

to the land they and their ancestors have hailed from? Is feasting to be the order of the day or will they spare a little for their suffering brethren? He could not be an Indian whose heart does not weep for those who have fallen a victim to nature's wrath. If Mahatma Gandhi has had to appeal to non-Indians for pecuniary help, surely he expects a thousand fold more from Indians. Our appeal is not only to the Congress. It is also to the Colonial Born and Settlers Indian Association and also to other bodies. For instance the Indian Sporting body could well copy the example of the M.C.C. and play a game for charity. Every Indian can and should give his bit even if he has to sacrifice a little of his comforts.

Fountain Of Wisdom

The conception of my patriotism is nothing if it is not always in every case without exception consistent with the broadest good of humanity at large.—MAHATMA GANDHI.

There is but one law for all, namely, that law which governs all laws, the law of our Creator, the law of humanity, justice, equity—the law of nature and of nations.—BURKE.

*He that roars for liberty
Faster binds a tyrant's power
And the tyrant's cruel glee
Forces on the freer hour.*—TENNYSON.

The Prince Speaks To Indians Banquet In D. L. I. Hall

NOT a single section of the Indian community was lacking in zeal in celebrating the visit of H. R. H. the Prince George. Though the Colonial Born and Settlers Indian Association was not given representation by the inadvertency of the Mayor one could see their flags welcoming the Prince flying on every motor bus, taxis in town; and in Grey Street their flags were flying with those of the Congress.

On the arrival of the Prince at Berea Station members of the Colonial Born and Settlers Indian Association were present by invitation of the Railway authorities to receive the Prince.

Among those who were presented to the Prince on behalf of the Indian community on his arrival at the Town Hall were Messrs. J. W. Godfrey, E. M. Paruk, A. I. Kajee, S. Rustomjee, B. M. Patel, T. M. Naioker, V. S. O. Pather, Swami Bhawani Dayal and Advocate A. Christopher, president of the Colonial Born and Settlers Indian Association.

On Wednesday the Prince met the Indian school children at the Albert Park.

In reply to the various speeches of welcome, Prince George thanked the assembly for its welcome and said that he came not only in his official capacity but because he took a deep personal interest in all sections of his father's subjects. He said he was glad to hear that the Indian children were taking increased interest in games, saying that this was an invaluable part in the education. He promised to convey all the loyal message to his father, and to celebrate the magnificent reception they had given him he declared that to-morrow Thursday would be

a full holiday for all school children. This announcement was followed by frenzied cheering.

At a banquet given in the Durban Light Infantry Hall in honour of H. R. H. the Prince George, by the Natal Indian Congress on Tuesday, in reply to the address presented to him, His Royal Highness said:—

"I am very pleased with the warmth of the reception you have given me here this evening, and I thank you sincerely for the kind sentiments contained in your address and for your gift, which I much appreciate and which I am very pleased to accept.

"This gift will always remind me of the Indian community of Durban and of my meeting with you here to-night. I have heard much of the importance of your community, particularly in this Province of Natal, and of your industry and law-abiding qualities, and on my tour through this vast Dominion I have been deeply touched by the warmth of the reception I have received from all sections of the people.

"I shall not fail to convey the assurance of your devotion and loyalty to his Majesty the King, and I can assure you that his Majesty will much appreciate a message from the Indian community of Durban. I thank you once more for the warmth of your reception and for your kind hospitality this evening."

CURRENT TOPICS

COMMENTS AND CRITICISMS

(BY BHUSSANMOOR)

All's Well That Ends Well

THE Prince arrived last Monday and the Indian community was fully represented to receive him at the Berea Road Station. There were 12 prominent members from the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association. And at the Town Hall among those who were presented to H. R. H. the Prince George was Mr. A. Christopher, the president of the Association. Needless for me to state that the card which he first received from the Mayor with the designation "ex-President of the Congress" was returned and a new one was issued without the designation. All's well that ends well.

