

Indian Opinion

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NOTES AND NEWS

AT a meeting of the Southern Suburbs European Association held on the 17th June a resolution was passed unanimously protesting against Asiatics presenting their address to the Prince at the same place as Europeans, in view of the fact Milner Park had been set aside for coloured people. "It is not in accordance with the spirit of the country that Indians should be allowed to present their address with ours," declared Councillor J. Hoatson, "in view of the fact that the Indian is trying so hard to obtain equal rights with Europeans, I do not think we should give him this opportunity of placing himself on the same level as we are." Mr. H. M. Ross declared that Natal had set Johannesburg a bad example in dealing with Indians.

[We refer to the above in our leading article.—
Ed. I.O.]

The Ladies' Committee of the Southern Suburbs European Association held their first concert and dance at the Masonic Hall, Kenilworth, on Saturday. There was a large attendance. During the interval the President of the Association said: "There seems to be some misapprehension; some people think we are out to persecute or persecute the Asiatics. This is entirely wrong. We believe there is plenty of room in this country for all, but we do object to the intermingling of white and coloured in a white residential district such as ours. Our movement aims at the education of white residents to support and trade with their own kith and kin. We have in this district men living with, and in some instances married, to coloured women, which is a standing disgrace."

The Fellowship of Reconciliation—a body started by Pacifists during the War, is holding a summer Conference this year in Yorkshire. The programme promises to be an interesting one. Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin, whose work in connection with the Peace Movement is so well-known, is returning to England in July and will speak at the Conference on his work in France. The general subject of the papers and discussions will be the relations of East and West as illustrated by studies of conditions in China and India, and their reactions in Europe and America. Dame Adelaide Anderson, formerly Chief Inspector of Factories in this country, and an authority on industrial conditions in China, will be present. Mr. Shoran Singh has consented to speak about India, and Mr. C. F. Andrews is also expected to be at the Conference. The Conference will be held from July 31st to August 7th, and further particulars may be obtained from the Fellowship of Reconciliation, 16, Red Lion Square, London, W.C. 1.

The summer programme of the British Indian Union is now being arranged and will include luncheons between May and July to Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead. It is probable that the Duke of Connaught will preside on these occasions. It is also probable that Field-Marshal Sir W. Birdwood,

H. H. the Maharaja of Jodpur, H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior and H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore will be entertained during the summer months by the Union. A reception will be given during June by Lady Mond, who is lending her drawing-room in the afternoon for that purpose.

A correspondent discussing this subject in *Young India* writes:—The foreign imports of cloth totalled 1,577 million yards in 1922. In the same year 58 million pounds of yarn was also imported. Taking that this latter was converted into 400 million yards or seven yards per pound the total foreign cloth would be 1,977 million yards or nearly 20 crores of yards. One crore of Charkhas or one Charkha for every thirty men and women in India would be our need to replace this cloth. The number of handlooms would be about 12 to 15 lakhs calculated on the average given above. The same correspondent points out that in the eight years from 1914 to 1922 the mills have increased their spindles by 600 thousand and looms by 30 thousand and the improvement in the production has been 600 million yards. The capital has also increased by over eight to nine crores in fifteen years. To replace the total import of foreign cloth and yarn a mill programme even under the most favourable circumstances would probably take not less than thirty to forty years. But "the figures about wear and tear and depreciation in the Indian mills are striking. They come to nearly 170 lakhs a year. Once in 20 years the depreciation amounts probably to as much capital as is invested. Further the taxes (Super Tax and Income Tax) the Excise duty, Railway freight and local and Municipal rates paid by the mills amount nearly to 337 lakhs a year. These 3½ crores every year are being borne by the consumers. Under the Charkha and handlooms scheme a considerable part of this would be saved for the people and be available for industry."

His Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla, an Indian State, has announced that primary education will be henceforward free in his state and has offered Rs. 7,500 per annum for technical and higher education.

