on the subject of good value. If there is one thing which makes for the commonness, dullness and even boringness of an ordinary middle class table more than the abominable cooking of the Englishwoman, I would be glad to know of it." Some agree with Sir Alfred's views; others don't. Some months ago Mr. Max Pemberton, the novelist, also wrote on the poor cooking in England—holding up the French as better cooks.

Up till yesterday there was considerable uncertainty as to who would oppose Herr Marx, the Ex-Chancellor, in the German Presidential election to be held on the 25th April—but now that Field Marshall Von Hindenburg has accepted nomination, with the approval of the Ex-German Emperor, the fight resolves itself in one between the Republicans and Monarchists. Von Hindenburg, who is 77, is said to have declared that the old spirit of the Prussian Guard would live—while he was inspecting a regiment of that Guard.

The Belgian elections were on and the most remarkable thing about them is that a voter failing to register his vote was liable to a fine—this no doubt prevents a voter shirking his duty.

"How not to bring up a Prince or anybody else" might well be the title of the early part of Sir Sydney Lee's new life of King Edward VII, which reveals the strict watch kept over the boy's early life by his father, the Prince Consort and by Queen Victoria. Even Queen's are not infallible; and it was not so generally understood fifty years ago as it is to-day that education must study its subjects bent, and that a strict tutor and isolation from boys of his own age were likely to result in a pupil who "hated books, and could not bear to be alone."

Japanese has been added by London University to the list of foreign languages that may be offered by B.A., B.L. (Hons.), M.A. Candidates.

The All-India Davis Cup Team (Tennis) is to be captained by S. M. Jacob. Dr. E. A. Andrea and Jagat Mohan Lal are coming from India to join Jacob, who will also have the assistance of A. H. and A. A. Fyzee.

In the the Covered Courts Tennis Championship (Singles) both Fyzee brothers were beaten. But Jacob by beating Spence (South African) who held the championship last year, becomes the champion for this year.

Mr. Dass's Manifesto is looked upon as an encouraging sign of the times by the Press and politicians here. It is to be hoped that the suggestion of inviting Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Das for a conference with the Secretary of State for India while Earl Reading, the Viceroy is here—which has been advanced in some quarters—will be adopted, as it is likely to be helpful in bringing about co-operation in India.

Sir Atul Chatterjee, the High Commissioner for India, at a meeting of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, said that except for coal, all minerals belonged to the State. India had important mining and metallurgical problems. At the time when Great Britain was importing people from Phoenicia to work her mines, they in India were working their own mines. About 50 years ago they

started a geological survey in India and wonderfully good work had been done. It had been followed up by very fine enterprise on the part private individuals so that they can confidently claim that India was in the forefront in many respects of mining and metallurgical enterprise in the Empire. Their production of coal was only second to that of the United Kingdom in the Empire, while their iron deposits were known to everyone. In 1908, the mineral production of India totalled about £8,000,000, in 1920 it amounted to over £30,000,000. They hoped to make even greater progress in the future. They were sending young Indians to this country for training and he was glad to know there was a fair number of Indians among the associate students of the Institution. They were making every effort for industrial progress and they realised that that could only be done with the aid of science and by Indians attaining a high professional standard. They had found it necessary to start a mining college, and he hoped that the college, when it was established, would be a feeder institution to the Imperial College of Science here.

The Government is seriously alarmed at the difficulty of staffing the Indian Civil Service with its due proportion of Englishmen and is taking steps to retrieve the position, for it has recently materially improved the conditions of service. Sir Robert Horne speaking of this "tragedy" the other day declared that if things continue as at present the great work the British had done in India will disappear entirely without any conversion, revolution, or uprising of Indian people demanding forms of native government.

Mr. R. K. Khan, of Durban, Natal, Advocate, an ex-Secretary of the Natal Indian Congress, has arrived in London from the Continent and is staying at the Regent's Palace Hotel in Piccadilly.

16th April 1925.