Champagne Galore

The banquet given in the Prince's honour by the Natal Indian Congress at the D. L. I. Hall was not only interesting but an up-to-date affair as it could be seen from the menu card. The glasses must have been well full to the brim in drinking the Prince's health. Who would now dare deny that the Indian is not up to the standard when he has at his command champagne and port to the right and left of him. This is perhaps due to the "uplift clause" of the Capetown Agreement.

Well Played

At the school function in Albert Park Mr. T. M. Naioker, the president of the N. I. Teachers' Society garlanded and welcomed the Prince in a few well chosen words. He was followed by the President of the Congress, Mr. J. W. Godfrey. A number of Indian ladies and gentlemen were then presented to the Prince.

Here it might be remarked that the teachers played their part well and the success of this function was greatly due to their efforts. The Prince left last Thursday.

Heads Together

After the week's excitement, it would not, I hope, be in vain to suggest that now is the time for the heads to put their heads together and draw up a balance sheet showing profit and loss and see if they are still solvent with ideas for reconciliation, and whether they have any energy and strength left to explore *not* other countries for colonisation, but avenues for a peaceful and honourable settlement of our internal affairs. The Prince's visit if nothing else should teach us how unwisely we at times are to waste time, money and energy on passing shadows which do not in the least help us to concentrate our minds on how to live in this country with honour and respect. Surely our stalwart leaders are not bankrupt with reason and commonsense to go on neglecting to put their house in order.

A Word To The Wise

It is a pity that among the community we have some who glory in creating a barrier as it were, by unbalanced language between section and section, class and class, Hindus and Mahomedans; and unfortunately they some times thrive and succeed in this nefarious work, I am now told that the descendants of ex-indentured Indians who have now formed themselves into an Association are prone to call others in contempt as "Bunias" and "Bombaylahs" To call all such persons who indulge in

loose talks as members of the Association, is to say the least not true and by fanning the fire with such sad gospel is not only foolish but dangerous.

This playing of the fiddle when people are starving, and are groaning under pain of hunger does not enhance the reputation of men who could see better than their fellowmen, men who consider they mould public opinion, men who wield some influence in the community. Let's hope a word to the wise is sufficient.

Transvaal Indians

I learn that an invitation has been issued by the Transvaal Indians to Messrs. A. Christopher, M. M. Gandhi and P. B. Singh as representing the Colonial Born and Settlers Indian Association to visit the Rand for the purpose of propagating the cause of the Association and to establish a similar association in the Transvaal. I had suggested sometime ago that the Natal officials should get in touch with Dr. Godfrey, Rev. Sigamoney and others and now I am glad to note that the invitation has come from the other end. Mr. P. B. Singh will arrive by the next boat and arrangements I believe would be made to visit during the Easter holidays. The Transvaal Benefit Society in co-operation with others are actively engaged in doing the needful. I wish more strength to their elbows.

Official Duties Of The Agent

Questions In Parliament

Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr Explains

MR. O. R. NBL (S.A.P., Newcastle) asked the Minister of the Interior in the House of Assembly whether he could state the official duties of the Agent-General for India in South Africa. Was the Agent-General, he asked, entitled to make representations to the Government or any Provincial or local authority on matters of South African domestic or political concern? If so, on what grounds did the Government agree to the representative of the Indian Government having such powers in the Union? Had the Agent-General, to the knowledge of the Minister, actually made such representations? Had he at any time interceded with the Minister or any official of the Government regarding deportation orders or any other matters of a similar nature?

The Minister of the Interior (Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr) replied that as a result of the agreement arrived at between the Government of the Union and the Government of India at the Round Table Conference in 1926, the Government of the Union requested the Government of India to appoint an agent in the Union in order to secure continuous and effective co-operation between the two Governments. The Agent-General was intitled to make representations to the Union Governments on any point affecting in the Union arising out of matters dealt with in the agreement.

The Agent-General had actually made such representations and had interceded with the Minister in regard to deportation orders and other matters of a similar nature concerning Indians not born in the Union.