It is good to notice that Indian news is filling a larger space in foreign newspapers than it has ever occupied before. *The International Women Suffrage News* draws attention to the appointment of Lady Sadasiva Iyer (wife of Sir T. Sadasiva Iyer) who has been made Hon. Presidency Magistrate for the City of Madras, will be hailed with satisfaction by the public of that Province, for she is respected by all for her faithful service in all good causes, and her outstanding ability as an eloquent speaker and wise leader. *The Fort St. George Gazette* announces the same appointment for Mrs. V. Panduranga Rao, a native of Mangalore, that city noted for the advancement of its women; and for Mrs. Hume Stanford, recently of South Africa, where she had an extensive experience in the working of Children's Courts and vigilance work. Thus, Madras City has taken a

longer step forward than Bombay, which gave only the more limited powers of Justice of the Peace to four women first, but the Madras Presidency Magistrates include this title with the first class Bench powers. Lady Sadasiva Iyer is a member of the Central Committee of the Women's Indian Association, and President of the Indian Ladies' Samaj, and Mrs. Stanford is the Commissioner of the Women's Indian Association for work connected with the Children's Act. The other Women Magistrates of the Presidency, Mrs. M. E. Cousins, B.Mus., for Sullapet, and Mrs. Jayalakshmi Amma, B.A., for Madinapalle, are also members of the Women's Indian Association. It is only a couple of months since the Association of Honorary Magistrates, and the Women's Indian Association, memorialised the Law Member that a Children's Court should be established in Madras, in which it was desirable that both men and women Magistrates should work together, and therefore requested that more women Magistrates should be appointed. It must be highly gratifying to both Associations that their request has been granted so expeditely.

That the Mahomedan menace will be one of the gravest problems of the future in this country was the assertion of a speaker at the Rotary Club lucheon yesterday, Mr. E. J. Sawyer, a local business man who has spent over years in the East. He did not anticipate much trouble rising from the Indian question owing to the low-class—the untouchable—type which came here. It was in the question of religion would not race that the danger lay. He pointed out that while the Hindu would usually marry one of his own people, the Mahomedan very often intermarried among his co-religionists, the Malays. Both were better physically than the Hindu, and in this there was the promise of a strong and virile race springing up here. "Religion before nationality will be their watchword," declared Mr. Sawyer, "and anyone who reads the signs of the times might know that it is one of the aims of the Mussulman faith to make Africa a Mahomedan continent right from the Mediterranean down to the Cape. The speaker maintained that the Indian trader preferred doing a credit trade, especially, with the Government employee or one in constant employment, since it enabled him to get his customers under his thumb. The key to the whole situation was the fact that he thrived on the poverty and improvidence of the poorest of the population.

His Highness the Maharajah of Trichur has been pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur T. S. Narayana Iyer, Chief Judge Cochin-Chief Court as the Dewan of Cochin and he will take charge of his new office at Trichur from Rao Bahadur P. Narayan Menon who retires. Mr. Narayana Iyer the new Dewan arrived here and received the "theettooram" or the warrant of appointment from His Highness the Maharajah at Hill Palace. Mr. P. I. Verghese, Puisne Judge, Chief Court took charge of his office as Chief Judge, and Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon, sometime Police Commissioner, becomes puisne judge vice Mr. P. Verghese.

In the course of an official statement touching the Dewanship of Travancore State, the Private Secretary to Her Highness the Maharanee Regent confirms the appointment of Mr. Maurice Watts as Dewan, vice Dewan Bahadur Raghaviah, C.S.I., who will retire shortly and assures the public thus "having regard to the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus who have looked with a certain amount of apprehension at the prospect of the control of Dewaswoms vesting in a Christian Dewan, Her Highness proposes to appoint a Special Commission-

er with higher powers to be in charge of the Dewaswoms independent of the Dewan's control and directly responsible to Her Highness. Her Highness trusts that this arrangement will commend itself to those Hindus who have objected to the appointment from a *bona fide* misgiving that the religious institutions of the State may suffer morally or materially by being under a Christian Dewan.

The *Liverpool Daily Post* learns on high authority, that there will be no violent change in the Government's Indian policy, as a result of the Whitehall conversations, which are said to be based on the idea that the continuity of the Reforms is to be preserved till at least 1929. Lord Birkenhead has developed the ingenious idea of an Economic Commission to solve India's troubles, and it is stated that while this may be appointed, "there is no case for the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the political situation." It amuses one to read that Lord Birkenhead has been assured by many influential Indians and officials that any talk of reverting to the old scheme of benevolent autocracy by abolishing the Reforms will be disastrous. Indians are not likely to be very much interested in these speculations of the British press, for the question, as they see it, is not one of further instalments of Reforms, or of going back on the Montague Act or, again, of preserving its continuity "till at least 1929"; it is how to win Swaraj as quickly as possible? Lord Birkenhead's idea of an Economic Commission as a solvent of political troubles is too patently absurd for any one to take it seriously.

