

Indian Opinion

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NOTES AND NEWS

THE Most Reverend Dr. Foss Westcott, Metropolitan of India and Bishop of Calcutta, who has since landing at Capetown early in September, visited Fort Hare, Lovedale, Grahamstown, Kimberley, Pretoria, Johannesburg and Maritzburg and has delivered addresses and sermons in many centres in the Union in an effort to bring about a better understanding of the complex problems with which India is confronted arrived at Durban last Monday. The same evening Dr. Westcott was taken round the Indian quarters by Mr. J. W. Godfrey, and was entertained to dinner at Mr. Sorabjee's residence at 19 First Avenue by the Natal Indian Congress Executive. On Tuesday morning the Metropolitan visited the Native Seminary at Inanda and the Ohlange Institute, and had lunch at Mr. Gandhi's residence at the Phoenix Settlement. On Saturday night Dr. Westcott will attend a reception given in his honour by the Natal Indian Congress at the Parsee Rustumjee Hall, Queen Street, Durban, and on Sunday afternoon he will address a mass meeting of Indians at Clairwood. The Metropolitan will be leaving for Rhodesia on Monday and thence will proceed via Beira to India.

The Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri was given a welcome reception on his arrival in Capetown last week by the Cape British Indian Council in the City Hall when the Mayor (Mr. A. B. Reid) presided over a largely attended gathering of Europeans and Indians.

In the course of a leading article on the proposed Commission to enquire into the educational conditions of Indians in this Province the *Cape Times* states:

"He (Mr. Sastri) credits the Council with a desire to play fair and to do something substantial to end the scandalous neglect of Indian education in its Province.....but we would confess we should feel less doubt about it if the Provincial Council were to adopt the recent suggestion of the *Natal Witness* and were to add two or three South African educational experts to the personnel of the Commission. After all, this is only nominally a provincial concern. The honour of the whole Union is at stake in the agreement. The Commission, we learn, is to sit in public. That is to the good, but something more is needed to reassure the rest of South Africa of the impartiality of the Commission. The inclusion as members of the Commission of a couple of non-politically minded individuals with some expert knowledge of education would go far towards doing good." The Council may well take the advice which has been given almost unanimously and thus remove the doubt that the step taken by it is only half-heartedly taken and also prove that it is right in earnest and desires to fulfil its obligations in a broad-minded spirit.

It is learnt from a Reuter's message from Simla that the Government of India propose to depute Mr. Ewbank and Maharaj Singh to go to East Africa in order to advise the India Office nominee who will

represent Indian interests on the Royal Commission which will shortly consider the question of the federation. Both officers have a close and intimate knowledge of the problem of Indians overseas, including East Africa. Mr. Ewbank, was Secretary to the Colonies Committee from India which made the representations for the modification of the Kenya White Paper of 1923.

An attempt to gag Natives has been made by the issuing of a Notice in the Government Gazette that "the Governor-General, in his capacity of Supreme Chief of the Natives orders that no public gathering or assembly of natives, above ten in number, for any purpose other than a religious service or for public administration or the regulation of the domestic affairs of any particular kraal, shall be convened or held in any native location or reserve or mission reserve within the Provinces of Natal, the Transvaal or the Orange Free State without the permission of the chief or headman of such location or reserve and the approval of the magistrate of the district."

It is understood, however, that the I.C.U. at Roodepoort have decided to put the proclamation to the test. A. W. G. Champion, acting national secretary of the I.C.U. addressed a gathering of 300 natives and the police officer present did not interfere. Mr. Champion states that the proclamation has been aimed against the I.C.U. and more particularly against the I.C.U. in Natal. The Commissioner of Native Affairs in Natal had, he said, become so alarmed at the wide influence of the I.C.U. in Natal, and at the fact that native chiefs are gradually losing all their authority, that he (the Commissioner) had paid a special visit to Pretoria to induce the Government to make the proclamation.

The following is an interesting note taken from the *Natal Advertiser*—

"I'll be judge; I'll be jury, said the cunning old Fury.
"I'll try the whole case and condemn you to death."

—LEWIS CARROLL.

