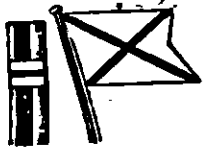


Indian Opinion

No. 46—Vol. XXIV.

Friday, November 12th, 1926.

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Price Fourpence



શ્રીદીશ ઇન્ડિયા
સ્ટીમ નેવીગેશન કુ.

વાસ દીવસમાં મુંબઈ પહોંચાડનારો

સ્ટીમરો

સ્ટી. "કરોઆ"

નવેમ્બર તા. ૨૨ મીએ પોરબંદર થઈ મુંબઈ જવા ઉપર.

સ્ટી. "કારાગોલા" ડીસેમ્બર તા. ૬ મીએ મુંબઈ જવા ઉપર.

મુચના—હતાશ્યોએ પોતાના મેટા ઠાગીના સનીવારે ૧૧ વાગા અગાઉ કસ્ટમમાં પહોંચતાં કરવા.

ટીકટના ભાવો

સેકન્ડ ક્લાસ: પાઉંડ ૨૪-૦-૦

ઈન્ડર: પા. ૧૫-૦-૦

ટેક પા. ૮-૦-૦

મુસલમાની વીથી રૂ. ૪૦; હિંદુ વીથી રૂ. ૩૪.

સેકન્ડ અને ઈન્ડર માટે એક મહિના આગાઉથી બંદોબસ્ત કરવો.

દરેક હાંદિને જણાવવામાં આવે છે કે તેમણે પોતાની સ્ટીમરની ટીકટ વિગેરેના બંદોબસ્ત કરવન આવી કરવો. દરેક હિતાર માટે જ્યાં અને સામાન વિગેરેના બંદોબસ્ત અમે અમારી જાતે કરી આપીએ છીએ. અમારી સાથે પત્રબધ્ધાર કરવો મહારનારોએ.

વધુ ખુલાસા માટે લખો યા મળો:—

શેખલ હુમિદ,

Tel. Add. ૩૭૦ પાકન સ્ટ્રીટ, ડરબન.

"Karamat Durban."

અઠવાડીક પંચાંગ

વાર	ખ્રિસ્તી	હીંદુ	મુસલમાન	પારસી	સુર્યોદય	સુપરિત
	૧૯૨૬	૧૯૮૩	૧૩૪૫	૧૨૯૬	ક. મી.	ક. મી.
	નવે-મર	કાર્તિક	જમાદિઉલ અવલ	કરમી સહે.		
શુક્ર	૧૨	સુદ ૭	૫	૫	૪-૫૫	૬-૨૬
શનિ	૧૩	" ૮	૬	૬	૪-૫૫	૬-૨૭
રવિ	૧૪	" ૯	૭	૭	૪-૫૪	૬-૨૭
સોમ	૧૫	" ૧૦	૮	૮	૪-૫૪	૬-૨૮
મંગળ	૧૬	" ૧૧	૯	૯	૪-૫૪	૬-૨૯
બુધ	૧૭	" ૧૨	૧૦	૧૦	૪-૫૩	૬-૩૦
શુક્ર	૧૮	" ૧૩	૧૧	૧૧	૪-૫૩	૬-૩૧

South African Indian Congress

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The Sixth Session of the South African Indian Congress will meet in Conference at Johannesburg on the 27th, 28th, and 29th days of January 1927.

The notices published heretofore are hereby cancelled.

AGENDA

1. Presidential Speech.
2. Minutes.
3. Secretary's Report.
4. Treasurer's Statement.
5. Round Table Conference.
6. Notices of Motion.
7. Revision of Constitution and Standing Orders.
8. Election of Officials.
9. General.

A. I. KAJEE,

Hon. General Secretary.

South African Indian Congress.

Headquarters :

175, Grey Street, Durban.

સાઉથ આફ્રિકન ઇન્ડિયન કોંગ્રેસ

વાર્ષિક પરિષદ

સાઉથ આફ્રિકન ઇન્ડિયન કોંગ્રેસની ૭મી બેઠક જોહાનીસબર્ગ ખાતે તા. ૨૭, ૨૮ અને ૨૯ જાન્યુઆરી ૧૯૨૭ ના બરાસર.

આમળની નોટીસ આથી ૨૬ શાય છે.

ચાર્ટર, પ્રમુખનું ભાષણ, મીનીટ, સેક્રેટરીનો રીપોર્ટ, ટ્રેઝરરનો રીપોર્ટ અને હિસાબ, રાઉન્ડ ટેબલ કોન્ફરન્સ, ડરબારસ, ચાલુ નીયમોમાં સુધારા વધારા, કાર્યકર્તાઓની ચુંટણી અને પરચુરલ.

એ. આઇ. કાજી,

ગેન. જનરલ સેક્રેટરી.

સા. આ. ઇન્ડિયન કોંગ્રેસ.

રૂમો ભાડે આપવાનાં છે

આલકોની ખીલ્દીમમાં રૂમ ભાડે આપવાનાં છે. દરેક જાતની સગવડ.

પુલે:

રૂકલુદીન, ૯૪ પ્રીસ બોર્ડ સ્ટ્રીટ, ડરબન.

Tel. Add: "SURATEE"

'Phone 3484.

Eastern Trading Co.
FRUIT EXPORTERS.
GREEN BANANAS A SPECIALITY.
P.O. Box 730. Durban.