India Institute Of Die Deutsche Akademie

Scholarships To Indian Scholars

FOR ACADEMIC YEAR OF 1934-1935

The following has been received for publication from the hon. secretary India Institute of Die Deutsche Akademie Germany:—

On behalf of India Institute of Die Deutsche Akademie, we wish to announce that the following scholarships in institutions of higher learning in Germany will be available for Indian scholars (male or female) of outstanding ability, for the academic year of 1934-35:

1. Dresden: One scholarship at the Technical University of Dresden, consisting of free tuition and pocket-money of RM 30.—(thirty marks) per month.

2. Hamburg: One scholarship at University of Hamburg, consisting of free tuition and a pocket-money of RM 30.—(thirty marks) per month. The candidate will be given free private coaching in the German language.

3. Hohenheim (Wurttemberg): One scholarship at the Agricultural University of Hohenheim, consisting of free tuition and free lodging.

4 and 5. Jena: Two scholarships at the University of Jena, consisting of free tuition and a pocket-money of RM 30.—(thirty marks) per month for each scholarship.

6. Munchen: One scholarship at the University of Munchen, consisting of free tuition and lodging.

7. Stuttgart: One scholarship at the Technical University of Stuttgart, consisting of free tuition and lodging.

8. Tubingen: One scholarship at the University of Tubingen, consisting of free tuition and lodging.

9. One scholarship of RM 500.—(five hundred marks), the choice of the University being left to the candidate. This scholarship was placed at the disposal of India Institute of the Deutsche Akademie by the Allianz and Stuttgarter Lebensversicherungsbank A. G., Berlin.

These scholarships are tenable provisionally for two academic semesters only. The first semester begins early in November 1934 and the second semester ends in July 1935.

Applicants for these stipends must be graduates of recognised Indian universities, preferable scholars possessing given research experience. Applications from non-graduates will be given consideration, only if they have recognised literary or scientific achievements to their credit. Every applicant must possess good health and supply at least two recommendations from professors or Indian public men, about his scholarship and character. It is desired that the application should have fair knowledge of the German language, as all academic work in Germany is carried on through the medium of German.

No application will be given consideration, unless it is guaranteed for by some prominent professor or an otherwise wellknown Indian public man that the applicant is really earnest about his application and will certainly come to Germany before the 1st of September 1934, if a scholarship is offered to him.

It is imperative that a stipend-holder should arrive at Munich by the 1st of September, and stay in the city at his own cost till the academic year begins in November, devoting these weeks to intensive study of German language in the German language courses for foreigners at the University of Munich, where he will be exempted from tuition-fee. It is however presupposed, that an applicant for a scholarship possesses working knowledge of German. We are forced to take these measures, because a student not having adequate knowledge of German, before beginning his academic work fails to get the benefit of his attending the University and often loses six months time.

We want to make it clear that apart from the scholarship the stipend-holder must be prepared to spend at least RM 100.—per month for the necessary expenses not included in the different scholarships.

All applications should reach India Institute of Die Deutsche Akademie before the 10th of April 1934. A special committee of experts will select the successful candidates, who will be promptly notified of the decision. Selection of successful candidates will be determined solely by the academic qualifications of applicants. Certificates and testimonials of applicants will not be returned.

All applications should be directly sent to the following address: Dr. Franz Thierfelder, Hon. Secretary, India Institute of Die Deutsche Akademie, "Maximilianeum," Munich, Germany.

North German Lloyd Company offers a reduction of 10% on the fare for single trip in cabin class or second class for the Indian students of the Deutsche Akademie coming to Germany or returning to India from Germany, provided they travel during the "off-season" i.e. from Europe during April to July

and from Colombo from July to January. Detailed information on this subject can be secured from the representative of Trading Company, Colombo, Ceylon.

Munich, Germany,
1st of February, 1934.

Our London Letter

(From AGATHA HARRISON)

February 2nd, 1934.