The Maharajah of Jodhpur who has arrived in England on a five months' visit is staying at a private house at Wimbledon. He is accompanied by his four wives and a large entourage of secretaries and servants. The primary object of the Maharajah's visit is to match his famous Polo team against the finest British players at Hurlingham, Roehampton and other Polo centres. He has brought over seven players, including Rajah Hamat Singh, who is the captain and a celebrated player. Seventy Jodhpur ponies have been transported from India and they are stabled at Minehead, with Capt. A. H. Williams in charge. The Stud far exceeds in number and also in quantity the ponies which the Americans brought over for the international match with Britain two years ago, so whatever else may be lacking the team is rich in horseflesh. As a matter of fact the Jodhpur side consists of experts.

The Secretary of State for India has appointed Sir C. W. Rhodes a member of the Council of State for India in London in succession to Sir M. Hogg, whose tenure of office expires at the end of April. Sir Rhodes has served on several civic bodies in India including the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Bengal Legislative Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly.

The death has occurred in India of Risaldar Mazhar Ali Khan of 1st Skinner's Horse, who in 1879 saved Lord Robert's life during a march in the Chardeh Valley, and was for his bravery awarded the Order of Merit and promoted to Indian Officer rank.

Lord Lytton formally assumed the acting office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the 10th April in Delhi. Mr. Crear, the Secretary to the Home Department, read His Majesty's Warrant and

Sir Brod Bahadur Shadi Lal, Chief Justice of Lahore, administered the oaths of allegiance and of office.

Blackheath, which at other times is one of the quietest spots in England, was, during the Easter holidays, a scene of attraction. Every imaginable kind of amusement was there and tens of thousands of men, women and children indulged themselves to their heart's content. But the writer was not a little amused to see among the palmists and the phenologists an Indian—who claimed to be "Singa, the Indian Hindu Gypsy." Dressed in the fashion of this country but for his headdress, which was a turban, and a coloured coat, he neither spoke nor made signs of any kind but just looked at the lines on the palm of the hand or ran his fingers over the head in search of the bumps and lo! in a few minutes his report was in the hands of his subject and the insignificant fee in pence was in his pocket.

The Easter weather has been exceptional and the Seaside resorts and places of interest in the country were crowded by London's millions.

INDIA IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

Mr. Lansbury (Bow and Bromley, Lab.) asked if it was the intention of the Secretary for India to invite Mr. C. R. Das and Mr. Gandhi, together with other representatives of Indian opinion, such as Messrs. Sastri, Lajpat Rai and Dr. Besant, to come to this country for a conference on the best methods for securing full co-operation between all classes in India for the re-establishment of social and industrial peace in that country.

Earl Winterton, Under-Secretary for India (Horsesham and Worthing).—His Majesty's Government will receive with sympathy any concrete proposal put before them by the Indian political parties with the support of the Government of India and the local governments concerned, but it is not their intention to give such invitations as the hon. member suggests, for two reasons:—(1) The direct conduct of policy and administration in India has been entrusted by Parliament to the Government of India and the local governments, and it is therefore with these authorities that any discussion or negotiation of this kind must take place, and no useful purpose would be served by the intervention or participation at this stage of his Majesty's Government in matters which must ultimately come before them for decision, and for the decision of which they are responsible to Parliament. (2) Though the Viceroy is about to visit this country for the purpose (among others) of discussing with his Majesty's Government the political situation in India, it would be placing both him and the Government of India in an entirely false position if his presence here were made the occasion for negotiations with the Indian political parties.

ભાડે આપવાની છે

સનથાં વાળી દુકાન નં. ૧૬૪ એ સ્ટ્રીટ અને ક્વીન સ્ટ્રીટ કોર્નર જેમાં હાલમાં દાદા એસમાણ ભાડુત છે તે તા. ૧લી જુન ૧૯૨૫ થી ટેન્ડરથી માસીક ભાડેથી આપવાની છે. એજામાં એજા અથવા વધુમાં વધુ કોઈ પણ ટેન્ડર સ્વિકારવો કે નહિ તે માલિકોની મરજી ઉપર રહેશે. ટેન્ડરો તા. ૧૬મી એ ૧૯૨૫ પહેલાં મળી જવાં જોઈએ.

લખો અથવા મળો:—

એ. એચ. એ. ઝવેરી અને

એચ. ઈ. એ. ઝવેરીને,

૧૬૦ એ સ્ટ્રીટ,

૬૧૫૫