The Government of Madras has approved of the proposal of the Principal of the School of Indian Medicine to give stipends to women students of the school. Stipends will be granted at the rate of Rs. 20 per mensem and the number of stipends awarded in one year will be subject to a maximum of five. The stipendiaries will be supplied with books and instruments at the cost of the Government and on completion of the course they are liable to serve Government if required of not less than five years.

A sensational story is told in Paris about the death in that city recently of Maharajah Sindhia of Gwalior. While the Maharajah lay dying two Hindu sorcerers, it is stated, kept watch and invoked the gods of their country to save him. The Maharajah was operated on in England for anthrax, but the sorcerers did not trust "the medicine men" of the Western world and so they had the Maharajah conveyed to Paris where they could treat him in their own fashion. They persuaded him it was because he had had recourse to European doctors that he was at death's door, and sent a hurried call to India for strange medicines from the altar of Shiva. While awaiting the arrival of these medicines they organised Oriental ceremonies every night in the Bois de Bonlogne. It is reported that King George sent his personal physician to Paris, but the sorcerers refused to allow him to enter the room where the Maharajah was dying.

The annual conference of the Natal Native Teachers Union was officially opened by His Worship the Mayor of Durban (Mr. T. M. Wadley) in the M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall at 11-30 a.m. on 1st July 1925. The Hall was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting for the occasion. Mr. C. L. Dube, B.A., an able gentleman is the president of the conference. The conference was in session in the Library for 3 days from 1st to 3rd July. The Indian community of Durban are taking a keen interest towards the Natives and wishing them every success in their

deliberations. Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee has specially extended an invitation to the visiting delegates numbering about 200 to be entertained at a tea party to be given in their honour on the open terrace of the Library Hall on Friday 3rd instant at 4 p.m. We hope the Indian Teachers will leave no stone unturned in joining hands to bring this function to a successful event.

NARROWMINDEDNESS

AT the meeting of the Southern Suburbs European Association (Johannesburg) held on the 17th June, a resolution protesting against Asiatics presenting an address to the Prince of Wales at the same place as Europeans was passed. The Prince has passed through Johannesburg, and the incident referred to tends to show the narrowmindedness of the Europeans in Johannesburg and its surrounding districts.

The Indians in South Africa have sufficient experience of the pin pricking policy as pursued by the Europeans, and the resolution passed by the Southern Suburbs European Association is the latest insult hurled against the Indians.

We cannot understand the mentality of the Gentlemen—if they may be termed as such—who passed this resolution, suffice it to say however that no person with any sense of decency will ever gather such a resolution. How the presentation of an address to the Prince by the Indians at the same place as Europeans, can be treated as a clamour for equal rights, certainly passes our comprehension.

The address was to be presented to no less a personage than His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—the future Emperor of India. The Indians were trying to pay homage to the most popular young man in the world. They desired to show their loyalty to the Throne, just as much as did the Europeans. For the time being they had forgotten the injustices they were continuously subjected to, they had forgotten the repressive laws that were passed with a view to marring their progress, in order that a fitting welcome may be given to the Prince. The Europeans did not appreciate this action on the part of the Indians, but dirty tactics were pursued by the Europeans with a view to preventing the Indians from presenting an address. Is there a more glaring example of narrowmindedness?

What would have been the consequence if the Indians, as a direct answer, to the resolution refused to proceed with the presentation of the address and conveyed their reason to the Prince? We would have thought that the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales would be too great an occasion to bring into play the hatred against the Indians. The incident referred to is one of those instances where gross injustice is being inflicted to Indians in this country. We hope the Prince of Wales will have seen sufficient in this country so that a true picture of the condition of Indians in South Africa will be presented to him.

ZEERUST COUNCIL REBUFF

COURT ORDERS LICENCE FOR AN ASIATIC

An interesting judgment, involving the present efforts in the Western Transvaal to limit the activities of Asiatic traders, was given by the magistrate at Zeerust, who found that the local council had not exercised its discretion properly in refusing to an Indian a licence to trade as a butcher.

