

Indian Opinion

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NOTES AND NEWS

DURBAN Municipal election took place last Wednesday. The following are the newly elected Councillors as representing their respective Wards:—

WARD 1—J. K. Murray, H. H. Kemp, T. C. Shearer.

WARD 2—Mrs. E. L. Knight, M. Cornelius, L. Renaud.

WARD 3—A. L. Clark, L. I. McCafferty, H. K. Le Marchand. (Returned unopposed).

WARD 4—Mrs. E. A. Benson, H. L. Buzzard, S. K. Elgie. (Returned unopposed).

WARD 5—Rev. A. Lamont, W. E. Smith, W. Wanless.

WARD 6—T. Burman, O. Lea, Dr. Arbuckle.

We are glad to note the re-election of who have proved friends of the Indian community in the new Council such as Mrs. E. L. Knight, Mrs. E. A. Benson, the Rev. A. Lamont and Messrs. T. Burman, W. Wanless, and M. Cornelius. We heartily congratulate them all on their success.

Mr. D. C. Dick has been re-elected for the third year as the Mayor of Maritzburg and Mr. A. H. Cross has been appointed Deputy Mayor.

Among the notable persons arrived at Durban last week by the mail boat from India was included Mr. S. B. Nariman, manager of the Rangoon branch of the New India Assurance Coy., of Bombay whose directors are distinguished merchants and leaders of public opinion such as Sir D. J. Tata, Hon. Sir Pheroz Sethna, Hon. Sir Laloobhai Samaldas, Messrs. Narotam Morarjee, Ambalal Sarabhai and others. Mr. Nariman is on a short visit to the Union to see if there is field for a branch of the above company in this country. After spending a few days as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Sorabjee Rustomjee Mr. Nariman sailed per the "Armadale Castle" for East London, Port Elizabeth and Capetown whence he will proceed to Johannesburg and then return to Durban. He will then sail for India via Mauritius.

Sir Kurma Reddi, Agent of the Government of India, and his staff have returned to Durban from Capetown last Tuesday. The Agent will remain in Durban for about three weeks and then leave for the Transvaal in connection with the licensing question.

A new Government Indian school has been opened at Pinetown. The opening ceremony was performed by Mr. W. W. Sykes and the function was presided over by Mr. V. K. Pillay. The school building which has been erected by Mr. R. K. Naidoo of Sea View is situated off the lower end of Moddie Street in the near vicinity of the railway station. It is a wood and iron structure on brick foundation and contains four large classrooms, airy and well-lighted, and is in every way suited to its purpose and the immediate needs of the district.

Referring to the question of limiting of retail traders' licences which will be debated at the divisional congress of Chambers of Commerce at Mossel Bay on Monday next (says the *Natal Advertiser* correspondent at Riversdale), Mr. Sonnenberg said that nothing could possibly bring about this curtailment of the liberty of the people of the country. Restricted licences had, he said, been in vogue in Vryburg for some years. The Indian dealers had been confined to certain areas of the town after an aggressive campaign on the part of the local retailers who felt the stress of fighting Asiatic competition, which was undercutting all the business. He feared that the restriction there was not successful. Similar experiments for limiting licences had only served to increase the business of the alien traders. He felt that the insolvency laws protected the general public from men who would start business on no capital. For the rest, the credit system was to blame, and a general cleaning up of the system in all its ramifications would put business generally on a sounder footing.

Dr. Ernest Llewellyn Godfrey, the son of Dr. and Mrs. W. Godfrey of Johannesburg has passed with distinction the M.B., Ch.D., of the University of Edinburgh. Dr. Godfrey (Jnr.) was among the five to attain distinction out of a list of ninety candidates. He has been awarded the James Scott Scholarship in midwifery, and the Beanery Prize in anatomy and surgery. We congratulate Dr. and Mrs. Godfrey on the success of their son and wish the new Doctor a bright and prosperous future.

On the Interior vote in the House of Assembly Dr. Malan replying to questions put to him in connection with the repatriation scheme said it was too early to call the scheme for the repatriation of Indians a success, but it was certainly not a failure. Between 6,000 and 7,000 Indians had left the country, which was the highest figure for any year recorded so far.