સસ્તું અને સારું નાટાલ ફ્રુટ
વિગેરે માલ મંગાવવાનું લલેસાહાર મથક
કાચા ખનાના પર ખાસ ધ્યાન આપવામાં આવે છે.
એક વખત ટ્રાયલ તરીકે ઓરડર મોકલી ખાતી કરો.
ઈસ્ટર્ન ટ્રેડિંગ કો.
૬૪ પ્રીસ એડવર્ડ સ્ટ્રીટ,
ડરબન.

ઓ. આર. પટેલ

ફ્રુટ એન્ડ વેજિટેબલ ફાર્મર.

ઈરેક ભતની સાકસાજ, લીંબુ, ચેરરી (ખાવા લાયક)
અને ફળફળાદી અમારા મગીચામાં પાકે છે.
ખદારમામના ઓર્ડરો પર પુરવું ધ્યાન આપવામાં આવશે.
લખો:

Telephone 1 P. O. Box 1,
Warmbaths, T'vaal.

Phone 1969: 162, Grey Street, Durban. Box 316.

HEERABHAI MORAR MATVADKAR
Wholesale Fruit & Vegetable Exporters
and
Commission Agent.

૧૮૧ મે સ્ટ્રીટ, હીરાભાઈ મોરાર મટવાડકર, કરબન
હોલસેલ ફ્રુટ અને વેજિટેબલ એક્સપોર્ટર
વેઈલ્થ સારી રીતે કરવામાં આવશે.
ટેલીફોન ૧૯૬૯. અને કમીશન એજન્ટ બોક્સ ૩૧૬.

M. I. DADABHAY,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

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

પી. ઓ. બોક્સ ૪૮. ટેલીગ્રાફિક "દાદાબાઈ" કરોલીન
એમ. આઈ. દાદાબાઈ,
જનરલ મરચન્ટ.
૨૫, વેન હેગન સ્ટ્રીટ, કરોલીના, ટ્રાંસવાલ.
ટેલીફોન નં. ૫.

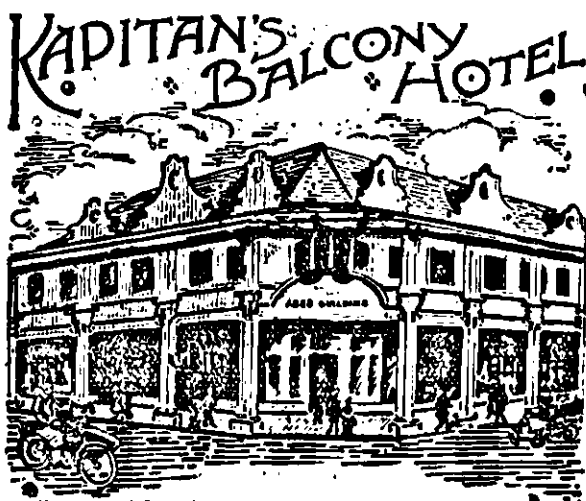
TELEPHONE 3390.

DURBAN ELECTRIC MINERAL WATER WORKS
HIGH CLASS MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS
Country and Shipping Orders Receive Prompt Attention.
17 & 19, May Street, Durban.
Near Imperial Hotel, Umgeni Road.

NATHOO TABHA & CO.

New and Second-hand Timber Merchants.
Building Materials Always in Stock.
At Moderate Price. Price List on Application.
FRUIT PACKING BOXES MADE TO ORDER.
Nartjes Packing Boxes a speciality.
Up-Country Orders Receive Prompt Attention.
TELEPHONE 3519. 24, BERA FLAT,
Off Warwick Avenue, Durban.

નવું ૨૨લા એન્ડ કો.,
નવા અને સુન્ય લાકડાના વેપારી.
૫૨ પાંધવાનાં લાકડાં, લીન, તથા તેને ભખતો સુધી
સામાન રાખીએ છીએ. ઈરેક ઓલ ડિફાયલ ભાવે મળી
સકશે.
ફ્રુટ બોક્સ ડિફાયલ ભાવે ખનાવી આપીએ છીએ.
નામીસના બોક્સ ખાસ ખનાવી આપીએ છીએ.
ગ્રાઇસ લીસ્ટ મંગાવી ખાવી કરો.
ટેલીફોન ૩૫૧૯. યાર્ક ૨૪, ખીરીયા ફ્લેટ, કરબન



સાઉથ આફ્રિકામાં પ્રખ્યાત કેપીટનની
મીઠાઈ

અમારી ખનાવેલી મીઠાઈઓમાં ખનાવેલી વેજિટેબલ્સ ધી
ખીલકલ વપરાઈ નથી એની ખાતી આપવામાં આવે છે.

તે યાદ રાખો

અમારે ત્યાં ચોરબંદર ધીની મીઠાઈઓ તેમજ લીખાંતમતમતાં
મસાલાની ફરસાલો, શોલાપુરી ચેવડો, લાવનગરી શેવ ગાંડીઆ,
બરકાની પુરી લઈઆ. વીગેરે
લાલ કુખના માવાના પેંડા, બરડી, ખંભાલી સુ-તરફેણી
વીગેરે ઘણી ભતની મીઠાઈઓ હમેશાં તાજ મળે છે.

કેક

અમારે ત્યાં બનેલા કેકમાં ફેટનીખેરે ધમને બાધ આવે એવી
મીઠાઈવાપરવામાં આવતી નથી.