The Indian, G. Mohideen, applied for a licence on May 6, and on May 18 the Medical Officer of Health inspected the premises. He reported adversely, because the rear portion of the building was being used as a dwelling. On May 28, however, he made a new inspection and recommended the grant of a licence. The council, however, still refused the grant.

The magistrate states: "The applicant is held by the council to be an undesirable person because, before applying for a licence, he did not vacate the premises in respect of which he applied, and that although before his application was considered he did vacate them he was held to be undesirable because his previous residence in these premises is alleged to have stamped him as an undesirable person—one so lost to all sense of hygienic decency that he did not incur the liability for another dwelling in the hope that his application for a licence in respect of his then dwelling house might be favourably considered."

COUNCIL PREJUDICE

Continuing the magistrate said:—"The second reason (for refusal) advanced shows clearly that the real reason for refusal was prejudice. The second ground for refusal is clearly illegal. To give effect to prejudice, the council has assumed a power to embark on a policy of segregation which the Legislature, creating it, never contemplated granting to councils. The members have imported into the consideration of a public duty, entrusted to them for the welfare of all classes subjected to them, their private prejudices. It is not for them, and it is not me, to decide a question of this nature according to our private opinions of what may or may not be beneficial.

"Our duty is plain. We have to administer the law as it is promulgated. In dealing with those of the community who are subjected to the burdens of the law without any voice in making it, this duty is peculiarly imperative upon us. Possibly some odium might have attached to the council had it granted this licence. If so, such would have been undeserved. The provisions of the ordinance are explicit.

"I find that under the circumstances disclosed in the evidence and the minutes, the council did not exercise its discretion properly in refusing this licence, and I make an order that the licence shall be granted."

NAWAB KAHN

A PUBLIC TESTIMONIAL TO AN INDIAN SOLDIER

In appreciation of the services of Jamadat Nowab Khan, formerly of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, whose interesting military record and present unfortunate circumstances were referred to in *The Star* on Monday, a movement is on foot to organise a public testimonial on his behalf.

Nawab Khan, who has fought in many campaigns, and who, during the Boer war was a member of the bodyguard of Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, and later Lord Milner, was discharged on the conclusion of the campaign, receiving a pension of £10 a month and in recognition of meritorious service, an award of land in his native place, Kashmir.

During the Gandhi passive resistance movement he was arrested, and subsequently his pension was forfeited and his land confiscated. Since then he

has been dependent upon the charity of the Indian community to support himself and his large family.

Sir William Dalrymple, Mr. Richard Hosken, Mr. A. V. Lindberg, and many other prominent citizens are taking a practical interest in the proposed testimonial, contributions to which will be publicly acknowledged.

It is understood that the question of the forfeiture of the Jamadar's pension, etc., will be considered by the B.E.S.L., with the view to making representations for its restoration.

Through inability to secure employment, Nawab Khan is in destitute circumstances.

THE DOMINIONS AND INDIA

Since the War, the status of the Self-Governing Dominions has undergone a remarkable transformation. They are no longer content to be regarded as daughters of the Mother-Country with a subordinate status in the Imperial household, but claim to be treated in every respect as a partner and an equal. British statesmen of every party recognise this claim, and are seeking means to satisfy it. The Conservative Government is introducing Imperial Preference in order to bind thereby the Dominions more closely to Britain. The Labour Party believes in the ideal of an Imperial Federation of Free Nations with a common aim and mission sufficiently to look upon it as the strongest bond between the constituent parts of the Empire. It is only in the region of foreign policy that the Mother-Country has at present exclusive control. So it is in the direction of this policy that the Dominions are attempting to gain a voice. They have made it clear that in future, in a war precipitated against their wishes, Britain could not rely on their co-operation. There is not the slightest doubt whatever that sooner or later, sooner rather than later, machinery will be devised for continuous consultation with them, paving the way for joint direction of affairs. In the meanwhile, recognition of the new stature attained by the Dominions is showing in various ways. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is busy, we are told, closely studying the future organisation of the Colonial Office. It is expected that a Bill will shortly be introduced in the House of Lords—why the House of Lord, we do not know—providing for the appointment of an additional Under-Secretary of State. It is suggested that the new man (or woman) should deal with the Dominions, the present Under-Secretary dealing with the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories. The title of the Colonial Office is also to be changed, in order to emphasise the closer relationship with the Dominions. The proposed bifurcation of the Colonial Office is not being made to confer any new advantages upon the Self-Governing Dominions or to free them from any existing restrictions. For, in the domestic sphere they already enjoy the fullest freedom possible, and the powers of Disallowance and Veto, vested in His Majesty the King, are never exercised. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is for them only a channel of communication with His Majesty's Government. The proposed re-organisation is only meant as a concession to sentiment, the Self-Governing Dominions disliking the idea of their affairs being handled in an office with the traditions and outlook of the British Colonial Office, which has still very large autocratic powers over the affairs of the Colonies and Protectorates. While so much deference and anxiety to placate Dominion sentiment is displayed, how is India being treated? Her sacrifices in the War were greater and more valuable than those of all the Self-Governing Dominions put together. If her soldiers, flung into the fighting line at a time when the troops of Britain, and the Dominions were not ready, had not barred