Mr. Anderson: They are returning.

Dr. Malan: The last information I have is that only four have returned, which is less than half of one per cent.

Mr. Gibson (S.A.P., Griqualand) asked if the Minister was satisfied that the provision for repatriation of Indians were emphasised enough in connection with the Indian Agreement. He had not heard a single word of propaganda in this respect from Mr. Sastri or his successor. The Minister declared that if the representatives of India in this country went from platform to platform advising Indians to go back to their own country it would defeat the very object of the Capetown Agreement.

The Rev. B. I. E. Sigamoney (Johannesburg), the Chief Indian Scout in South Africa, has received a letter from the Prime Minister (General Hertzog) to the effect that he has great pleasure in presenting a Union National Flag to the Indian Boy Scouts. In the course of his letter the Premier says: "I trust that this flag will ever be carried unsullied by the

behaviour of those under whose charge it is entrusted, and that it will ever receive the allegiance that it merits as a proud symbol of South Africa's independent nationhood."

Mr. C. F. Schmidt who was Secretary of the Interior since September 1926 has been announced as successor to Mr. J. de Villiers Roos as Auditor-General and will take over his new duties in November.

Mr. Tielman Roos who is at present undergoing electrical treatment at Hamburg is returning to South Africa in September.

The British championship chess tournament at Ramsgate was won by Sultan Khan, a young Punjabi Mahomedan, winner of the All-India tournament at Delhi last year.

The latest annual report of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, London, shows that the annual revenue of the nine provincial governments of India from the sale of drink now amounts to nearly £15,000,000 or twenty crores of rupees in round numbers. Is it any wonder that the Government would thwart every effort to eradicate this evil when it so easily fills their coffers?

Miss Shyamkumari Nehru, who has recently completed her apprenticeship under Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, has commenced practice as an advocate at the High Court, Allahabad. She is the only lady lawyer in Upper India. She argued her first case, a murder trial, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen and succeeded in securing the acquittal of her two clients. The Chief Justice paid a compliment to Miss Nehru for her very able defence of the two men charged with murder which convinced them of the innocence of her clients.

Says the *Fiji Samachar* :—

'The English Editor of an English paper in Suva, that claims to be an advocate of Indian cause and well-wisher of the Indian community, we are informed, has refused to take a business advertisement of an Indian trader on the ground that a similar advertisement of a European, carrying on a similar trade, appears in that paper.'

The white Colonists in Kenya propose that members of the Legislative shall be elected on the following basis :—12000 Europeans shall elect 25, 30,000 Indians shall elect 5, 10,000 Arabs shall elect 1 and 2,500,000 Natives shall elect none. But as a generous gesture in the case of the Natives it is proposed, says the *Tanganyika Opinion*, that two Europeans shall be nominated to represent the 2,500,000 Natives!

The daughter of the late Mr. R. D. Mehta and the wife of Mr. F. D. Petit, Barrister, a son of Sir Dinshaw Petit, a well-known Parsi Baronet and mill-owner of Bombay, has just achieved a feat of flying solo in an aeroplane, having received her training as a Pilot at the Aero-drome at Juhu, a suburb of Bombay.

Speaking at the India Centre at New York, Mrs. Margaret Cousins said :

The watchword of the woman of India is service. She still does not ask for rights, but, always for the power of service. She only asks that "whatever opportunities for service are granted the men should also be granted to the women." It is because the

men of India know that women are the trained servers of their country, in their homes first, that they are not only willing but request that women give their services for mothering in the outer forms of life, in public service. There is no slogan of "Thou Shalt Not" for the woman in India. She may do what she can do, and when she asks for it she will certainly be given opportunity—often even before she asks for it, she receives it.

Almora is a town in the North-West Provinces of India, 87 miles north of Bareilly, on the crest of a ridge of the Himalayas, 5337 feet above the sea. Mahatma Gandhi during his extensive tour spent a few weeks of rest in the hills of this town which he vividly describes in the following words :—'In these hills, nature's hospitality eclipses all that man can ever do. The enchanting beauty of the Himalayas, their embracing climate and the soothing green that envelopes you leaves nothing more to be desired. I wonder whether the scenery of these hills and the climate are to be surpassed, if equalled, by any of the beauty spots of the world. After having been for nearly three weeks in the Almora hills, I am more than ever amazed why our people need to go to Europe in search of health.'

