

# Indian Opinion

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## NOTES AND NEWS

**T**HE *Ceylon Independent* writes:—The news is current in official circles in London and Calcutta that His Majesty the King will in all probability visit India during the Autumn of this year. If the report be confirmed at a later date—after the return of His Majesty from his health cruise in the Mediterranean—we gather from latest mail advices that opportunity will be taken of the visit for His Majesty to be present at the State opening of the new capital Delhi, and to preside at the inauguration ceremony of the Imperial Parliament there, His Majesty's second visit to India will no doubt be hailed with delight by many millions of his subjects and the sovereigns of the various native states who will vie with each other in offering their King-Emperor a most loyal and hearty welcome. It is not possible at this early date to surmise what is being planned.

In the course of his recent address to the Women's South African Party Congress held at Worcester General Smuts is reported to have said:—

With illiterate people one had to be honest, there was no place for slyness. Mr. Tielman Roos had said at Klerksdorp, speaking of the Wages Bill, that the standard of wages in the towns would be increased so much that Coloured people would have no hope of getting employment and would rush to the farms, but addressing the Africander National Bond Association of Coloured People, formed by Nationalist agents, Mr. Tielman Roos had said that white and coloured would be placed on a footing of absolute equality as civilised beings. Those, pointed out General Smuts, were two voices of the Pact; one for the city and the other for the country. These were all matters which would alienate Coloured people and make them lose all trust in the word of the white man.

We have received a letter signed by Bhawani Dayal, B. A. Meghraj and M. Beethasee Maharaj supposed to be in reply to our comment on their resignation from the Natal Indian Congress Committee. The letter has not made us any the wiser as to the justification of their action and we do not believe our readers will be any the wiser by it. The letter is a lengthy one and it is more an attack on the editor personally and also on other individuals than an explanation of their attitude. As to their argument about half-an-hour's dinner-table equality which they are not out for we have repeatedly stated and do not mind stating it once again that it is not that equality that the Congress has been fighting for but for the recognition of the *Principle* of equality where the community as a whole is concerned. It is the *right* to be invited to the civic dinner that the Congress has been fight-

ing for and not merely the *participation* in the dinner.

Mr. Joseph Baptista has been elected President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He has long championed the cause of Labour, says *New India*, and may be trusted to use his position to improve the lot of the labouring classes in the City. There is a good deal that needs to be done for them in many directions. In politics, Mr. Baptista believes in the principle of Responsive Co-operation advocated by his leader the late B. G. Tilak.

The *Natal Mercury* through its "Man in the Moon" columns conveys the following to the Indian community:—

It is to be hoped that the Indian community will compose their differences and unite in giving a real and genuine eastern welcome to the son of the King-Emperor. It certainly is not the occasion to accentuate their differences with the whites, because, they have nothing to do with the matter in hand. Moreover, they know perfectly well that a mixed gathering at a civic luncheon would wreck the whole business, and would lead to considerable friction and bitterness. Much as some of us may and do deplore racial divisions and religious cleavages, yet we have to work with things as they are, and the Indians are by no means without their distinctions and their castes. Would they consent and agree upon half a dozen Indian representatives drawn from every section of the Indian population from the so-called coolie to the Imam. They would never select seven to carry out the scheme. There would be worse bickerings and culminations about the choice than there is about the exclusion. The Indians know this, but some of them seek to make political capital out of the affair. Personally I should have been glad if there could have been some peculiarly Indian function which the Prince could have attended for a few minutes, but his time is so limited that every section of the population must make some sacrifice. No doubt the Freemasons, for example, would have been happy had he attended lodge or the Anglicans had he been present at a church service, but the Prince has to remember that his father's subjects comprise all and every race and colour, and it is no easy task for him to steer clear of all prejudices. Everyone of us should therefore unite in smoothing his path and not throw up barriers, and I believe the majority of the Indians see this. It is a few malcontents who have been spoiled in Oxford or somewhere who are raising the equality stunt.

That Indians are not without their distinctions and castes has now-a-days become a very convenient argument for Europeans in defence of an ever growing evil amongst them, but at the same time it is constantly dinned into our ears that the European civilisation is far advanced. The fact is that while the Indian civilisation is rising the European is sinking because the Indian is working towards the abolition of a deep-rooted evil which the European is apparently too eager to adopt.