ખજારમાં સસ્તો માલ ખરીદો તે પહેલાં વીચારો

લરોસો રાખો લાવ બાલખી લઈ માલ રોકેથી રવાના થાવ છે.

ખદાર ગામના મહાકોએ ઓરડર સાથે પધસા મોકલવા મહેરબાની કરવી.

અચાર, લમડી લીંબુ, કરી, તથા વેજિટેબલના અચાણાઓ મસાલાવાર પાપક વીગેરે હમેશાં મેટા નમ્યાઓમાં વધાર મળે છે.

ફોન ૩૬૨૩. સેન્ટરલ

લખો મેનેજર, કેપીટન બાલકેની હોલલ, મરનર મે અને વિહટોરીઆ સ્ટ્રીટ, કરબન.

Indian Opinion

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THE TRUTH ABOUT EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA AND KENYA THE CLOSED DOOR

(BY C. F. ANDREWS)

WHAT is likely to happen any day in Kenya, if a non-official majority Government is given and the first step to responsible self-government is allowed to the white settlers, may be seen in a moment from a consideration of what has just happened in Southern Rhodesia, owing to the closing down of all Indian immigration.

When I went through Southern Rhodesia, in 1920, I was pleasantly surprised to find how happy every one was and how few were the complaints made by the Indian community. On every hand the Indians in residence told me "We are quite different here from the conditions in Kenya and other places. We Indians, are able to enter Rhodesia freely on a very simple English educational test, and in the country itself we have very little to complain of."

When I went personally to Umtali and Salisbury and Bulawayo, the account was exactly the same. The Indians in every place said to me "We don't want to get mixed up in the Kenya affairs; our affairs are quite different. We have a good government. We have a free entry into the country and are quite happy."

Even as late as April 1924, as far as I can make out, this state of things still continued. When Mrs. Sarojini Naidu came, she was delighted with everything she saw and heard, and reported in favourable terms about it.

This was only two years ago, but Southern Rhodesia has received its new status as a 'Responsible Government' with a Legislative Parliament and a Governor in Council, like South Africa. It has very nearly attained to full "Dominion Status." If, indeed, to-morrow it wished to be incorporated in the South African Union, there would be practically no constitutional difficulty to prevent it.

But look at the result!

The result has been, that almost since the very beginning of this new status, as a 'Responsible' Government, Indians have been made, for all practical purposes, prohibited immigrants. What is even still worse, those who have been domiciled in the country and have their actual domicile rights and residential certificates, are being refused re-admission into Southern Rhodesia, if they have been absent for more than three years. The Indian community in Southern Rhodesia, which was so flourishing in 1920, at the time when I came over on a visit and saw Sir Drummond Chaplin, the Administrator, and heard him praise them warmly, as loyal and law-abiding citizens, is now doomed to extinction in a few years' time. It numbers to-day barely 1,600 souls; and since it is not able to receive any new strength from India and since everything is being attempted by the Administration (as far as I can gather from what Rhodesian Indians tell me) to reduce the present strength, it must inevitably die out,—just as the Chinese are dying out in the Cape Province and the Indians also.

Let me give an incident, which happened only this morning on board this steamer. It has gone to prove what I have said by a practical example. Just as the R.M.S. *Karapara* was getting ready to start, I was sitting writing the second of this series of articles. Suddenly four Indians came to me and shook me warmly by the hand and said "Hallo! Mr. Andrews!" I could not recognize them, but one said to me, "I saw

you when you came to Rhodesia." I could not remember that, but I suddenly recollected having seen all four of them at Mr. Govardandas Kertsey's shop in Beira the evening before. They had been pointed out to me as prohibited immigrants from Rhodesia, who had been deported. Just then I had been anxious to get back quickly on board the ship that same evening, and I had told them to write to me if they wanted any help. They had not written, but had come on board early in the morning instead. Three were Mussalimans and one was a Hindu. They all spoke English.

We sat together and talked for a long time. Fortunately the ship was delayed, because the pilot had not come on board to take us out of the very difficult harbour at Beira, which has intricate channels. Therefore I was able to get the whole story and I shall tell it at some length in my next article, because the facts are all in my possession and I believe they can be relied on as far as they go. They form an important example of what is taking place.

Here in this present article, I will only summarise them as follows. These four well-dressed intelligent Indian merchants, all of whom could speak English, and answer my questions intelligently in English, had been deported and exiled for life from Southern Rhodesia, where they had spent a good part of their days and had built up trade and other connections. They had done no harm and had not been imprisoned for any offences which were criminal. They each of them possessed passports and residential certificates duly signed by the Head of the Immigration Department of Rhodesia, acknowledging them as residents. I have the numbers of each of these residential certificates by the Customs House Officer to whom they were handed over. I have also seen a correct copy of them. These Indians tell me—and I fully believe them—that the Customs' House Officer had assured them that these certificates, when they were handed to them, were sufficient to guarantee them permanent residence in Rhodesia; and on the strength of the assurance they had kept their trade connections and had been unconscious that they would be deported when they came from India early in the present year. They had heard a rumour in India, indeed, that those who had been absent from Southern Rhodesia for more than three years were likely to be refused entrance and had immediately hurried back with this result. One had a shop which actually belonged to a partnership of which he was a third member; the others had been shop assistants and petty traders. They had been many months in Beira (Portuguese East Africa) waiting in hope that they still might be permitted to enter; but the Section of the Immigration Ordinance under which they had now been deported, allowed of no appeal. It was an order of the Governor in Council.