DETAILED news of the Indian earthquake is now to hand, and the widespread damage and appalling loss of life is worse than we feared. The airmail this week has brought in the first grim pictures of the disaster, as well as a film taken of some of the stricken areas. No words are needed for these pictures speak for themselves. Meanwhile we know that men, women and children are in dire need. The Lord Mayor of London has issued a letter to the Press appealing for public support for his fund in aid of the Viceroy's Fund. This appeal has been made at the request of Sir Samuel Hoare and in co-operation with the High Commissioner for India, and has the support of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Halifax (as we must now call Lord Irwin) Sir Stanley Jackson, Lord Linthgow, Lord Loftian, Lord Sankoy and many others.

The "Friends of India" have also issued an appeal. This has been signed by several British and Indian men and women, and the names include—O. F. Andrews, Horace Alexander, Rev. A. Helden, P. H. Gidwanji, Agatha Harrison, Carl Heith, Edith Huxter, Laurence Hottelmann, Robert Mennell, Harold Laski, Henry Nevilson, Nanda Royden, Shoran Singha, Atma Kamlahi, Reginald Reynolds etc. A meeting is called also at 112 Gower Street (The Indian Students' Union) to consider what steps can be taken to further the objects of the Indian Earthquake Relief Fund. This is being organised by Indian students and friends—Krishna Menon being the Chairman, and the Treasurer M. Mahanti.

Mr. O. F. Andrews has received cables from Mr. Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore and Rajendra Prasad with detailed information of the terrible havoc wrought, and imploring that everything be done here and in other countries to relieve the distress. It appears that the number of deaths have been underestimated, and it will be some time before the actual figures are known. The Lord Mayor of London broadcasted an appeal over the wireless, and the Manchester Guardian has a letter signed by the Lord Mayor of Manchester supporting the Lord Mayor of London's appeal, and asking for "a substantial sum from Manchester" to demonstrate our practical sympathy with our Indian fellow sufferers and our goodwill towards our Indian fellow-subjects with whom we have such intimate relationship." Mr. Andrews expects to go to Manchester this week.

These are bewildering days for so much has happened during the past week. Parliament re-assembled on Monday and faces a difficult session of work—not only in domestic, but in international affairs. The unemployment question has occupied

much attention this week, and Disarmament. For Sir John Simon presented his Memorandum to the House. One paper described it as "a sober realisation of facts." It is early days to predict what the effect of this statement will mean—a Debate will take place next week. Comments from other parts of the world are coming in, and are on the whole what was expected. The French press is not enthusiastic to say the least—though it is probable that the terms may be accepted as a basis of discussion. German comment is more hopeful. Mr. Vernon Bartlett broadcasting last night was hopeful that this plan might give us a Disarmament Convention before the end of the year. Other stirring events have been the Pact signed by Germany and Poland, the formation of a new French Government, and Herr Hitler's speech on the occasion of the first anniversary of the present regime. The main points of the latter's speech were given here in the official wireless news and listeners suddenly heard a flood of German, for a record had been taken, and in the miraculous way these things now happen—was able to relay here few hours later. The passion and intensity behind Herr Hitler's words were unmistakable—even to those who do not understand German.

THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE

In the middle of all this excitement, the above Committee has quietly settled down to the work of drafting the report. Its members certainly have an arduous and difficult time ahead of them.

THE RETURN OF THE MEERUT PRISONERS

Mr. Lester Hutchinson and Mr. Ben Bradley have arrived in England. On January 27th a meeting was held in London to welcome them, and to hear their experiences. Mr. Harold Laski said he hoped these men would go up and down the country, especially to Lancashire. In his opinion the increasing political tension tended to draw the minds of the electorate away from the seriousness of the Indian issue, and Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Bradley could help by presenting their serious case. On January 31st, the Meerut Committee of which Mr. Morgan Jones M.P. is Chairman, entertained the two men at the House of Commons. Over tea opportunity was given for informal talk, and later a meeting was held at which Mr. Hutchinson and Bradley spoke. Both of them said they would still have been carried on here and elsewhere. The presence of Mr. and Mrs. Spratt, the father and mother of one of the men still in prison was a reminder that the work of the Committee is not ended. Several well known sympathisers with the Indian cause were present, amongst them Mr. C. F. Andrews, just returned from a week-end in Paris, where he had been preaching at the Embassy Church. Disturbing accounts of the treatment of prisoners from the first-hand observers were given. Many present felt that the time was overdue for the appointment of the Committee of Inquiry advocated in the pamphlet recently issued by the Howard League for Penal Reform that was mentioned in these columns a few weeks ago.