Of course Oxford and these places are also monuments of the real European civilisation that teach the principle of equality but they too appear to have grown too old for our South African intellectuals who would rather have the superiority stunt taught than the equality. But Indians cannot be expected to unlearn what they have already learnt.

Another taunt to the Indians by the *Mercury* through its "Man in the Moon" columns is that "they (the Indians) changed their minds as much as any woman could." We should be grateful to the "Man" for this advice which should serve as a guide to the Indian community to prevent them from going astray.

The Indian community of Basutoland, numbering about 100, will present an address to the Prince of Wales when he arrives in Maseru.

The address records that the relationships between the Indians, who have been living and trading in the territory for the last 40 years, and the Natives, Europeans and the Government, have always been pleasant, and the Indians hope they will continue to be so. The address expresses the pleasure of the community at the opportunity of seeing the future Emperor of India, and hopes that he will convey their loyal sentiments to His Majesty the King.

The address is on vellum, and will be presented to His Highness in an elaborately carved ivory box, which will be enclosed in a rosewood box for protection.

#### NOT YET ENDED

**A**LTHOUGH it was felt last week that the controversy in connection with the coming visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Durban had after the meeting of the Mercantile community at the Madressa Hall, Pine Street, come to a happy termination it was realised later that we had only muck into the mud a little deeper than before. By the resolution passed by that meeting to accord a hearty reception to His Royal Highness it was clearly understood that as the Mayor had refused to recognise the principle of equality as requested by the Indian community the latter had decided to accord a hearty welcome to His Royal Highness without the aid or assistance of the Corporation. It was on this clear understanding that the Congress members and officials had joined the Committee appointed to arrange the programme of the reception. The Chairman Mr. E. M. Paruk and the Secretary Mr. C. M. Angha together with a few other members had however met the Mayor jointly with the Indian School teachers and had accepted the terms of the Corporation without any mandate having been given them. This was clearly a breach of the trust placed upon them by the community and in consequence no less than fourteen members whose names are on the Committee have had to resign. The Committee with its remaining members, we understand, still proposes to carry on its work. Anyone who had had the opportunity of watching the proceedings of the Committee meeting would surely have felt that it was not really a Committee of honourable men but a gang of irresponsible men who has not the welfare of the community at heart but whose only motive is to frustrate the

work of the Congress and not only that but to give vent to personal grudge even at the cost of the community's honour. At a time when we are fighting for our rights with the authorities it grieves us much to say some bitter words to some of our own brethren who claim to be educated and yet cannot realise the harm they are doing to their fellow-countrymen by creating friction amongst themselves with base motives. The existing Committee, however obstinate it may be to carry on its work, has at no time represented the community and it does not now represent the community and anything done by that Committee will not be recognised as done in the name of the community.

The cause of the whole trouble is the Durban Corporation who had in the first instance taken an unwise and inexpedient step in throwing a bone at them in the shape of a poltry sum of £200 to chey without any representation on the official celebrations. The obstinacy of the Durban Corporation in matters concerning Asiatics is well known but it was expected that at a time like this when the King's personal representative is to visit his loyal subjects it would use a little tact and would have taken an "Imperialistic than a Nationalistic view of the question." It has however been found wanting in that tact and as adding insult to injury the English press is trying to brand the Indian community as disloyal by publishing false reports and by quibbling over words while not finding any fault with the Corporation.

There is still a way out of the whole trouble. We wish the Mayor would use a little tact even at this eleventh hour by allowing ten Indian representatives to be introduced to the Prince at the Civic Welcome and by issuing some invitations to Indians for the civic dinner. By so doing the principle of equality will have been recognised as it should be recognised by a responsible Government and as for the children's sports the Mayor has already intimated that the Prince will visit the children. This would cover the demands made by the Indian community and being satisfied that the principle of equality has been recognised Indians would refrain on no other grounds but in consideration of the racial feelings of the European Public from going to the civic dinner. If the Mayor at all desires to treat the Indians sympathetically and desires to see them participating in the general celebrations with all their heart as they are anxious to do it will not at all be difficult for the Mayor to follow our suggestion. It will, moreover, not be any new precedent adopted by the Durban Corporation for the same thing was done by the Mayor at Capetown and that too without being asked by the Indian community.