When I heard this story, which I shall tell in full in my next article, in their own words, at once the fear came to me, which had always oppressed me, about Kenya. Just as Southern Rhodesia had immediately shut the door against Indians with such harshness as this, as soon as responsible Government was given to them, in the same manner Kenya was certain to do the very same thing in an even harsher manner. Therefore it appeared to me that the counsel I had given to the Indian com-

munity in Kenya, to take their stand upon the Kenya White Paper and claim that no further alteration in the constitution should be made, was the soundest possible advice I could give.

(To be Continued)

Notes and News

WH draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement appearing elsewhere in this issue of an Emergency Conference of the South African Indian Congress to be held on the 3rd and 4th of December. The advertisement should have appeared in our last week's issue but owing to printer's error it was left out. This Conference has been called for the express purpose of discussing the forthcoming Round Table Conference and the constituent bodies should join in doing everything possible to make the work of the Emergency Conference easy and successful.

A case of smallpox was discovered during the week at Mayville near Durban and the surrounding places have been quarantined. There is a charge against the Indians that they are trying to conceal such cases. It should hardly be necessary for us to point out the grave danger of such a step not to themselves alone but to the general public. The special committee appointed by the Natal Indian Congress in connection with the epidemic is doing everything in its power to relieve the situation and help the sufferers but if secrecy is indulged in and culprits find themselves in trouble they will not in such circumstances be able to look to the Committee for any sympathy. Such concealment is the result of utter ignorance and it is the duty of every educated Indian to inform his illiterate brethren of the fact.

The Durban Town Council-in-Committee last week adopted unanimously the resolution submitted by Councillor Kemp suggesting that the forthcoming Round Table Conference between the Union Government and the Government of India should be held in Durban rather than in Capetown. It was agreed to forward the resolution to the Union Government.

Our Grahamstown correspondent states that the local Post Office being small for the large population the authorities have deemed it fit to construct a separate counter for the use of natives, coloured people, Indians, Chinamen etc. What is worth noting in this connection is that the non-Europeans in this town are only a handful in comparison with the large European population and it is difficult to see how this invidious racial distinction from which the Cape Province was hitherto free is going to relieve the congestion. What was necessary was the erection of a larger Post Office. But the authorities in their zeal to economise have obviously disregarded the feelings of the voiceless.

In response to the request of a representative of the *Times of India* to give a message of greeting to the South African Deputation during its recent visit to India on behalf of the people, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the President of the Indian National Congress, gave the following message:—

Throughout the centuries India had given welcome to all the peoples of the world and accorded to each race in fullest measure the gift it demanded of her historic hospitality, knowledge, riches, citizenship, or sanctuary. May she offer to the ambassadors from South Africa the enduring gift of understanding sympathy and peace.

Mr. M. G. Naidoo of Tongaat who recently went to India wishes through these columns to thank the numerous friends who had given him and Mrs. Naidoo a hearty farewell.

Mr. Andrews Returns Th

The following letter has been received from O. F. Andrews by the Editor:—

Dear Mr. Editor,—Ever since I landed in I have been very anxious indeed to reply personally telegrams which came pouring in upon me from Lourenço Marques and at Durban from every South Africa. I need hardly say how deeply it was and how much I wished to show my personal gratitude to each of the senders. But in the midst of a small-pox epidemic and public duties of another nature it has become absolutely impossible for me to do what I wished and to send a personal message to those who sent their message of welcome to me. Therefore I would ask you to allow me to publish this *INDIAN OPINION* thanking in this way each and every one who telegraphed to me and expressing my gratitude to them.

Yours faithfully

O. F. Andrews

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At

Two Great Indian Lead-

(BY C. F. ANDREWS)

It is very necessary indeed to understand at the opinions of Indian leaders of the highest India itself with regard to the events that are in South Africa to-day. Fortunately, the visit of the South African Union Deputation to Madras was used by that most enterprising and ably conducted paper, the *Hindu*, as a legitimate means of evoking the sentiments of all classes of people with regard to the visit to India of that Deputation. The Lord Bishop of Madras, Dr. Waller, gave his opinion, along with that of Sir George Paddison and many other officials. But it is not official India that I wish to bring forward into notice in South Africa. After all, official India is bound by certain ties and bonds to a system of Government which does not command to-day, on many vital questions, the confidence of Indian leaders, such as Mahatma Gandhi and others. Probably, only on this one South African Question, is there complete unanimity between official India and national India. Therefore, even on this very issue, about which there are really no two opinions, but complete unanimity, it is still just possible that there might be present in the minds of Indian nationals in South Africa the natural thought that official opinions, given by such gentlemen as I have mentioned, though very interesting, are nevertheless bound and limited by the strict regulations of official red-tape and Government routine.