THE BRITISH SCIENTISTS

DURBAN will be honoured with the visit of the British scientists on Sunday next and will have the rare privilege of being in their company for four days. We heartily join in the welcome to be extended to them by the citizens of Durban. When one thinks of what an immense part science has played in the advancement of the world one cannot fail to realise the immeasurable value of these great men from overseas. Our only sorrow is that Dr. J. C. Bose is not included among them. We are, however, hopeful that he will in the near future favour the Union with his visit and give the benefit of his knowledge to his compatriots in particular and the people of the Union in general. Sir Thomas Holland, the president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, has been closely connected with India. He was the president of the Indian Industrial Commission which was appointed by the Government of India in 1916-1918. He was also a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The Indian community is therefore naturally drawn to accord him a special welcome, which is to take place on Wednesday evening at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall, Queen Street, Durban, under the auspices of the Natal Indian Congress. It is to be hoped that our brethren will not miss this opportunity of being present at this function not only to welcome our honoured and

learned guest but also to be entertained by him. We heartily welcome the British scientists to Durban.

Indians In Springs

Council's Preferential Treatment To Whites

The question of granting a general dealer's certificate to a local firm of Indians, Matwadia and Company, on Erf 66, Springs, has proved a thorny problem for the Springs Town Council, writes the Johannesburg *Star*. Time and again the matter has been discussed and deferred. The application originally came before the Council in April, 1923, and was then deferred by mutual consent pending the decision in the Council's application against Fakir Moosa and Moosa Essop Sedat for ejection. The case was recently decided against the municipality in the Appellate Division at Bloemfontein.

A special meeting of the Council was held to again consider the application. On this occasion objections to the granting of the licence were lodged by the Springs Chamber of Commerce, C. Bowyer, (draper, Springs), and R. Moore (house furnisher, Springs).

The Town Clerk read the following letter received from the secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce: "It having come to my chamber's knowledge that your Council is meeting this evening to consider the granting of a general dealer's licence to Messrs. Matwadia and Company on premises situated on the corner of Second Avenue and Fourth Street, Springs, my chamber would respectfully ask your Council to postpone granting this licence until my chamber can meet to formulate their objection to the same."

Allegation Of Hardship

Mr. Ivan Davies, who appeared for Matwadia and Company, asked to see the letters of objection. The request was acceded to. Mr. Davies objected to postponement. He said the matter was deferred 18 months ago on the grounds that the applicants could not occupy or reside on the said erf. That point had been decided against the municipality. There was now no objection. The Chamber of Commerce, said Mr. Davies, was a federation of traders who did not want Asiatic competition. With regard to the objections of Mr. Bowyer and Mr. Moore, there could be nothing in these objections. Mr. Davies, continuing, said it had nothing to do with parties who had purchased stands opposite the applicant. The speaker submitted that the Council were inflicting a hardship on the applicant.

The Mayor said he could see no hardship, especially in view of the fact that the matter had been held back for the past 18 months.

Mr. Davies: The only objection appears to be one of race prejudice.

The Mayor: It is not fair for you to assume. It is, however, right and just that we should give the objectors time to formulate their objection and give the same consideration.

Mr. Davies: It is unfair to keep the applicant paying rent indefinitely without a licence.

The Mayor at this stage asked Mr. Davies to agree to a postponement for one week.

Objections To Be Heard

Mr. Davies said that since the application was originally deferred, undoubtedly no stone had been left unturned to secure ejection. The letters now submitted were futile and would not hold water. Mr. Davies submitted there were three grounds on which the municipality were entitled to refuse the application, firstly, that the applicant is not a fit and proper person, secondly, that the premises are not suitable, and thirdly, the locality is not suitable. In this case, he said, the applicants were already the holders of a licence in Springs, and further, the premises were suitable as the erf was a trading site and licences had been granted in the past in respect of the same premises.

Mr. P. A. M. Brink, in supporting the Mayor, said the objections should be heard. He disapproved of Mr. Davies' action in assuming the grounds of objection. The parties concerned were entitled to be heard. Mr. Brink moved that the matter be deferred for one week.