If however, this request cannot be granted by the Mayor the Indian community cannot with any show of dignity and self-respect take officially any part in any of the general celebrations.

Indians are, however, anxious to accord the Prince a hearty welcome under any circumstances and that they could do if they are all united to a man. They can arrange for a hearty welcome at their own expense and from what we have already read about the Princes welcome at other places, we feel sure that even if the Corporation does not

allow it, the Prince will readily and as heartily condescend to accept the reception. But unless the Indians are united such a thing is not conceivable and even if it were they could not and would not succeed.

#### NATAL INDIANS AND VOTE

The yearly voters roll will be published shortly in all the Municipalities and Townships of Natal. This most important right of Indians has been taken away by the passing of the Municipal Consolidated Ordinance and the Townships Ordinance. Counsels opinion has already been obtained by the officials of the Natal Indian Congress, which is favourable towards Indians cause. It is intended to dispute the right of the local Provincial Authorities in the form of a test case.

Qualifications required for a Voter are as follows:—

(1) Owner of Landed Property in a Borough or a Township.

(2) A tenant paying a yearly rental of £10, or more.

We are requested by the officials of the Congress to inform the Indian public that all Indians having the necessary qualifications will see that if they are on the last years roll that their names goes on to the new voters roll. Those Indians not on the roll but having the qualifications are asked to submit their names to the local authorities or make necessary inquiries through the following gentlemen, who in due course are asked to communicate with the Head Office of Congress, P. O. Box 670, Durban.

DURBAN—Mr. V. S. C. Pather, Foundry Lane.

P. M. BURG—Mr. S. R. Naidoo, Longmarket Street.

LADYSMITH—Messrs. A. M. Karwa and Ragoonath Singh.

NEWCASTLE—Messrs. Vawda and I. M. Maither.

DUNDEE—Messrs. J. W. Godfrey and Cassim Meer.

GREYTOWN—Mr. M. E. Lakhi.

ESTCOURT—Messrs. E. M. Haffeejee and M. Peerbhoy.

STANGER—M. H. Loonat and Maganlal Patel.

PORTSHEPSTONE—Messrs. A. E. Engar, Mahomed Dhodhat and R. Mutukistna.

HARDING—Messrs. Khamissa Bros.

MOOI RIVER—Mr. Shaik Hoosen.

HOWICK—Messrs. Ismail Kadirnia and I. E. Kolia.

GLENCOE JUNCTION—Mr. R. R. Singh.

CHARLESTOWN—Mr. A. I. Essack.

WEENEN—Mr. E. M. Kajej.

RICHMOND—Messrs. Majles Singh and A. L. Osman.

VERULAM—Messrs. Amod Kathrada and Dhanjee Ramjee.

We trust the above gentlemen will leave no stone unturned and see that all eligible Indian Voters names are submitted to the Registrars of their different Boroughs and Townships. This is the last and only chance for an Indian to add his name to the Voters Roll—and let us hope the opportunity will not be lost by Indians.

#### PRINCE OF WALES' INDIAN RECEPTION COMMITTEE

##### RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS

The following has been addressed to the Chairman, H.R.H. Prince of Wales Indian Reception Committee, Durban, by the undersigned:—

Sir,—A final resolution was passed at the meeting held on the 12th instant at the Madressa Hall whereby it was unanimously agreed that the Indian community should extend a fitting welcome to His Royal Highness. It was understood that this reception was to be an entirely independent function without receiving any financial assistance from the Corporation. A Committee was appointed to arrange a programme upon these terms:

Now however we learn that this Committee, without any authority has accepted the Durban Corporation's terms.

This attitude is opposed to any restrictions in the Resolution it received and is not in consonance with our sense of right and dignity.

We do not nor can we, the undersigned, agree to what this Committee has done so we respectfully desire to resign from being Committee Members.

Yours faithfully,

B. M. PATEL, V. LAWRENCE, J. ROYPPEN,  
(Confirming my verbal resignation), A. I. KAJEE,  
S. EMMAMALLY, V. S. C. PATHER, M. B. NAIK,  
MANILAL M. GANDHI, SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE,  
P. R. PATHER, P. S. AIYAR, A. H. KAZI, I. M. HAFEEJEE, R. K. NAIDOO.