the way to Paris, the German hosts would in all probability have swept the major portion of France within a very few weeks, and the fate of the War been decided ere it had scarcely begun. Yet to-day her position is, in spite of the advances recently made, substantially similar to what it was, with the added prospect of being doomed to remain in a position of servitude in a mighty Empire directed by six white partners. Far from being treated with respect by the Dominions, her position will ere long be much worse than the present, if she does not, in the meanwhile, make haste to alter it.

AN UNREPORTED INTERVIEW BETWEEN READING AND BIRKENHEAD

(BY B. F. BHARVCHA)

B.—Well, Reading, how are we?

R.—Not too good, not too bad.

B.—Why, Reading you are really modest!

Haven't you killed non-co-operation?

R.—Not quite.

B.—But haven't you divided the Non-co-operators?

R.—Yes, in a way.

B.—And are not the Swarajists and Independents fighting amongst themselves?

R.—Yes, to an extent.

B.—And are not the Hindus and Muslims quarrelling amongst themselves?

R.—Yes, at times.

B.—Is it not all to the good?

R.—Yes, to a point.

B.—Then what is the bad feature of this show?

R.—It is this, Birkenhead: that whilst the Swarajists and Independents are fighting, they have no love for our present system.

B.—Hm! But what about the Moderates?

R.—Even they are snowing their teeth!

B.—Hm! Then what about the Muslims? They are veering round to us.

R.—Some of them are; but there are large sections of Muslims, who are very hostile to us.

B.—What? Are they more hostile to us, than those howling Hindu agitators?

R.—Yes, Birkenhead, Yes.

B.—How can that be, Reading?

R.—Why, our Foreign Policy in Egypt, in Iraq, in Hedjaz is greatly resented by large sections of thoughtful Muslims.

B.—What about Palestine?

R.—Well, that is included also.

B.—But, Reading, I can't understand you at all, as regards Muslims in India. Why, Malcolm Hailey is showered with Muslim Addresses!

R.—Yes, but they are from the Publicity Committees, which are Hailey's own babies!

B.—Hm! But is not Mr. Gandhi a broken reed?

R.—We may think so, or say so; but truly speaking, he is neither a reed, nor is he broken.

B.—Don't you think Lytton has shown his iron hand?

R.—Yes, he has; but that has only deepened the old wounds.

B.—Well, Reading, according to your representation, the situation is neither too good, nor too bad in India, so why should we worry?

R.—Worry! Worry we must, unless we are prepared to lose India in near future.

B.—How can we do that, Reading—with such terrible unemployment in Britain, with economic rivalry and hostility springing all round how can we let India slip out of our hands? Surely Reading, a shrewd financier like you don't need a tip from me.

R.—I fully realise the position here and in India, and hence have come all the way to have a heart-to-heart talk.

B.—But, tell me Reading, what do our Governors

and officials recommend us to do?

R.—They are so hopelessly divided and yet in a way united!

B.—How's that, Reading?

R.—You see, they are nearly all united, that there shall be no radical change before 1929. But meantime, some suggest repression and division, and few others to wait and watch and to throw a few crumbs!

B.—What's your view, Reading?

R.—Justice and statesmanship demand a bold move and recognition of India's right to govern herself.

B.—But, what about our Capital, our trade, our industry, our rich markets in India?

R.—Well, I have brought Blackett here to safeguard that.

B.—Then, what you mean is to make a grand political gesture and retain all economic hold and power in our own hands?