This was agreed to. Mr. Davies asked that his reasons for objecting to the postponement be noted. This was agreed to and the next hearing fixed to take place on Monday at 4-30 p.m.

How Prohibition Is Thwarted By Government

When Satan comes disguised as a champion of liberty, civilization, culture and the like, he makes himself almost irresistible.—MAHATMA GANDHI.

The following by Mahatma Gandhi is reproduced from *Young India*, for the benefit of those who seek to know why India is dissatisfied with the present system of Government:—

Sgt. C. Rajagopalachari who has been entrusted with the prohibition propaganda by the Working Committee has issued the first number of the monthly *Prohibition* the official organ of the Prohibition League of India. Its price is 2 annas, postage extra, and can be had at Gandhi Ashram, Tiruchengodu. The contents are interesting. They show how the Government thwart prohibition by every means at their disposal. Damoh is a district of the Central Provinces. It carried prohibition in the teeth of opposition. I must ask the curious to read the history of the campaign in the pages of the journal. I cannot however resist quoting the following tragic story of damages claimed by a liquor vendor:

"Perumal Naidu, Village Munsiff of Singarapet, Dt. Salem, Madras, was tried departmentally by the Divisional Revenue Officer on the following charges:

(1) That he proclaimed by beat of drum that none in the village should drink toddy; (2) that he took pledges from Adi-Dravidas not to drink; (3) that he organised caste discipline against drink and levied fines from those who broke the rule; and (4) that he beat one Nollayan for having got drunk.

"Perumal Naidu did not admit the charges but pleaded that he always assisted Government. In his own picturesque language, 'It was his end and aim and bounden duty to support the Government and render all assistance to it to realise good income in such matters, and that he had been doing so and never went amiss.'

"The man's plea was however not believed and he was suspended for one year by the Divisional Officer. Said this officer in the concluding para of his order, which is the only para of which copy was given, the rest being 'confidential':

'In conclusion, I hold that it has been proved be,

yond any doubt that there was a campaign against drink in the village and that it was tom-tommed in the village that nobody should drink toddy; that the village munsiff failed in his duty in not having reported it to the authorities. There are strong reasons to suggest that he connived at this campaign, if he did not actively participate in it. His antecedents show that he is apt to do very high-handed actions. Still in consideration of 25 years' service I give him a chance to improve. I suspend him for one year from the date on which he was relieved with severe warning that if he gives room to any complaint hereafter he will be dismissed from service.' (D. No. 3469 of 26—5th April 1927).

"Not content with the infliction of this departmental punishment the local toddy shop renter filed a suit for damages for Rs. 300 on the ground that by reason of the defendant's dissuasion, he lost all custom for full three months, January to March 1926, and that the defendant was bound to make good the loss. The Munsiff framed the following issues:

- (1) Whether the suit should not have been brought within one year from the date of accrual of cause of action;
- (2) Whether the defendant did the acts attributed to him and caused any loss to the plaintiff of which the law should take notice;
- (3) If so, to what extent is the plaintiff bound to make good that loss.

Is it any wonder if I call a system satanic under which such things are possible? I need not be told that there may be other systems more satanic than this. It would be time enough to consider such a retort if I had to make a choice between satanic systems. The pity of it is that many educated Indians who lead public opinion are drawn into this satanic net as witness what Mahadev Desai said about the recent dinner to the Viceroy at the Chelmsford Club. All but one or two Indians drank champagne to their fill! When Satan comes disguised as a champion of liberty, civilisation, culture and the like, he makes himself almost irresistible. It is therefore a good thing that prohibition is an integral part of the Congress programme.

The Story of My Experiments With Truth

[BY M. K. GANDHI]

Part V. Chapter XXV.