[The following is a copy of a letter sent by Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee to the *Natal Mercury* contradicting the statements he had been reported by the *Mercury* to have made at the meeting called by the Mercantile community on Tuesday before last. We are surprised to learn that our contemporary has totally ignored the letter notwithstanding the editor's attention having been drawn to the fact that the report was incorrect and had caused grave misunderstanding. This attitude of the *Natal Mercury* of publishing untrue reports and then not correcting them even when the errors are pointed out is to say the least most unfair.—Editor, I.O.]

The Editor,

"The Natal Mercury,"

Mercury Lane, Durban.

Dear Sir,—With reference to the report of the Mass Meeting of the Indian Mercantile Community appearing in this morning's issue, I am reported to have said "A King was merely a symbol, and the British Sovereign is a symbol of their slavery. Were they willing to have the badge of abject slavery round their necks?" I desire to contradict this portion of the report as I had never uttered the statement contributed to me. I have the highest respect for the Throne and for the Heir to the Throne and as I have all along said, His Royal Highness should receive an enthusiastic reception from the Indian community. With regard to the latter portion of my speech, it is reported that I said "do not participate in the celebrations." What I did say was "do not participate in the official celebrations." The stand I have taken in this connection is that unless the Corporation grants equal terms, the Indians should refrain from participating in the official celebrations of the Durban Corporation, but certainly the Indians will give His Royal Highness as rousing a reception as will the European community.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE,  
Joint Secretary.

#### THE WOES OF A WHITE HAWKER

##### "SAMMY" THE ROOT OF TROUBLE

'RAND DAILY MAIL' REFERS HIM TO S. A. LEAGUE

The following letter appears in the *Rand Daily Mail*, Johannesburg:—

To the Editor, "*Rand Daily Mail*."

Sir,—I see from the *Rand Daily Mail* that a White South Africa League is being formed to fight the Communists. Could it not deal with the Asiatics as well?

It is my misfortune to be one of the white hawkers going around with vegetables and fruit, trying to eke out a living for myself and family. But, oh, what a struggle! One may go from door to door, down one street and up another, trying to sell, and the answer is: "I've just bought off my Sammy."

You ask if you may call another day. "No," is the reply, "my Sammy supplies all I want, thank you."

Now, sir, I wonder how many of these housewives can say that the Indian helps the white man to get his living month by month? I know of cases where the husband is in a big store in town, and I don't suppose the Indian buys a tickety's worth in twelve months, although his wife spends pounds per month with "my Sammy," the man who is really draining the blood out of South Africa.

If the heads of our large stores support the Indian through the agency of their wives, one cannot expect the ordinary working man's wife to do any better.

It is the women of South Africa who could solve the Asiatic question more quickly than all the governments or leagues ever can, by having the moral courage to give up the dear (in more ways than one) Indian. Let the white women of Africa give the white men a chance to sell them their vegetables, and the farmers will benefit. Let them support the stores for their silks and cloths and the white children of South Africa will benefit by getting employment in the stores and the money earned by the children will go around again, and the white race will benefit by it, for the money will remain in Africa for the use of South Africans, and not be sent out of the country.

Let the women give this a trial for six months and the Government will be inundated with applications from "my Sammys" for passports to leave Africa.

HAWKER.

[There is a South African League in existence to deal with the Asiatic problem.—Ed., *Rand Daily Mail*.]

#### HOUSEWIVES AND HAWKERS

The *Rand Daily Mail* gives the following leading note on the above subject:—

The letter published in another column from a white hawker will, it is to be hoped, be carefully considered by the white women of Johannesburg. There can be no doubt that the European who hawks vegetables and fruit is greatly handicapped by Asiatic competition. Many housewives patronise the Indians and cannot be persuaded to make a change. Thus European hawkers find it extremely difficult to build up a lucrative trade, or even to earn a fair living.

It is, of course, impossible not to sympathise with them, especially in cases where they grow the produce which they attempt to sell. But they, on their part, must bear in mind that the housewives are not wholly to blame. As a general rule, the Indian is reliable and can be depended upon to make his calls with absolute regularity and at a convenient hour. This, we fear, cannot always be said of his white competitor, and the housewife, not unnaturally, deals with the Indian.