But no one can doubt for a moment the independence and freedom, on such a subject, of such men as Mr. Sastri and Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar. It is true, that they differ in temperament and outlook. Sastri's is the more conservative and constitutional mind. Rajagopalachariar's is the more revolutionary and radical mind. This will be noticed in everything they do; and it is equally noticeable in the two statements which I am about to quote from the *Hindu* concerning the South African Union Deputation. Mr. Sastri writes as follows:

"It is a matter for sincere satisfaction that the members of the South African Deputation are receiving the marked respect and hospitality which they deserve. They may not be expected to make pronouncements or promises of any sort. They have come here to observe and to show goodwill on their side. We have in return to show our goodwill and enable them to appreciate our manners and civilisation and incidentally the way in which we look at the South African African Indian question as a test both of Empire and national self-respect. It is to be earnestly hoped that nowhere will anything be said or done to disturb the atmosphere of mutual toleration and understanding in which the representatives of the two countries will have to discuss in Capetown in December next matters of great delicacy and difficulty. Messrs. Gandhi and

se lead in matters concerning Indians over-
-try has faithfully followed, have clearly
-spirit of a generous and hearty welcome in
-distinguished guests are to be received and

ay, reserve, and caution of that statement

It is quite cordial without any compro-
-presents Mr. Sastri's perfect balance and
-e at its best. It is the good counsel of a
-uttered in the sordid world of politics; and
-to compare it with utterances of Mr. Tiel-
-high seem to gain the popular ear in this
-rder to see how far in advance of ordinary
-iment in South Africa among the white
-dignified utterance is. Only when we come
-ech as that of General Smuts concerning
-obhouse, or again that of General Hertzog,
-ished elsewhere in this number, can we find
-compare it with from South African state-
-or General Smuts's speech was worthy of a
-and General Hertzog's statement in Lon-
-nly generous on his part. When General
-s about the Conference are placed side by
-at Mr. Sastri has said so generously about
-tation we feel thankful that two such
-n to meet and know one another.

ar-
ne, however, to Mr. Rajagopalachariar's
id-
el in certain ways a different tempera-
-t. There is the very same perfect courtesy
-s refinement. But there is the poignant

to cog-
-s suffering and humiliation, which cannot be

,n. There is also a radical mind at work, which will

to its deepest depths these large questions of grave

nal concern. Every word and phrase have gained

somehow a new intensity of power; a new and startling

reality; a new and almost terrible earnestness. Along

with Sastri's wonderfully sane and balanced conservative

mind, there is needed the volcanic force of Rajagopala-

chariar, if the Round Table Conference is to represent

truly young, modern India, and not merely the India of

an older generation, which is slowly but very graciously

passing away with remarkable dignity and respect.

It will be noticed, when I quote Mr. Rajagopalachariar's

words, that while Mr. Sastri can appeal to the word

'Empire,' because it is still a living reality to him, Mr.

Rajagopalachariar cannot do so; because, with him, im-

perialism has lost any past ennobling significance. It

stands merely for the tyranny of the strong over the

weak. He appeals, therefore, directly to the South Afri-

can Nation, as a young Nation, ideally independent of

the British Empire. He thinks of India, again, as an

old yet young Nation, ideally independent of the British

Empire. He looks to a future, when these two Nations

will be free. Therefore, he addresses his message as

follows :—

"India may get her freedom by the active exertion and

sacrifice of her people, or it may come, no credit to us,

by Britain's own realisation of the utter fruitlessness of

keeping us in bondage. But that India will sooner or

later be a free nation is a certainty. White South

Africa must therefore decide whether they will be at

peace or in deadly conflict with a country of India's size,

resources and ultimate power. If South Africa rejects

all good advice and falls a prey to the temptation of

present power she will leave an inheritance for her future

generations for which they will not thank her present

politicians. It is not a matter which India can forget or

forgive when she comes to her own. The present is a

critical hour therefore for South Africa even more than

for us. India offers peace and goodwill and will do so

until all hope is at an end. The Deputation that has

come from South Africa has a great opportunity before

it. It need make no declaration here but can on return

home give its opinion in no uncertain voice and save its

people from a fatal mistake. Free India will stake all

for oppressed people abroad."

My own sympathies, I confess, are all with Mr. Raja-

gopalachariar's position. And yet I am certain, that he

himself and Mahatmaji also would wish me to keep every

remaining sympathy I have for Mr. Sastri's own position;
and this will not be difficult on such a subject as the
Indian Question in South Africa, because, in a very true
sense, it goes down beneath these differences of tempera-
ment to the bedrock of a common humanity. It is in
essence a humanitarian, rather than a political issue.

When I was with Mr. Sastri in London, in 1923, on a
similar mission about Kenya, I found this unanimity
established between us, and not for a single moment was
there any fundamental difference in matters of principle
separating us from each other. Furthermore,—and this
is perhaps in the long run the greatest factor all,—there
grew up on that occasion such a deep mutual personal
affection, that we became more than brothers to each other
and have remained so ever since. Such friendship as
now exists between us makes it quite impossible that any
ultimate misunderstanding should occur.

Nevertheless, I could have wished with all my heart,
that Mr. Rajagopalachariar might have come out, as one
of the members of the Delegation. With the Dutch nation-
alists, his word would have carried great weight. General
Hertzog would have understood him; for he has been
through the very same suffering for his own Dutch people.
But, in the realm of practical affairs to-day, just as
things are, such a choice was not possible. In the same
way it was not possible for Mahatma Gandhi himself to
come out on the Indian delegation as a member of it. We
have to recognise these hard facts of India's present in-
ferior status and at the same time thankfully acknowledge
that in our Mr. Sastri himself, as an independent non-
official, we have a tower of strength and an intellectual
leader of the very highest order. We have, also, one of the
very greatest Indian patriots of modern times, and a
worthy successor of Mr. Gokhale himself. ✓

The Case Of Educated Entrants

Successful Appeal to Supreme Court

Pretoria, Nov. 8.—In a considered judgment on
the application of Hassim Dada versus the Minister
of the Interior, Mr. Justice Stratford said that the
appellant entered the Union in December, 1922,
and as an Indian was *prima facie* a prohibited
immigrant. He claimed that he legally entered
and became legally a resident in the Union by
virtue of a letter of exemption issued by the
Minister to him, through the British Indian Asso-
ciation, on August 19, 1923. On May 19, 1926,
the Minister, on the ground that the terms of the
letter of exception had been broken, issued a
special order deeming the appellant, in terms of
the Immigration Restriction Act of 1913, to be
unsuited on economic grounds to the requirements
of the Union, and in consequence thereof, the
Principal Immigration Officer, on May 18, served
a prohibition order on him.