There is a great deal to be said for Mr. Jackson, the Magistrate of Pinetown, who, when a native failed to salute him in the Court buildings, promptly took him inside, tried him himself, and imposed upon him a fine of 30s. or 30 days in default. In the first place, think of the saving of time! Instead of having to go into the box before another Magistrate, Mr. Jackson disposed of the whole matter in a minute or two. It only needs a simple extension of this idea, so that every policeman has a seat on the bench, and the administration of justice will be enormously expedited. In the second place, since Mr. Jackson knew that the man was guilty, what need was there for evidence? And, thirdly, when we remember that the man was a native, why bother about those legal frills and formalities which the pampered European has come to expect? Rough and ready justice is what all natives understand, and this is surely the quickest and most satisfactory way of giving it to them. It seems a pity, therefore, that the Judge-President, Mr. Justice Tatham, and Mr.

Justice Mathews should have taken so narrow a view of the matter and upset the conviction on appeal. For by doing so they have probably nipped in the bud a promising movement towards economy in the public service—to say nothing of putting ideas into the heads of the natives. The only thing that still interests us in the case is how Mr. Jackson acquired the habit of noticing, checking and punishing so promptly the dangerous practice of failing to salute. Perhaps he served with the Australians?

The Committee of the Durban Indian Child Welfare Society acknowledges with thanks the following donations:—

Previously acknowledged	£54	4	0
Mr. R. B. Chetty	2	2	0
„ B. M. Singh	2	2	0
„ P. G. Naiker	2	2	0
„ E. A. Tyeb	2	2	0
„ K. R. Diwan		10	0
	£63	2	0

STILL IN A TURMOIL

SINCE our leading article last week on the proposed move of the Transvaal British Indian Association to once again join hands with the South African Indian Congress we find that things have not moved much forward and it is doubtful whether the mass meeting that was to be held on Sunday next will at all be held. We find it extremely difficult to understand the real grievances of our brethren in the Transvaal. We have tried to explain to them as clearly as possible the need of their joining the Congress. What objections they have in doing so is left for them to explain. Our columns for that purpose are open to them. Let them state their objections and let the misunderstandings whatever they may be be cleared once for all. To lose time and to remain in a state of chaos is doing untold harm to the whole community.

We have warned our brethren against the formation of another organisation. Those at the bottom of this movement of forming another body are well-known wasters in our community. They have launched into this propaganda not out of any patriotic motives. The rules of modesty prevent us from exposing these busy-bodies. But if they themselves transgress all rules of modesty they will have to be brought to book. We would, in the meantime, however, ask our brethren not to be misled by these men. If they have grievances they can be redressed as soon as they become part of the Congress. If their grievances are against a few of the officials of the Congress the remedy lies

entirely with them for it is in their power to replace them with better officials. We do not wish to challenge the right of the British Indian Association to work on its own lines. It has the right to deal with matters concerning them in their own Province according to their wishes and no Government in the world has power to refuse to consider their representations. The right of each Province to deal directly in matters concerning its ownself has been recognised by the Congress and that is how the Provincial bodies such as the Natal Indian Congress and the Cape British Indian Council have been working. But it is in their own interests and in the interests of the community at large to speak with one voice in matters affecting them all alike and it is for this reason that Mr. Sastri has appealed to the Transvaal Indians to organise themselves and to link up with the Congress, and it is for this reason that we too appeal to our Transvaal brethren to join. Let our appeal not fall on deaf ears. We earnestly hope that better news will come to us before these lines are read by our Transvaal friends.

Protest Meetings Against Liquor Bill

Under the auspices of the I.C.U., a public meeting of non-European waiters and waitresses was held at Capetown on the 20th instant, to discuss the position of Indian and native employes in hotels, etc., under the new Liquor Bill. There were present some three hundred Indian, native, and coloured waiters and waitresses.

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution, viewing with alarm the new Liquor Bill, inasmuch as it tended to prevent South African Indians and natives from being employed in a legitimate and honest occupation, and declaring that the policy underlying the Bill was discriminating class legislation. As it was intended to inflict unmerited hardship on Indians and natives, the meeting resolved to appeal to the Government to withdraw Section 104 of the Bill.