END OF KHERDA SATYAGRAHA

The campaign came to an unexpected end. It was clear that the people were exhausted, and I hesitated to let the unbending be driven to utter ruin. I was casting about for some graceful way of terminating the struggle which would be acceptable to a Satyagrahi. Such a one appeared quite unexpectedly. The Mamlatdar of the Nadiad Taluka sent me word that if well-to-do Patidars paid up, the poorer ones would be granted suspension. I asked for a written undertaking to that effect which was given. But as a Mamlatdar could be responsible only for his Taluka, I inquired of the Collector, who alone could give an undertaking in respect of the whole district, whether the Mamlatdar's undertaking was true for the whole district. He replied that orders declaring suspension in terms of the Mamlatdar's letter had been already issued. I was not aware of it, but if it was a fact, the people's pledge had been fulfilled. The pledge, it

will be remembered, had the same thing for its object, and so we expressed ourselves satisfied with the orders.

However, the end was far from making me feel happy, inasmuch as it lacked the grace with which the termination of every Satyagraha campaign ought to be accompanied. The Collector carried on as though he had done nothing by way of a settlement. The poor were to be granted suspension, but hardly any got the benefit of it. It was the people's right to determine who was poor, but they could not exercise it. I was sad that they had not the strength to exercise the right. Although therefore the termination was celebrated as a triumph of Satyagraha, I could not enthuse over it as it lacked the essentials of a complete triumph.

The end of a Satyagraha campaign could be described as worthy, only when it leaves the Satyagrahis stronger and more spirited than they were in the beginning.

The campaign was however without its indirect effective results which we can see to-day and of which we are reaping the benefit. The Kheda Satyagraha marks the beginning of an awakening among the peasants of Gujarat, the beginning of their true political education.

Dr. Beant's brilliant Home Rule agitation had certainly touched the peasants, but it was the Kheda campaign that compelled the educated public workers to establish contact with the actual life of the peasants. They learnt to identify themselves with the latter. They found their proper sphere of work, their capacity for sacrifice increased. That Vallabhbhai found himself during this campaign was by itself no small achievement. We could realise its measure during the flood relief operations last year and the Bardoli Satyagrah this year. Public life in Gujarat became instinct with a new energy and a new vigour. The Patidar peasant came to an unforgettable consciousness of his strength. The lesson was indelibly imprinted on the public mind that the salvation of the people depends upon themselves, upon their capacity for suffering and sacrifice. Through the Kheda campaign, Satyagraha took firm root in the soil of Gujarat.

Although therefore I found nothing to enthuse over the termination of the Satyagraha, the Kheda peasants were jubilant because they knew that what they had achieved was commensurate with their effort, and they had found the true and infallible method for a redress of their grievances. This knowledge was enough justification for their jubilation.

Nevertheless, the Kheda peasants had not fully understood the inner meaning of Satyagraha, and they saw it to their cost, as we shall see in the chapters to follow.

National Thrift Movement

Award Of Indian Schools Thrift Cup

Presentation Ceremony

The "Mabatho" Indian Schools Thrift Cup has this year been won by the Clairwood Indian Boys School. The report of the Committee making the award reads as follows:—

On the 30th June, 1929, there were 26 Indian School Savings Clubs in the Natal Province. Of these 16 had (a) more than 10 members, (b) purchased not less than one certificate in respect of every 10 children on the School Roll.

On the basis of marking adopted by the Committee the highest number of points (in the aggregate) was secured by the Clairwood Government-Aided Indian School Club.

The first 10 schools in order of merit are as under :

	Marks-
Clairwood Govt. Aided Indian School ..	1262
Umzinto " " " "	1029
Stella Hill " " " "	921
Merebank " " " "	841
Cator Manor " " " "	809
Isipingo " " " "	679
Port Shepstone Govt. Indian School ...	659
Prospect Hall Govt. Aided Indian School ...	579
Carlisle St. Durban Govt. Indian School ...	577
Fairbreeze Govt. Aided Indian School ...	550

The following schools obtained the maximum number of points in respect of the factors indicated :

- (a) For the highest membership: Clairwood Govt. Aided Indian School—665 members.
- (b) For highest percentage of pupils who are members of the Club: Clairwood Government Aided Indian School—100 per cent.
- (c) For highest average purchase per Club member: Umzinto Govt. Aided Indian School: 1.35 certificates per member.

The largest number of Union Loan Certificates was purchased by the Clairwood Govt. Aided Indian School: 476 certificates.