The appellant noted an appeal against the order,
which appeal came up for hearing before the Im-
migrants' Appeal Board on August 13, 1926. The
Board ruled that it was not competent for it to
question the Minister's right to cancel the letter of
exemption, and thereupon to issue the "deeming"
order aforesaid, and consequently it had no other
alternative than to dismiss the appeal for want of
jurisdiction.

The appellant contended that the Board was
competent to hear the evidence to be adduced, and
to determine on the facts the circumstances in
which the appellant entered and remained in the
Union; and also that, if the appellant entered the
Union as a person exempted by the Minister, it
was competent for the Board to determine whether
the Minister had the power to cancel this exemp-
tion and to issue the "deeming" order.

The questions of law reserved were: (1) Whe-

ther the Board had jurisdiction to go into the merits of the appeal, in order to determine the questions of fact and of law raised; and (2) whether the Board was not competent to question the Minister's right to cancel the letter of exemption, and thereupon to issue the "deeming" order.

After reviewing the authorities cited, his Lordship said that if the Minister, professing to act in conformity with the law, nevertheless violated its provisions, his act was a nullity, and relief could be sought against its effects. Even if the present dispute were not included in the matters mentioned in the regulations, the Court could not infer an intention on the part of the framers to restrict the decision of Board to those matters, when such restriction would be in conflict with the Act. The questions submitted must be answered in favour of the appellant. The Board had jurisdiction to go into the merits of the appeal, to determine the questions of fact and law raised.

Mr. Justice Tindall concurred.—Reuter.

[The above judgment decides the case of three other Indians including Mr. P. H. Patel, secretary Transvaal Patidar Society, who were also served with a prohibition order and on appeal the Board refused to interfere.—Ed. I.O.]

Southward

(BY M. K. GANDHI)

That restless great soul Charlie Andrews is never so happy as when he is wandering in search of God *i.e.*, humane service. Illness does not baffle him. If it is labour in distress, Charlie Andrews rushes to the rescue. If it is the flood-stricken that need his assistance, he goes, fever or no fever. Indians overseas find in him an ever ready helper and an unflinching guide. He was not well. He had a bite from a poisonous insect when he was at Stokes' farm. But he would not take full rest as Shantiniketan needed him. He came to Sabarmati before proceeding to South Africa. He was not well. He got worse. But he will not cancel his passage. He was better, having rested under the hospitable roof of Sgt. Ambalal Sarabhai. And now though he is not strong enough he is on his way to South Africa.

For him this work of love is a search for God. It is God's call to which he has responded.

He knows that he may get nothing. But his is 'not to reason why'; his is 'but to do and die.' It is enough for him that the Indians of South Africa want him and that they have a just cause. He does not stop to weigh whether the cause is big or small. For him nothing is too small that is just and truthful. No individual is too lowly, if he needs his services. The Brahmin and the Bhangi, the Prince and the Peasant, the Capitalist and the Labourer claim his equal attention, if they stand for truth and justice.

He is sensitive. He feels the criticism gently conveyed to him by well-meaning friends that he should have been in India whilst the Union Deputation was here and the Indian settlers would not need him so long before the time of the Round Table Conference. He has allowed himself just to answer the criticism in his article 'In Search of God.' He was not wanted by the Deputation. Its hands are full. As a matter of fact, the Deputation does not want to be coached. It does not want to collect evidence officially. It has come to gather impressions without being told. It is enough if the members have come with an open mind. We have no reason to think otherwise. They must be left undisturbed save by their own consciences. And conscience acts best when unprompted. It is put upon its mettle.

Mr. Andrews is wanted in South Africa and that now. Because the settlers [*i.e.* the Indian community. Ed.] immediately need a helper. Reuter has told us they were in consternation when they heard of his illness. He is

their chief, if not their only, hope. They must prepare their case. They need all the time that is now left for that preparation. They need him for this.

He must prepare the atmosphere that is required for the Conference. He is the only living link between the Whites and the Indians. The Conference can do nothing, if South African public opinion is intensely hostile to Indians. South African public opinion is not like ours. It has force behind it. It has votes that count. It can dictate policies. It can defy Downing Street. Mr. Andrews can to some extent cultivate and mould that opinion. His very presence disarms criticism and silences opposition. His place at the present moment is undoubtedly in South Africa.

And the deliberations of the Conference will affect not only the future of settlers in South Africa but they will directly influence the Asiatic policy of the other Dominions and Colonies. But the settlers must not deceive themselves. Mr. Andrews' powerful intervention is indispensable for their cause. But the ultimate success must depend upon themselves. There is no help in the world like self-help. They must be firm but moderate in their demands; they must speak with one voice; they must act like one man; they must not swerve an inch from truth; they must discharge their part of the contract *i.e.*, they must conform strictly to all sanitary and building regulations; and lastly they must be prepared in a body to suffer for their cause. There is no salvation without suffering.