The meeting also resolved to co-operate with all non-European organisations with a view to presenting a strong and united opposition to the Liquor Bill. It was further resolved to cable the International Federation of Trades Unions at Amsterdam, and the Independent Labour Party of Great Britain, informing them of the predicament of non-European workers under the Liquor Bill.—Reuter.

Similar meetings of Indian waiters were also held in Johannesburg and Pretoria.

The South African Indian Congress has taken the matter in hand and is receiving the support of the different Waiters Associations throughout the Union.

Kokney School For Port Elizabeth

Deputy Mayor Opens First Wing

The first ceremony of its kind in the province was enacted at South End on Sunday afternoon the 16th instant, when the first wing of the Moslem Public School, Burness Street, was opened by the Deputy-Mayor, Councillor James Scott. Several prominent citizens, besides a large number of the Moslem congregation, had gathered to witness the ceremony.

Councillor Hunter introduced the Deputy Mayor to the gathering, after which Mr. A. H. Cader Beg, on behalf of the chairman of the S. A. Kokani Moslem League in Port Elizabeth, handed over a suitably inscribed silver key of the building to Councillor Scott, who thanked the Moslems for asking him to open the building. He trusted that the institution would long be of use to the Kokani League and of benefit to the City. The door was then formally unlocked and all present entered the school room, where, long rows of tables were covered with all kinds of dainties.

Councillor Scott said he was sure that this was a red letter day in the annals of the history of the Kokani Moslem Society. He was very pleased to see so many of his friends about him as their presence showed their very great interest in this laudable object, the opening of the school. He wanted to tell them that the European population were very pleased to see that the Kokani Moslem League had appreciated the value of education so much and realised the necessity of bringing up their children according to their own particular views. On behalf of the European population he wanted to wish the school the greatest success.

Gift of Good Education

"To the parents I want to say that the finest gift that you can give your children is the gift of a good education. Train their minds on well modelled and definite lines so that when they go out into the world they will be able to find their own way about, make good children, Mohammedans, and good citizens of South Africa. When they are good citizens of South Africa they will make good citizens of the greater British Empire."

It had been said that "East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet," but, said Councillor Scott, on the question of education he was quite certain that they were all standing on the plain of unanimity. By education they could give their children a good training, no matter what class of trade they were in. He was sure that the Moslems would bring up their children in the best light of education so that they could be a credit to themselves as well as a benefit to the City. Mr. Scott, in conclusion, again expressed his appreciation of the honour done him by the invitation to open the school.

Mr. Norval Brown, during the course of a brief speech, said that when it was realised that this building had been raised by the efforts of the Moslem community, who afterwards enlisted the sympathy of the Europeans, it went to show that the Europeans were with them in the desire that they should have a good educational training for their children. As one blessed with a father who believed in a good education, he realised fully what it meant. He emphasised the necessity for a playground for the children, as it was essential that a healthy body should go with a healthy mind.

Mr. Brown said that the Moslems must be proud to have Mr. E. Norodien, President of the Cape British Indian Union, in their midst.

Credit to the Community

He hoped that the school would not only be a credit to the Moslem community, but also to Po-

Elizabeth and the surrounding area, and that it would not be long before they would again gather to open the enlarged portion of the building.

Councillor Johnson congratulated the Committee of the Society on building the fine school. He knew of the troubles and trials of the Moslem community of South End with regard to education in the past, and he complimented them on having a school building which would last a long time.

Councillor Hunter complimented the gathering on being underneath the flag which had protected them all these years, the good old flag which he hoped would continue to protect them. He hoped the elder people would see that their children attended the school so that they would grow up to be good citizens. He wished to appeal to the Moslem community to support the school so that the younger people could be brought up to the standard of Europeans and make citizens to whom the Europeans could look up.

Mr. C. F. Kayser said that he had felt it his duty to attend the ceremony owing to the indisposition of an old friend of theirs, Sir William Macintosh. Port Elizabeth had reason to be proud of the Moslem community and they would always find that the Europeans were willing to assist them, provided that the Moslems did their little bit first. He congratulated them on their achievement in putting up such a fine building.