The presentation ceremony will take place at the Clairwood Indian School to-day (Friday the 16th instant) at 11 a.m. Sir Kurma Reddi (Agent-General for the Government of India) will make the presentation, and Mr. Hugh Bryan (Superintendent of Education) is expected to preside. Mr. C. W. Lennox (Chairman of Natal Thrift Committee) and other interested Europeans will be present. Members of the Indian Congress as well as other representative Indians will also attend and the function will be of a most interesting nature. The Savings Club system of Co-operative Thrift has secured a very sure footing in all sections of the community. Its influence is for the better citizenship, industry, integrity and independence.

Promoting Women's Education In India

The registration of the Education Friends as an Association, represents a very definite stage in the growth of one most interesting organization in modern India. For many years, women in India, both Indian and English, have been considering the question of women's education. Discussions were held, resolutions passed and experiments instituted in various Provinces by University women by special organization and by women interested in primary education. Gradually the idea was evolved that some All-India recognition of the problems was essential and that funds to back the demands for suitable education were imperative.

This idea took a definite shape in the resolution proposed by H. H. the Begum Mother of Bhopal that an All-India Fund for the promotion of women's education should be established which was passed by the All-India Women's Conference held at Delhi in January, 1928.

Her Excellency Lady Irwin who was present expressed her great interest in the scheme and a committee was appointed to draw up plans to realise it.

A draft constitution was drawn up and debated clause by clause by the Standing Committee, at the general meeting of the All-India Women's Conference at Patna in February, 1929.

It was again revised at a Round Table Conference

in April in Delhi at which her Excellency kindly presided. It has now been incorporated as an Association under Act XXI of 1860.

Objects Of The Organisation

It embodies the experience of members who served on public bodies of widely differing aims and organisations in England and India, and has for its object the administration of a fund to promote the education of women and girls in India, including the aid of schemes for the furtherance of the education of the girls and women of India recommended from time to time by the All-India Women's Conference. The institution of propaganda for the education of the women and girls of India. The increase of the supply of better trained teachers having particular regard to the inclusion of training in domestic subjects, the encouragement of the production of better text books and attractive and suitable literature in the vernacular, the promotion of the education of children of kindergarten age in rural districts, the provision of suitable housing accommodation for women teachers specially in rural areas, the promotion of courses of training in home craft, fine art, domestic science, physical culture and other suitable subjects.

Office-Bearers Of The Association

The Association thus incorporated includes the following grades of members:—

President: Her Excellency Lady Irwin.

Patrons: Their Highnesses the Maharani of Baroda and the Begum Mother of Bhopal, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and donors of sums amounting in the aggregate not less than Rs. 20,000.

Vice-Patrons: Donors of sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 10,000.

Life Fellows: Donors of sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 500.

Life Members: Donors of sums of not less than Rs. 100.

Fellows: Persons who pay an annual subscription of not less than Rs. 25.

Members: Persons who pay an annual subscription of not less than Rs. 5.

The first general meeting of the Association will be held in Bombay in January 1930 under the presidency of her Excellency, the Lady Irwin.—*Indian Social Reformer.*

The attention of the reader is drawn to an advertisement appearing elsewhere in this issue of 2 stores to let in Petersburg. Mark the address Box 218 and not 213 as it wrongly appeared in the previous issues.

South African Indian Congress

PUBLIC NOTICE

The attention of the Indian community is drawn to the fact that where legitimate complaints exist in regard to Railway and Postal services, they are asked to lodge such complaints in writing to the Provincial Congresses or District Congresses in which they are resident or to the South African Indian Congress direct, when such complaints will be taken up with the Department concerned.

S. R. NAIDOO } Joint Hon.
E. M. MALL } Gen Secretaries.
S.A.I. Congress.

British Empire, The Dominions And India

(BY "SPECTATOR")

[Reproduced from *The Mahratta*]