General Hertzog On Indian Question

Luncheon By London Indians

Speaking at a luncheon given by the British Indian Union, General Hertzog stressed the necessity for closer contact in order to learn to know and appreciate each other. This was equally necessary in the case of nations and individuals. If they appreciated one another, each would enjoy much greater fullness of life. In understanding each other people came to know not only the strength, but the weaknesses and foibles of each. When they reached that stage a great many misunderstandings, quarrels and bickerings would cease. That was why he appreciated the gathering of the Imperial Conference. If it was merely for the purpose of knowing how to solve big problems, they might as efficiently and more quickly be settled by correspondence; but the delegates were here not merely to know problems, but to have that contact which gave the necessary confidence and understanding to make their work more lasting.

South Africa and India were trying to come into closer contact. They had had their differences in the past—differences of considerable importance, but he felt convinced that, with a better understanding of one another's requirements and outlook, and with the will to do what should be done as between friends and nations which desired to be friends, they would be prepared to meet one another's requirements. "We need have no fear of those difficulties not eventually being settled to the satisfaction of one as the other." (Loud Applause.)

He hoped that during the remainder of their labours they would have more opportunity of meeting one another and continue in the happy spirit in which the Indian and Dominion representatives had been getting on at the Conference, when they looked to one another face to face, and where they had not been afraid to say what they wanted to say. (Applause.)—Reuter.

Proper Housing For Poor Indians

Acting M.O.H. On Slums

Interviewed by the *Natal Mercury* recently, Dr. Gunn, the Acting Medical Officer of Health, stated that the Health Department had frequently reported upon the necessity of tackling the problem of Asiatic housing, but nothing had been done to ameliorate existing conditions. "The question," he said, "has simply been shelved and neglected. If the Indian community themselves demonstrated any willingness to house themselves better, the Corporation would no doubt assist them, but the Indians are to all intents and purposes inarticulate, and nothing has been done in that direction. They are the victims in many cases of blood-sucking landlords, who charge exorbitant rents for miserable hovels, with the result that large numbers of people are herded together in small premises under the most insanitary conditions. It is impossible to secure a proper standard of hygiene under such conditions. Sanitary inspectors, even if there were an army of them, could not possibly cope with the task so long as these conditions prevail. Fundamentally proper housing is the only way of solving the problem.

A Knowledge of Hygiene

"Then, of course, there must be a knowledge of hygiene if anything like a proper standard of health is to be maintained. In my opinion the present generation is hopeless, but much could be done to inculcate the principles of hygiene and right living among the young Indian population in the schools.

"Unfortunately public opinion is extremely apathetic in these matters. It will not face the problem. From time to time the matter is forced upon the public by outbreaks of smallpox and other infectious diseases, and there is an outcry at the conditions under which the Asiatics live, but in an incredibly short time the whole thing is forgotten, and nothing more is heard of it."

The whole problem, said Dr. Gunn, is bound up with housing, and until that is tackled nothing effective can be done."

Returned South African Deputation

Impression Of Some Members

After his return from India, Mr. F. W. Beyers-Minister of Mines and Industries, granted an interview to *Die Burgher's* Pretoria correspondent. Mr. Beyers started by stating that the whole tour was a very great strain on the deputation. All manner of functions and visits kept the members busy from landing to departure on Oct. 13. "All members of the deputation co-operated splendidly, and the greatest hospitality was shown us by the Viceroy and Central Government and by every section of the community." He admitted that the Press had commented on the Indians' grievances in South Africa, but the delegation made it perfectly clear to the Press from the start that they had come as guests to see conditions in India, but that they did not want to discuss subjects which would be dealt with in December in Capetown.

"From time to time South Africa's Indian problems were alluded to in the public speeches of our hosts, but the delegation did not enter into the subject." The delegation was very much interested in the steel and iron works in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and the railway workshops at Lahore.

The Minister continued: "It is a marvellous country, with glorious and great rivers, and a great wealth of trees."

Mr. Beyers said, in reply to a question by the interviewer, that his visit to India was a

might be developed and increased, and that it might even be worth while to send someone from the Union to India to study this subject. "Great ignorance in connection with the Union was prevalent in India, both among the Indians and Europeans, and it is probable that we know much more about their country than they know about ours."

In conclusion, Mr. Beyers said he met many people in India who were either born in South Africa or who had lived here, and held tender memories of our country.

Mr. Duncan on His Visit to India

Mr. Patrick Duncan, M.L.A., who toured India with the Union Government delegation, in an interview with a *Rand Daily Mail* representative, expressed himself delighted with the Indian tour. Hospitality, he said, had been freely showered upon the delegation while in India. They had met both Indian Government officials, including the Viceroy, and many Indian princes, and had learned much of the country which would be of use when the Conference opened at the Cape in December.

No political discussions had, he said, taken place between members of the delegation and prominent Indians.

The sole object of the tour was to see the country.

"At a Bombay garden party," said Mr. Duncan, "we met Mr. Gandhi. Much of his power has vanished, but he has still a very strong personal following. At the garden party he appeared wearing his loin cloth, and clearly he was the hero of the occasion."

Mr. Gandhi's solution of the problem of India is, said Mr. Duncan, that every Indian shall weave his handful of cotton. "We were hardly able to agree with him in this."