First Ceremony of its Kind

After a short congratulatory speech by Mr. W. Lawson Brown, Mr. C. F. Caulfield moved a vote of thanks to the Deputy-Mayor, and in seconding the motion, Mr. A. H. Cader Beg said that this was the first occasion upon which there had been a similar gathering for the purpose of opening a Moslem School. Never in the Eastern Province had their people been able to put up a public building as they were now doing. The Moslem people were very grateful for the splendid assistance the European community had accorded them in building the school.

After a brief reply by Councillor Scott, the ceremony came to a conclusion and refreshments were partaken of.—*E. P. Herald.*

International Congress

Of Oppressed People of the World

A very interesting and noteworthy record of the above Congress is given in the May number of the *Modern Review* by Mr. Bakar Ali Mirza from which we give below some extracts:—

The first "International Congress of Oppressed Peoples of the World" met in Brussels, Belgium, from the 9th to the 16th February of this year, with some 200 delegates representing over a billion subjected or enslaved peoples. The character of the Congress was unique; for it was the first time in history that the representatives of the working class and of subject peoples assembled under the same roof to express the message of the enslaved: "Brothers! Your suffering is my suffering. Let us unite, for we have nothing more to lose but our chains, and a world to gain." Yet, not only was it a Congress in which the spirit of brotherhood and unity made itself felt, but it built a permanent organisation, a "League Against Colonial Oppression and Imperialism." And it could be called a League of Nations in a much truer sense than the one that deliberates on behalf of the Great Powers at Geneva.

Considering the short time the Congress took for its preparations and the wholehearted response it met with from all parts of the world, we are struck by the intensity of unity that exists all the world over for the basic purpose of freedom, and we are left with no doubts about the urgent need of the future of the League. The Congress had been

called with the active support and sympathy of such personalities as Bertrand Russel, Professor Albert Einstein, Henri Barbusse, Romain Rolland, Mrs. Sun Yat Sen, and Mahatma Gandhi—to mention only a few of those intellectual integrity and honest humanitarian purpose is beyond question. Because of its value to India and Indians, I shall quote only the message of Mahatma Gandhi, although it was but one of the many received.

"Dear Friends, I thank you very cordially for your invitation to the Brussels International Congress against Colonial Oppression and Imperialism. I regret that my work here in India prevents my taking part in the Congress. I wish you, however, from the depths of my heart, every success in your deliberations."

There were 174 mandated delegates, representing 31 different countries, and a number of interested guests, not mandated, present in the Congress. What this means cannot be expressed in figures alone, for most of these had come under great difficulties from vast distances. Many had come on money that had been collected from the organisations and individuals. And there were still many other delegates who had informed the Congress they would be coming, but could not because of lack of funds or the refusal of passports. But despite this delegates came from Africa and Mexico, Indonesia and Indo-China. Egypt and India, Korea and the Philippines, China and Persia, Algeria, Tunis, Morocco and Arabia. Besides, the workers' organisations of England, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, the United States and Japan had their spokesmen. Among them were many members of Parliament of the various European countries, England alone having sent some twenty delegates—from the British Labour Party, the Independent Labour Party, the London Trade Union Council, and so on. China had sent thirty delegates, representing the Kuo Min Tang (the National People's Party), the Canton Government, the Canton Army, various labour, students' and women's organisations. India was represented by Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, the official delegate of the Indian National Congress, and also delegates from the Hindustan Association of Central Europe, the Oxford Majlis, the Hindustan Gadar Party of America, as well as journalists from the Association of Indian Journalists of Europe. "The Hindu" of Madras, "the Kesari" of Poona, and the Indian Bureau of the Independent Labour Party in London. The Indian Students' Union of Edinburgh, the Indian Majlis of London, the Ceylon Trade Union Council, and two or three other Indian organisations had appointed delegates to attend also, but for one reason or another had been unable to send them. The delegates from Ceylon had been refused a passport. There were, among the delegates representatives from 17 different trade union organisations, representing over 7½ million organised workers. And if we should estimate the number of people represented by all the delegates, the number would amount to more than a billion souls.

The agenda of the Congress had been arranged under five different headings. Space does not permit a full survey of all of them or of the Congress proceedings. I shall confine myself to a general description, dealing with the points of particular interest to India from the Indian point of view.