R.—Well, that at least, if nothing else can be done.

B.—Why, we can request His Majesty to proceed to India, hold a grand Durbar, announce a couple of Governorships for Indians, and a Maharaja as Chief of the State!

Some one knocks at the door, and enters Lord Hardinge.

H. Friends, I have just over-heard your last words. You can't hold India now by Durbars and decorations. Spare His Majesty and deal with India with prudence and equity; or else we shall soon rue our present policy of drift and division.

OUR LONDON LETTER

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

4th June, 1925.

The Trooping of the Colours on the King's Birthday is certainly one of the sights worth seeing. It is significant—it is the Army's birthday gift to the King, the most magnificent and expressive way in which it can affirm its undying loyalty and wish him many happy returns of the day. The King on his white charger, on either side of him a rank of horsemen and on the parade ground, company after company of footguards; the sun over the naked steel; the great blare of the massed bands; the slow march; the solemn trooping of the colour. Then the time changed, Quick March! The troops passed the saluting base. First went the life guards with the soft tumming of the cavalry drums and the tweedle of the fifes and wood wind, then went the foot guards. Suddenly the marching ceased. The bands played "God save the King," the colours were dipped to the dust. The parade was over! But the teeming thousands were not satisfied with their fill, they needs must joyously make tracks to augment the already congested patiently waiting thousands from the Admiralty Arch to Buckingham Palace. The King was accompanied by Field Marshal Foch, of the French Army and members of the Royal Family. After an interval of a few minutes after entering the Palace, the King and Queen with their children appeared on the balcony to the intense delight of his people—who cheered again and again. The King bareheaded with family—with a happy smile receiving the congratulations of his people was altogether too human a sight to be ever forgotten. And the day itself was reminiscent of an African Summer's day in the midst of an English spring with its vegetation in full life and its varied flowers in full bloom and moving about and among them the women and children in the fashions and colours of the season with the resplendent uniforms of the household troops—all helped

to make a brilliant and glorious day—the 60th birthday of His Majesty King George V.

Great changes in the Mohammedan World were indicated in a recent issue of the Observer by Dr. S. M. Zwemer of New York and Cairo, perhaps the greatest living authority on Islam; and not least important is the increasing critical study of the Koran, the sacred book written by the Prophet Mahomed. It is "no longer an Arabic Classic, impressing the ignorant non-Arabs by its poetic cadence; it has been translated into 40 languages, and can be bought in sections as a gramophone record in Cairo and Calcutta." Not only so but the King of Egypt has just ordered the preparation of a new edition of the Koran by the greatest Arabic Scholars in Egypt; an edition to be used in all the schools and colleges of Egypt.

Mr. Charles Jaschka, who was hairdresser to King Edward and to King George when he was Prince of Wales, on his death left £51,728 to the members of his family. He came to England with £2 in his pocket!

The 100th Anniversary of the late Professor T. H. Huxley's birth has just been celebrated. He had already graduated in Medicine at the London University when in 1846 he became Ship's Surgeon on H.M.S. Rattlesnake for a 4 years' surveying expedition in the Southern Seas and began his great career of research. Returning to London he became a F.R.S. in 1851. Afterwards for many years he lectured at the Geological Survey and the Royal College of Science, being almost the inventor of laboratory teaching in Biology, establishing himself the leading authority in general education and as the champion of Darwin's theory. Many of his writings were strongly controversial, but others express wide views on education generally: he held that it must contain science but that not to exclusion of humane subjects and that every person of unusual capacity should be picked out and given the fullest opportunity of development. Huxley served on 10 Royal Commissions and was an active member of the first school board for London.

A literary anniversary of an unusual kind was celebrated recently when a dinner was given at the Inner Temple to commemorate the retirement of Charles Lamb from his 33 years service as a clerk at the East India Office on March 29th 1925. It was a great event in his life, as anyone may see by turning to the Essays of Elia and reading his account of the new experience entitled The Superannuated Man; and though his new found leisure was disappointing in some ways, he was luckier than many who have retired to die. He lived 9 more years and used some of his idle hours to produce the second series of those delightful essays for which he is remembered.

Sir George Lloyd succeeds Lord Allenby as High Commissioner for Egypt. Sir George is not unknown to Indians, for, it was he, who while Governor of the Bombay Presidency was responsible for the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi.