The participation of the Dominions and India in the World War on the side of Great Britain particularly, and the Allies generally, brought about a new evolution in the old theory that the British Empire should be the stock wholly under the supreme power of Great Britain. The statement of the Dominions considered that the time was ripe for the recognition of their equality with that of Great Britain without which it was not possible to solidify the interests of the Empire as a whole. In consequence of their practical help rendered to the Allies, the Dominions and India became signatories to the Treaty of Versailles and also the original members of the League of Nations by virtue of their being signatories named in the annex to the Covenant of the League. This was the first step towards the acceptance of the dominion plea of perfect equality (India excluded), but their aim was not realised until the Imperial Conference of 1926 in which General Hertzog was the central figure, that stood as the apostle of the sovereign rights for the Dominions. The Imperial Conference of 1917 had laid down the principle of the right of Dominions and India "to an adequate voice in foreign policy and foreign relations" and full recognition of the Dominions "as autonomous nations" of the British Empire. Through the tenacious, but thoroughly self-respecting attitude of the Premier of South Africa, the Imperial Conference of 1926 accepted in writing the status of the Dominions as (a) autonomous communities within the British Empire, (b) equal in status, (c) in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs. The Inter-Imperial Relations Report stated further that the equality of status, so far as Great Britain and the Dominions were concerned, was the root principle governing Inter-imperial relations.

In the old British Empire, the Dominions were restricted in their right to govern their own external affairs. The Colonial Secretary had even the right to recommend the vote of a dominion legislation to the King if that affected the interests of Great Britain. This limitation of the Dominions' powers had created continued resentment among the politicians of certain dominions and secession movements were started to establish republics of their own outside the British Empire. It is now distinctly realised that Great Britain yielded to individual 'sovereignty' of the Dominions not through the sense of generosity, but for the only safety of the British Commonwealth. England averted an immediate catastrophe by surrendering to the revolting elements in the Colonies. The bond of common kingship was however retained but it has no force in the practical shaping of foreign policy. This equal status has been interpreted according to different viewpoints. General Hertzog has the support of the Irish Free State and Canada in declaring that the Dominions had the right to remain neutral in case Britain engaged in a war with other nations. Several constitutional authorities have also accepted this standpoint, but it could be equally said that others hold exactly the opposite view. Among the latter could be included the names of Brigadier-General J. H. Morgan, K.C., Professor of Constitutional Law at the University of London and General Smuts the ex-Premier of the Union of South Africa. Barring the neutrality question which recently perturbed the minds of British people, several things have happened in the Dominions which have added to their anxiety. Canada has signed the International Trade with the United States of America for the transportation of

salmon fisheries in the Fraser River System; South Africa has entered into a trade treaty with Germany, thereby giving it the most-favoured-nation treatment and Irish Free State has stationed her own Consuls at the Courts of foreign nations. The Dominions, moreover, are having their own shipping boards, protecting their own industries, and buying their needs in the cheapest markets of the world. They have mostly refused to give preference to British goods if they could save money elsewhere. The efforts of "The Empire Marketing Board" to gain all the business of the Dominions for British market have so far not yielded fruitful results. All these things have combined, to the affliction of the British traders and to the increased concern of the British statesmen.

(To be Continued)

Natal Workers Congress

Workers' continuation classes will start on Monday next 19th August, 1929, in the Indian Sports Ground room, Currie's Fountain, in the afternoon from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. and in the evening from 6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. Intending students are kindly requested to apply to—

A. CHRISTOPHER,

President.

A. I. KAJEE

Jt. Hon.

P. R. PATHER } Secretaries.

175, Grey St., Durban.

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खेति के लिये मजुरों कि आवश्यकता

गन्ना काटने का और दूसरा खेति का काम क लिये मजुरों कि आवश्यकता है तिनका पाउन्ड २-१०-०० महिने का और राशन भाधा बेग चावल, क्वीटर बेग मक्का का अटा, १० रातल दाल, २ बुट्टि तेल और ६ रातल नमक महिने का दिया जायगा. बालबच्चों कि साथ बालों को इलाहिदे कम और किचन दिया जायगा और उधार पैसा मि दिया जायगा.

मिडो टालीफ़ रिबन लिड

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INDIAN BOY SCOUTS

UNION FLAG PRESENTATION CEREMONY

ON Sunday 18th August, 1929, the presentation of the Union Flag was performed by Mr. O. J. J. Van Wyk J.P., the National Party Secretary on behalf of General J. B. M. Hertzog in the grounds of the Krause Street Government School.

In the presence of a very large and representative gathering of Indians, Europeans and Euraficans the ceremony took place. The action of the Prime Minister was greatly appreciated and it was quite evident that this generous and broadminded gesture of the Prime Minister deeply affected the Indians which was unmistakably given emphasis by the various Indian speakers.