The two features of the tour which most impressed Mr. Duncan were, he said, the magnificent buildings of Delhi and Agra, including the wonderful Taj Mahal, and the military posts of the frontier.

Greatly impressed by the delegation's reception in India, Mr. Duncan said that he hoped similar treatment would be accorded to the Indian delegation who would visit the Union in December.

The Story of My Experiments With Truth

[BY M. K. GANDHI]

Part II. Chapter III.

THE FIRST CASE

Whilst in Bombay, I began, on the one hand, my study of Indian law, and on the other, my experiments in which Virchand Gandhi, a friend, joined me. My brother, for his part, was trying his best to get briefs for me.

The study of Indian codes was a tedious business. The Civil Procedure Code I could in no way get on with. Not so, however, with the Evidence Act. Virchand Gandhi was reading for the Solicitors' Examination and would tell me all sorts of stories about Barristers and Vakils. "Sir Pheroze Shah's ability," he would say, "lies in his profound knowledge of the Codes. He has the Evidence Act by heart and knows all the cases on the thirty-second section. Budrudin Tyebji's wonderful power of argument inspires the judges with awe."

The stories of stalwarts such as these would unnerve me.

"It is not unusual," he would add, "for a Barrister

to vegetate for five or seven years. That's why I have signed the articles for Solicitorship. You should count yourself lucky if you can paddle your own canoe in three years' time."

Expenses were mounting up every month. To have a Barrister's board outside the house, whilst still preparing for the Barrister's profession inside, was a thing to which I could not reconcile myself. Hence, I could not give an undivided attention to my studies. I developed some liking for the Evidence Act and read Mayne's 'Hindu Law' with deep interest, but I had not the courage to conduct a case. I was helpless beyond words, even as the bride comes fresh to her father-in-law's house!

About this time, I took up the case of one Mamibhai. It was a 'small cause.' "You will have to pay some commission to the tout," I was told. I emphatically declined.

But even that great Criminal lawyer Mr. So and So, who makes three to four thousand a month, pays commission!

I do not need to emulate him. I should be content with Rs. 300 a month. Father did not get more.

"But those days are gone. Expenses in Bombay have gone up frightfully. You must be businesslike."

But I was adamant. I gave no commission, but got Mamibhai's case all the same. It was an easy case. I charged Rs. 30 for my fees. The case was not likely to last longer than a day.

THE DEBUT

This was my debut in the Small Causes Court. I appeared for the defendant and had thus to cross-examine the plaintiff's witnesses. I stood up, but my heart sank into my boots. My head was reeling and I felt as though the whole court was doing likewise. I could think of no question to ask. The judge must have laughed and the Vakils no doubt enjoyed the spectacle. But I was past seeing anything. I sat down and told the agent that I could not conduct the case, and that he better engage Patel and have the fee back from me. Mr. Patel was duly engaged for Rs. 51. To him of course the case was child's play.

I hastened from the court. I do not know whether my client won or lost her case, but I was ashamed of myself, and decided not to take up any more cases until I had courage enough to conduct them. Indeed I did not go to court again until I went to South Africa. There was no virtue in my decision. I had simply made a virtue of necessity. There would be no one so foolish as to entrust his case to me, only to lose it!

But there was another case in store for me at Bombay. It was a memorial to be drafted. A poor Mussalman's land was confiscated in Porbander. He approached me as the worthy son of a worthy father. His case appeared to be weak, but I consented to draft a memorial for him, the cost of printing to be borne by him. I drafted it and read it out to friends. They approved of it, and that put into me a certain amount of confidence that I was qualified enough to draft a memorial—as indeed I really was.

My business could flourish if I drafted memorials without any fees. But that would bring no grist to the mill. So I thought I might take up a teacher's job. I had studied English well enough and should have loved to have taught English to the Matriculation boys in some school. I could have thereby met part at least of the expenses. I came across an advertisement in the papers: "Wanted an English teacher. To teach one hour daily. Salary Rs. 75." The advertisement was from a famous High School. I applied for it. I was asked to report myself. I went there in high spirits, but when the Principal found that I was not a graduate he regretfully refused me.

But I have passed the London Matriculation with Latin as my second language.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT BROKEN UP

"True, but we want a graduate." There was no help for it. I wrung my hands in despair. My brother also felt much worried. We both came to the conclusion that it was no use spending more time in Bombay. I should settle in Rajkot where my brother, himself a petty pleader, could give me some work in the shape of drafting applications and memorials. And then there was already a household at Rajkot, the breaking up of the one at Bombay meant a lot of saving. I liked the suggestion. My little establishment was thus brought to an end after a stay of six months in Bombay.

I used to attend the High Court whilst in Bombay but I cannot say that I learnt anything there. I had not sufficient knowledge to learn much. Often I could not follow the cases and dozed off. There were others also who kept me company in this and thus lightened the load of my shame. After a time, I even lost the sense of shame, as I learnt to think that that it was fashionable to doze in the High Court.

If the present generation has also its briefless Barristers like me, in Bombay, I would commend them a little practical precept about living. Although I lived in Girgaum I hardly ever took a carriage or a tramcar. I had made it a rule to walk to the High Court. It took me quite forty-five minutes and of course I invariably walked back home. I had inured myself to the heat of the sun. This walk to the court and back saved a fair amount of money, and when many of my friends in Bombay used to fall ill, I do not remember having once had an illness. Even when I began to earn money, I kept up the practice of walking to and from the office and I am still reaping the benefits of that practice.

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