Introductory Addresses

In the introductory addresses, Henri Barbusse, the noted French writer and socialist in his rhythmic French, as well as other speakers following him, dealt chiefly with the conditions under which we live, and the need of a Congress and a League of all oppressed peoples. All stressed the fact that the nations of the world are realizing more and more that they are one people and that any system of

society which has parasitism of one group of people on another group as its life principles, carries within itself the seeds of its own destruction. They showed that the majority of today are either living under slavish subjection at the point of the bayonet of a foreign power, or are slaves of a system whose two corollaries are unemployment and low wages. The moment these people realize the wrong of the system under which they exist, and recognize their power as a united people, that moment will be one of victory. It was for the cause of humanity and for the realization of a common ideal, as well as the recognition of our ability to achieve our freedom as a united people that the Brussels Congress was held.

The sessions lasted practically day and night, many of them closing only at three in the morning. The Right press had tried during the first two days to laugh at the gathering, but after that a new note crept in all reports; there was close observance, full reports, respect not unmixed with fear at times, and the Congress was called variously the "League of the Oppressed," the "Coloured International," the "League of Asiatic Peoples," and so on.

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru was the representative of the all-India National Congress. The Indian delegation was so organised that all reports, resolutions, or discussions were placed before the Congress through him. The appreciation of Nehru's work at Brussels, as well as his broad national vision, must be here recorded. In his speech he pointed out the significance and necessity of the freedom of India if mankind is to be emancipated. Great Britain, by keeping India in subjection, keeps the whole of the East in chains. Not only has great Britain waged wars to keep India in subjection, but she has exploited India's men and money to subdue other countries like Egypt, Tibet, Burma, Africa, etc.,—not to speak of the recent dispatch of Indian troops to China, an action deeply resented by India. The freedom of India is a world problem. Freedom, he said, is the first essential demand of every country; nationalism, after all, is a first and a necessary step to internationalism.

"Having disarmed us, they tell us that we are not capable of defending our country. Having brought in a system of education which killed all our old education and substituted something which was ridiculously small and ridiculously inadequate, having taught us false history and attempted to teach us to despise our own country and to glorify England they now tell us we are not sufficiently educated to be a free country!

"You all know of the way Indian troops have been sent against China. They were sent in spite of the fact that the National Congress of India expressed its strongest opposition. I shall read to you the names of a number of countries where Indian troops have been utilised by the British for the purposes of imperialism—in China they first went in 1840; in 1927 they are still going and they have been actively engaged there innumerable times during these years. They have been to Egypt, to Abyssinia, in the Persian Gulf, to Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Georgia, Tibet, Afghanistan and Burma.

"We in India cannot go on, merely because freedom is good and slavery bad, but because it is a matter of life and death for us and our country. ...The exploitation of India by the British is a barrier for other countries that are being exploited and oppressed. It is an urgent necessity for you that we gain our freedom....We desire the fullest freedom for our country, not only internally, but the freedom to develop such relations with our neighbours and other countries as we may desire. It is because we think that this International Congress affords us a chance of this co-operation that we welcome and greet it."

(To be Continued)

The Story of My Experiments With Truth

[BY M. K. GANDHI]

Part III. Chapter XIV.

CLERK AND BEARER

There were yet two days for the Congress session to begin. I had made up my mind to offer my services at the Congress office and gain some experience. So as soon as I had finished the daily ablutions on arrival at Calcutta, I proceeded to the Congress office.

Babu Bhupendranath Basu and Mr. Goshal were the secretaries. I went to Bhupenbabu and offered my services. He looked at me and said: 'I have no work, but possibly Mr. Goshal might have something to give you. Please go to him.'

So I went to him. He scanned me and said with a smile: 'I can give you only clerical work. Will you do it?'

'Certainly,' said I. 'I am here to do everything that is not beyond my capacity.'

'That is the right spirit, young man,' he said. Addressing the volunteers who surrounded him, he said, 'Do you hear what this young man says?'

Then turning to me he proceeded: 'Well then, here is a heap of letters for disposal. Take that chair and begin. As you see, hundreds of people come to see me. What am I to do? Am I to meet them, or am I to answer these busy-bodies inundating me with letters? I have no clerks to whom I could entrust this work. Most of these letters have nothing in them but you will please see them. Acknowledge those that are worth it, and refer to me those that need a considered reply.'