The Boy Scouts paraded before the platform and their smart appearance won the admiration of all. Mr. Van Wyk inspected the boys before he took his place on the platform. The scouts were under the Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney assisted by Mr. H. Bristow and Mr. G. W. Dickinson. Mr. Walter Webber presided and called the Rev. Sigamoney to read the messages. The following message was received from General Hertzog:—

"Great pleasure in presenting the Union National Flag to the Indian Boy Scouts. I trust that this Flag will ever be carried unsullied by the behaviour of those under whose charge it is entrusted, and that it will ever receive the allegiance that it merits as a proof of South Africa's independent nationhood."

Other messages were from Advocate A. Christopher, President South African Indian Congress, The South African Indian Congress Executive, Mr. Willie Ernest, President T.I.F.A., Advocate J. W. Godfrey, Advocate I. I. Hazaree and others all expressing their appreciation at the gracious broadminded act of the Prime Minister in presenting the Union flag and thus recognising the Indian Scout movement, and wishing the movement every success.

Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney the Chief Indian Scout on behalf of the Scouts thanked the Prime Minister most cordially for this friendly gesture towards the Indian Scouts thereby towards the Indian community. He further thanked Mr. J. J. Van Wyk for kindly consenting to present the flag on behalf of the Prime Minister.

He said that his old idea in starting the Scout movement was that it was a great force towards ensuring peace in the world and that it taught boys to live to respect men of different colours and creeds and made them real brothers.

Although the Scout Council of South Africa refused affiliation or recognition yet the Indians were determined to carry on and they felt that as their cause was just and honourable they would win that some day. India was too powerful a nation to be slighted in this way and he could tell the audience this afternoon that India was in entire agreement without fight for recognition. He thanked Mr. Walter Webber for presiding at this afternoon's

function well knowing that the Scout Council may not approve of his action.

The Rev. Sigamoney said he was so well pleased with the action of Rev. Bennet of St. Mary's, Jeppe, who was a Scout Master turning up in his full Scout Uniform to be present at this ceremony without a personal invitation being given.

Actions of this kind helped those who were fighting for the principle of brotherhood in this country.

Mr. Walter Webber, in the course of his remarks from the chair, said:—

It gives me very great pleasure to be here to-day and to preside at this interesting ceremony. You, Indian Boy Scouts, have the privilege of belonging to a world-wide organisation, which is a strong movement for peace among all the nations of the earth. The Boy Scout movement knows no race, no colour and no politics. It is founded upon honour which is the one thing which is sacred to every man of self-respect. In the promise made by every lad joining the Boy Scouts he promises to do his best to serve God and the King, to help others at every opportunity, and to obey the Scout Law. These are high ideals befitting the ambition of every good citizen. Your Chief Scout, now honoured by the King, sets before him the object of training lads to become good citizens, and the presentation to you by the Prime Minister of the flag of the Union of South Africa, is a recognition that you have proved yourselves worthy citizens of the Union. General Hertzog in entrusting this flag to your care is acting not in his private capacity or as the head of a political party, but as Prime Minister, and as such, representing all the citizens of this country. This is a great honour which is conferred upon you, but remember that it is not only a privilege but also a great responsibility. You are carrying to-day three flags, the flag of the Indian nation, the great race from which you have sprung, the flag of the Union of South Africa, the land of your birth, and the flag of the British Empire, to which you have the honour to belong. If you live up to the traditions of these flags you will be worthy citizens of this country and of the Empire, and worthy representatives of the Indian nation.

I have no doubt that you will prove yourselves worthy of the honour conferred upon you and of the trust placed in you. I congratulate you sincerely, and have no doubt that you will by your conduct justify the Prime Minister in the action that he has taken. On behalf of this gathering I ask the representative of the Prime Minister to convey to him the sincere thanks of the Indian community.

Mr. O. J. J. Van Wyk in rising to speak was accorded a great ovation from the large crowd of spectators. He said: Mr. Chairman, Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, Indian Boy Scouts, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a privilege this afternoon to represent the Prime Minister in presenting to you the Union flag