Upon the retirement of the Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Louis Samuel as High Commissioner in Palestine, Marshal Lord Plumer will succeed in that office. Sir Herbert, though a Jew has been credited with a wise and impartial administration of his office in the face of the conflicting interests of Jews, Arabs and others. It is possible that the fact of Lord Plumer not being a Jew may be an additional pacifying factor in the Government of Palestine.

Sir John Bavid goes to Australia as Governor-General.

Sir Edward Grigg, Liberal-Tory M.P. for Oldham, has been appointed Governor of Kenya in place of the late Sir Coryndon. To Indians the appointment is not without particular interest so long as their

rights are in jeopardy in that country and they have to look to the Governor as the King's representative to hold the scales of justice in the midst of differing claims.

Over 700 American and Canadian Doctors are attending a medical conference in London. Sir Arbuthnot Lane, of Guy's Hospital, told the conference that he found that the human anatomy bore a simple definite mechanical relationship to its surroundings and varied rapidly with any change in that relationship. He had demonstrated it in the dissecting room of his hospital by the examination of dead bodies of labourers who had been engaged in various arduous occupations. From their anatomy he was able to determine with absolute accuracy the functions performed during lifetime.

NOTICE

Mental Influences

(The effects of the mind on the body.)

A Lecture on the above Subject will be delivered by Dr. Sage, at The Parsee Rustomjee Hall, 140, Queen Street, Durban, on Wednesday, the 8th July at 8 p.m. sharp.

The Lecturer will be prepared to answer any questions that may be put to him by the audience on the Subject.

The public are requested to attend.

भावनसिक असरो

(मननी शरीर डीपर थती असरो.)

डिपर लयावेना विषय डिपर १४०, कवीन स्ट्रीटमां, आवेना पारसी इस्तमजे हॉलमां, तारीख ८ मी जुलाइने शुभ वारे रातना ८ वागे डोकटर सेज तरथी अके क्वेरेर व्याख्यान आपुवार्थां आवरी. व्याख्यान पुई थयेथी श्रोताओने विषयने लागता सवाओ पुश्चानी छुट आपवामां आवरी.

सर्वी हॉदीं भाधओते. क्वेतर पक्करवा विनंती छे.

O. H. A. Jhaveri,
Chairman,

B. M. Patel,
Hon. Secretary.

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

श्री. संतोषिक समाज

वार्षिकोत्सव

श्री. संतोषिक समाज (जोहामाअग) ने वार्षिकोत्सव ती ५ जुलाइ १९२५, रेरीवारना रोज सांजे ६११ वागे पट्टीदार होलमां क्वेववामां आवरी. के प्रसंगे सर्व हीदुआओने क्वेवव थवा विनंति करवामां आवे छे.

परजुलाइ छववुछ,
सेक्रेटरी.

Natal Indian Congress

(PIETERMARITZBURG BRANCH)

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Natal Indian Congress (P. M. Burg Branch), will be held in the H.Y.M.A. Hall, No 548, Church Street, Maritzburg, on Sunday, the 5th July, 1925, at 2 p.m. sharp, for the transaction of the following business:—

AGENDA.

1. Minutes.
2. Balance Sheet.
3. Report by Acting President.
4. Rules.
5. Election of Officials.
6. Primary Education.
7. Town Council Elections.
8. Borough Ordinance.
9. Draft Licensing Ordinance.
10. State of Roads.
11. General.

R. B. Maharaj,

Acting President,
Natal Indian Congress, Maritzburg.

Important.—Any person desirous of joining the Congress may do so upon payment of 2s 6d, being annual fee.

All members are asked to pay their annual fee before taking part in the meeting.

416, Boom Street,
Pietermaritzburg, 23rd June, 1925.

M. I. DADABHAY, Y

GENERAL MERCHANT.

P. O. Box 48, Telephone No. 5,
Telegraphic Address "DADABHAY" CAROLINA.
25, Van Hagen Street, CAROLINA, Transvaal.

पी. ओ. बॉक्स ४८. टेलीग्रामिक: "दादाभाई" करी लॉन्डन.

એમ. આઈ. દાદાભાઈ,

જનરલ મર્ચન્ટ.

૨૫, વેન હેગન સ્ટ્રીટ, કેરોલીના, ટ્રાન્સવાલ.
ટેલિફોન નં. ૫

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