I was delighted at the confidence reposed in me. Mr. Ghoshal did not know me when he gave me the work. Only later did he enquire about my credentials.

I found my work very easy—the disposal of that heap of correspondence. I was done with it in no time and Mr. Ghoshal was very glad. He was talkative. We would talk away for hours together. When he learnt something from me about my history, he felt rather sorry to have given me clerical work. But I reassured him;

'Please don't worry. What am I before you? You have grown grey in the service of the Congress and are as an elder to me. I am but an inexperienced youth. You have put me under a debt of obligation by entrusting me with this work. For I want to do Congress work, and you have given me the rare opportunity of understanding the details.' 'To tell you the truth, said Mr. Ghoshal, 'that is the proper spirit. But young men of to-day do not realise it. Of course I have known the Congress since its birth. In fact I may claim a certain share with Mr. Hume in bringing the Congress into being.'

And thus we became fairly good friends. He insisted on my having my lunch with him.

Mr. Ghoshal used to get his shirt buttoned by his bearer. I volunteered to do the bearer's duty, and I loved to do it, as my regard for elders was always great. When he came to know this, he did not mind my doing little acts of personal service for him. In fact he was delighted. Asking me to button his shirt, he would say, 'You see, now, the Congress Secretary has no time even to button his shirt. He has always some work to do. Mr. Ghoshal's naivete amused me, but did not create any dislike in me for service of that nature. It is simply impossible to calculate the benefit I had from this service.'

In a few days I came to know the working of the Congress. I met most of the leaders, I observed the movements of stalwarts like Gokhale and Suren-

there. I observed too, with sorrow—even then, the prominent place that the English language occupied in our affairs. There was little regard for economy of energy. More than one did work of one, and many an important thing was no one's business at all.

Critical as my mind was in observing these things, there was enough charity in me, and so I always thought that it might be after all impossible to do better in the circumstances, and that saved me from undervaluing any work.

Chapter XV.

IN THE CONGRESS

In the Congress at last. The immense pavilion and the volunteers in stately array, as also the elders seated on the dais, overwhelmed me. I wondered where I should be in the vast assemblage.

The presidential address was a book by itself. To read it from cover to cover was out of the question. Only a few passages were therefore read.

After this came the election of the Subjects Committee. Gokhale took me to the Committee meetings.

Sir Pheroze Shah had of course agreed to admit my resolution, but I was wondering who would put it before the Subjects Committee and when. For, there were lengthy speeches to every resolution, and all in English to boot. And every resolution had some well-known leader to back it. Mine was but a feeble pipe amongst those veteran drums, and as the night was closing in, my heart was beating fast. The resolutions coming at the fag-end were, so far as I can recollect, rushed through at aeroplane speed. Every one was hurrying to go. It was 11 o'clock. I had not the courage to speak. I had already met Gokhale who had looked at my resolution. So I drew near his chair and whispered to him, 'Please do something for me.' He said, 'Your resolution is not out of my mind. You see the way they are rushing through the resolutions. But I will not allow yours to be passed over.'

'So we have done?' said Pheroze Shah Mehta.

'No, no, there is still the resolution on South Africa. Mr. Gandhi has long been waiting,' cried out Gokhale.

'Have you seen the resolution?' asked Sir Pheroze Shah.

'Of course.'

'Do you like it?'

'It is quite good.'

'Well then, let us have it, Gandhi.'

I read it trembling.

Gokhale supported it.

'Unanimously passed,' cried out every one.

'You will have five minutes to speak to it, Gandhi,' said Mr. Wacha.

The procedure was far from pleasing to me. No one had troubled to understand the resolution, every one was in a hurry to go, and because Gokhale had seen the resolution, it was not thought necessary for the rest to see it or understand it!

The morning found me worrying about my speech. What was I to speak in five minutes? I had prepared myself fairly well, but the words would not come to me. I had decided not to read my speech but to speak *'ex tempore.'* But the facility to speak that I had acquired in South Africa seemed to have left me for the moment.