Assuming that the white hawker and the Asiatic offer the same service, the former ought clearly, on hygienic grounds and in the interests of the white community, to receive the preference, even if his prices be slightly higher because of the better standard of living which he has to maintain. It is no use complaining of the Asiatic "menace" and then supporting the Asiatics. Nor can white people expect help from the Government if they will not help themselves.

[Note:—There is a large section of the Indian community in Johannesburg whose only trade for years has been that of hawking vegetables and fruit. Very few Europeans have entered into that trade. These Indian hawkers rise at 2 and 3 in the early morning in all seasons and regularly supply housewives with their daily requirements. The housewives are thoroughly satisfied with these hawkers and never at any time has there been any complaint against these hawkers on hygienic and other grounds. The white hawker now wants to deprive him of his

place and above is an example of how meanly the agitation is carried on with the support of a "responsible" daily paper.—Ed. I. O.]

#### THE COLOUR BAR BILL

##### A BAD PRINCIPLE

Commenting on the passing of the second reading of the Mines and Works Act Amendment Bill the *Star* (Johannesburg) writes:—

The most satisfactory feature of the proceedings in the House of Assembly was the very marked reduction in the Government's majority in forcing through the second reading of the Mines and Works Act Amendment Bill. General Smuts, it will be remembered, had proposed in view of the unusual importance of the issues raised, that the draft Bill should go to a Select Committee before the second reading was actually taken, and when the measure was last debated the Prime Minister, without definitely committing himself, conveyed the impression that he might be prepared to consider such a course. We are inclined to think that he would have agreed to General Smuts's suggestion if pressure had not been brought to bear upon him by certain of his colleagues. On a Cabinet vote there would be a majority in favour of rejecting the proposal of the Leader of the Opposition. That the second reading was agreed to by only 11 votes indicates that there is a very real doubt in the minds of several of the supporters of the Government as to the wisdom of the proposed policy. The two Cape Labour members voted against the second reading and with them should have been Mr. Waterston. If he was sincere in some of his recent expressions of opinion upon native policy he must find it difficult to swallow the main principle of the draft Bill. One Independent and one Labour member saved their conscience by discreetly absenting themselves. Mr. Beyers had the temerity to suggest that "the attitude of the Opposition made it difficult to deal with native questions on a non-party basis." But there was no taint of sterile partisanship in General Smuts's weighty speech on the second reading motion. It set forth certain general principles and their implications with a clarity and high seriousness completely and painfully absent from the flippant or opportunist utterances of Mr. Beyers. The "principle" of a statutory colour bar is entirely outside the scope of party politics. There are doubtless supporters of all parties who approve or disapprove of it.

That Mr. Beyers himself has some doubts as to its ultimate wisdom and is not without some twinges of political conscience seems indicated by his concluding remarks. Although he is "more than ever convinced that the Government is acting on right lines" he frankly confessed that "he looked forward to a time when such legislation would be rendered unnecessary by the force of circumstances." The inference is that in Mr. Beyers's opinion the draft Bill is rendered necessary by circumstances to-day. What is the justification for this view? The Minister of Mines declares (1) that "the argument that a colour bar should not be put into a statute but should be enforced by custom is an unworthy one"; and (2) that "it was absurd to rely on the good will of the Chamber of Mines." As regards the first point, we can see nothing unworthy in a disinclination on the part of a Government or a Parliament to take legislative cognisance of custom, whether trade custom or otherwise. The less the Legislature interferes in these matters the better, if only on the principle of letting sleeping dogs lie. There are various customs bearing upon the employment and relations of white and native labour in all parts of South Africa, but no one in his senses has ever suggested that these customs, whether of the factory,