As soon as it was time for my resolution Sir Dinshaw called out my name. I stood up. My head was reeling. I read the resolution somehow. Some one had printed and distributed amongst delegates copies of his poem in praise of foreign emigration. I read the poem and referred to the grievances of the settlers in South Africa. Just at this moment Sir Dinshaw rang the bell. I was sure I had not yet spoken for five minutes; I did not know that

the bell was rung in order to warn me to finish in two minutes more. I had heard others speak for half an hour or three quarters of an hour and yet no bell was rung for them. I felt hurt and sat down no sooner than the bell was rung. But my childlike intellect thought then that the poem contained an answer to Sir Pherozezshah. There was no question about the passing of the resolution. In those days there was hardly any difference between visitors and delegates. Every one raised his hands and all resolutions were passed unanimously. My resolution also fared likewise and lost all its importance for me. And yet the very fact that it was passed by the Congress was enough to delight my heart. The knowledge that the imprimatur of the Congress meant that of the whole country was enough to delight any one.

**South African Indian Congress
PRELIMINARY NOTICE**

The Eighth Session of the South African Indian Congress will be held at Kimberley on the 30th and 31st December 1927 and 1st and 2nd January 1928. Agenda will be announced later.

A. I. KAJEE,
HON. GEN. SECRETARY.

સાઉથ આફ્રિકન ઇન્ડિયન કોંગ્રેસ
આરંભિક નોટીસ
સાઉથ આફ્રિકન ઇન્ડિયન કોંગ્રેસની આઠમી
વાર્ષિક બેઠક તા. ૩૦ અને ૩૧ ડિસેમ્બર ૧૯૨૭
અને તા. ૧લી અને ૨જી જાન્યુઆરી ૧૯૨૮ના
રોજ કીમ્બલીમાં મળશે.
કાર્યક્રમ હવે પછી જાહેર થશે.
અ. આઈ. કાજી,
ઝોન. જનરલ સેક્રેટરી.

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સારો પાયા ઉપર અને સાહ વેપાર. ખરીદનાર ઇન્સ્પેક્શન વખતે
જોઈ શકે છે. વધુ વિગત માટે ઉપરના શીરનામે લખો.

**Borough of Durban
DURBAN MUNICIPAL TRAMWAYS UNRESERVED CARS**

It is hereby notified that as and from Tuesday, 1st November, 1927, and for three months thereafter, the following tariff of fares will apply on the unreserved cars operating over the Overport and Toll Gate Sections of the Tramway System :
Cash 2d. Coupon 2d.
Riding on the platforms will not be permitted.
Town Clerk's Office, Durban, 27th October, 1927.
A. O. JONES,
Town Clerk.

**For Neat Printing
of
All Description
at
Moderate Prices
TRY
"INDIAN OPINION" Office
P. O. PHENIX,
Natal.**

પંચાંગ
નવાં વરસતાં હીંદુ પંચાંગ આવી ગયાં છે.
કીમત રૂ. ૧. બહાર ગામથી મંગાવનારાઓએ
પોસ્ટજની પેની કે વધુ મોકલવી. હરખતમાં કેપી-
ટન બાલકની ટી ફ્રમ અને મકનલ એન્ડ કમ્પા-
ની સ્ટ્રીટમાં મળી શકશે.
મિત્રોને "ઇન્ડિયન ઓપિનિયન"



હરમાસુ મીઠાઈના બનાવનારા
વીસ વર્ષની જુની દુકાન
હિવાળીના તહેવાર માટે સ્પેશીયલ
મીઠાઈ મંગાવો.
ખુશખોવાર બાની મીઠાઈ હમેશા તાજ
મળે છે.
જુનીયનના તમામ ભાગમાં એક રતલનો ઓર્ડર
પણ રવાના કરવામાં આવે છે.
ડુંગળી બીલકુલ કાઢતી રહેતી નથી. અચ્ચાર
પાપક જેવે બહુજ કીચયતે મળે છે.
લાવો જાણવા માટે પ્રાઇસ લીસ્ટ મંગાવો.
Phone. 3623 Central. Manager, R. K. KAPITAN
Corner, Grey & Victoria Street Durban