the workshop, the garage, the stable, the fields or the household, should receive statutory sanction. This was one reason why in the Act of 1911 the question of the colour bar was left to be dealt with by regulation. We ourselves did not approve even of that method of dealing with it, but it was infinitely preferable to the method now adopted by the Government. In the United States, where there is much larger coloured population than in South Africa, no legal colour bar exists, either by law or regulation, but in practice certain occupations are usually reserved for Europeans and others for coloured men in mixed communities. Neither in America nor in South Africa is a large employer of labour going to risk serious trouble with his men, with attendant loss and inefficiency, by flagrantly disregarding custom and public opinion in matters of this kind. As regards Mr. Beyers's second point, we can only repeat what we have just said, and add that subsequent events have amply confirmed the statement we made in 1923. In commenting on the Hildick Smith case, we wrote: "The ratio of white to coloured is not likely to be disturbed. . . . The trades and industries in the Transvaal in which the largest proportion of white labour is employed have never come under these colour bar regulations at all. . . . In the case of the mines there has been a colour bar of sorts ever since the Anglo-Boer War and before it, and we venture to predict that this colour bar of custom and convenience will not appreciably be affected by the Supreme Court's decision." Our prediction was right. The ratio on the mines to-day is more favourable for Europeans than it was before the colour bar regulations were declared ultra vires.

With regard to Mr. Beyers's other statements we can only refer him to the terms of Mr. Justice Kruse's judgment, in November, 1923. Referring to the law of 1885 he said that while it differentiated against the native because of his lack of civilisation, in policy it "seemed to contemplate his gradual emancipation," whereas "the policy of the regulation" (the policy which the Government now proposes to extend and to make statutory) "deprived the native from enjoying the very fruits of his advancement." In other words, the majority in the Union Parliament to-day is proposing to do something far more reactionary and far more retrogressive than was ever contemplated by the Transvaal Volksraad of 1885. To the best of our knowledge no other country in the world has ever legally enforced such a provision—a provision which in 1923 was pronounced repugnant to the general law of the land as is repugnant to every principle of progress and justice.

## Original Correspondence

The Editor, INDIAN OPINION.

### D. D. I. F. A. AND SPORTS

Sir,—I shall feel grateful to you, if you would kindly extend the hospitality of your column to me and insert this letter in your paper.

The time is rapidly impending on the wings of destruction when gentlemen could no longer participate in the game of foot-ball. The field of play is gradually becoming the battle-field for rivals and hooligans and foot-ball can no longer be termed as a "Gentleman's Sport."

It seems to me that as ages grow to civility and elegance, sports begin to deteriorate among Indians, into such ignominious and nefarious depth, such that could be expected out of savages and barbarians. If this continues to go on, I do not see how in

years to come any self-respected man could participate in foot-ball. Dirty play and filthy languages are always seen and heard on the field, so much so that it makes it disgraceful for a self-respected person to be present witnessing a match.

"A dirty bird defiles its own nest," so does dirty play spoil a good game. Could not anything be done? As the D.D.I.F.A. is the only body connected with the affairs of foot-ball, I think the answer lies in them. They should inflict such deterrent penalties on offenders that would render them hopelessly. A fine is no good, for the money would be paid and the dirty game would begin. What is really necessary is a suspension for a long term and I think that is the only solution to the problem.

I am etc.

B. D. L.

[NOTE.—We publish this letter for the information of responsible officials.—ED, I.O.]

### BRITISH URGED TO STUDY INDIA

The Bombay correspondent of the *The Christian Science Monitor*, Boston, writes:—

"Good government for all, irrespecting of caste or creed." This is the ideal of the European association, a point which was strongly emphasised at a meeting of the western India branch, held recently in Bombay. The European association came into existence about 40 years ago for the then expressed purpose of maintaining British rights in India. There are 25 branches of the association in India at present, and efforts are now being made to improve the organisation and increase the membership.

J. Addyman, who presided at the meeting, at the outset remarked that up to a few years ago an apathetic attitude toward the political development of India, as far as Europeans were concerned, was excusable. To-day the position was different. They were bound to regard India as one of the most important dominions of the Empire, and there were tremendous possibilities for moulding India in full and complete loyalty to the British Empire.

Sir Arthur Froom, member of the Council of State, who was the principal speaker, emphasised the necessity for Europeans in India to take an interest in politics. He said they must encourage the level-minded Indian who looked forward to making India a self-governing dominion within the Empire, and together they should take slow but sure steps to see that such self-government when it came should prove a success and not a failure. He also said:

The country is going through a great political change. I think all fair-minded Europeans will agree that the aspiration of Indians to be entrusted with a greater share in the administration of their country is but natural, and should not be opposed, but what we have for consideration and what all level-minded Indian gentlemen now have for consideration is how best those aspirations can be advanced and how quickly they should be given effect to, and this is a matter which requires a good deal of thought.

Proceeding, Sir Arthur observed that the old view of the association of maintaining British rights in India would not work to-day. On all occasions they should make it clear that the European association was not antagonistic to Indian interests and aspirations, but that it demanded good government for all, irrespective of caste or creed. "This is the fundamental basis of the British Government," he added, "whether at home, in the dominion, in India, or the protectorates."

## News in Brief

Writing in *Young India* on the practice of Indian National Congress organisations to accept money in lieu of yarn for membership, Mr. Gandhi says :— As a member myself and as Editor, I have no hesitation in saying that the practice is illegal. Whether it is so in fact or not, only the Working Committee can decide. I have no desire as President to give rulings in such matters, but as a commonsense man, writing for a commonsense people, I remind the Congress-men that the idea of importing money payment as an alternative was discussed and rejected.

H. H. the Maharaja of Gaekar came to the throne in May 1875 and the 50th anniversary of that event falls on 27th May 1925. As His Highness is in Europe, the Golden Jubilee cannot be celebrated this summer. The Legislative Council has passed a resolution to celebrate the Golden Jubilee this year when His Highness may be in Baroda.

The *Bombay Chronicle* says that a strange child has been born at Multan with two heads, two noses, four eyes and four ears with only one body. People are flocking to see the strange child.

It is announced that Sir George Lloyd has accepted the offer of the High Commissionership of Egypt in succession to Lord Allenby.

### IN THE SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA. (WITWATERSRAND LOCAL DIVISION).

BEFORE THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE DEWAAL JOHANNESBURG, Monday, the 18th day of May, 1925.

In the matter between :—

THE TRUSTEE IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF  
LEWIS WALTER RICH.

APPLICANT.

and

HAJEE SULIMAN AHMED ABED, MAHOMED  
SULIMAN KATHRADA, AMOD SULIMAN  
ASWAT, SULIMAN AMOD BAKHARIA, MOOSA  
MAHOMED MOOTAWALI and MAHOMED  
ESSOPJI BULBULIA.

RESPONDENTS.

Upon the motion of Mr. N. E. Rosenberg, of Counsel, for the Applicant and upon reading the Petition filed.

IT IS ORDERED :—

1. That a Rule Nisi be, and is hereby, issued calling upon the Respondents to shew cause, if any, in this Court on the 9th day of June, 1925, why they should not hand over the Title Deeds in respect of Stand No. 4192 in the Township of Johannesburg, formerly No. 120, Township of Burgersdorp, to the Trustee in the Insolvent Estate of LEWIS WALTER RITCH, failing which or in the alternative, why the Rand Townships Registrar shall not issue duplicate Title Deeds in respect of the property aforementioned.

2. That service of this Rule Nisi be effected by publication once in an Indian Newspaper, circulating in Johannesburg and once in the *Union Gazette*.

By order of the Court,

(Sgd.) J. C. HINSBEECK.

Registrar.

Eric R. Ritch,  
Applicant's Attorney,  
14/16, Asher's Buildings,  
Joubert Street, Johannesburg.

## NOTICE

### Nation and Language

A Lecture on the above Subject will be delivered by Purdit Bhawani Dayal, Editor, "Hindi" Jacobs, at the M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall, 140, Queen Street, Durban, on Monday the 25th May at 7 p.m. sharp.

Public are kindly requested to attend.

O. H. A. JHAVERI,

Chairman.

B. M. PATEL,

Secretary.

The M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee  
Rustomjee Hall Committee

તારીખ ૨૫ મી મેને સોમવારે સાંજના સાત વાગે ૧૪૦ ક્વીન સ્ટ્રીટમાં આવેલા ધી એમ. કે. ગાંધી લાઇબ્રેરી અને પારસી રસ્તમજી હોલ વાળા મકાનમાં 'હિંદી' છાપાના અધિપતી પડીત ભવાની દયાળ તરફથી "પ્રજ્ઞ અને ભાષા" એ વિષય ઉપર હિંદી ભાષામાં એક જાહેર વ્યાખ્યાન આપવામાં આવશે; જે વખતે સર્વ હિંદીભાષીઓને વખતસર પધારવા વિનંતી છે.

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