THE GUILDHOUSE AND MAHATMA GANDHI

Looking down the list of Sunday services last week, I saw the notice of a meeting to be held at Dr. Maude Royen's Church—the subject being "Mahatma Gandhi" and the speaker Mr. Polak. This was well attended and the men and women present must have gone away with a very different impression of this impelling personality.

REPORT OF ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

The full account of the proceedings of the Calcutta Conference and the important resolutions that were passed have just reached us. This material has been summarised so that it can be made available for publicity and speaking purposes. Many of the women's organisation—the Indian Conciliation Group and others—are doing all in their power to make the result of this Conference known in various circles here. The stand taken on the subject of the Franchise is particularly significant. The three women delegates to the Joint Select Committee made a deep impression when they were here last summer and can rest assured of support in the stand they are making from many quarters. A British woman visitor to the Calcutta Conference writes:—

"That the women of India are not only determined to manage their own affairs, but are also eminently capable of doing so, was again amply demonstrated in the All-India Women's Conference. An outstanding impression left by the conference is of the strength, independence, foresight and efficiency of the senior leaders. And there is boundless hope in the large numbers of fervent, zealous, sincere, efficient and emancipated younger women from all parts of the country from whose ranks will come the future leaders of one of the most remarkable movements of modern times."

When Mr. Gandhi was here for the second Round Table Conference, he constantly referred to the part women were taking and would take in the struggle for Indian freedom. He constantly used the phrase "the miraculous awakening of women." Mr. C. F. Andrews has brought back the same impression—his opinion being that the stand the women are taking on the communal question, the removal of untouchability, and the great social questions is one of the greatest hopes for the future of India. The reports of the discussions at Calcutta certainly confirm the view taken by the Mahatma and Mr. C. F. Andrews on this subject.

Indian Child Welfare Society Centre

150, BROOK STREET, DURBAN

Open daily, Monday to Saturday, 8-30 a.m. to 11 a.m. Infants, young children, nursing and expectant mothers.

Lady doctors give free attendance.

Tuesday morning 8-30 o'clock. Friday afternoon 3 o'clock.

TIT BITS FROM THE MOTHERLAND

KAUMUDI'S RENUNCIATION

IT has been my privilege, writes Mahatma Gandhi in *Harijan* (Jan. 19), to witness many touching and soul-stirring scenes during a busy life packed with a variety of rich experiences. But at the moment of writing this, I cannot recall a scene more touching than that of the Harijan cause. I had just finished my speech at Badagara. In it I had made a reasoned appeal to the women present for jewellery. I had finished speaking and was selling the presents received when gently walked up to the platform Kaumudi, a girl 16 years old. She took out a bangle and asked me if I would give my autograph. I was preparing to give it, when off came the other bangle. She had only one on each hand. I said, 'You need not give me both. I shall give you the autograph for one bangle only.'

She replied by taking off her golden necklace. This was no easy performance. It had to be disengaged from her long plait of hair. But the Malabar girl that she is, she had no false modesty about performing the whole process before a wondering public counting several thousands of men and women. 'But have you the permission of your parents?' I asked. There was no answer. She had not yet completed her renunciation. Her hands automatically went to her ears and out came jewelled earrings amid the ringing cheers of the public, whose expression of joy was no longer to be suppressed. I asked her again whether she had her parents' consent to the sacrifice. Before I could extract any answer from the shy girl, someone told me that her father was present at the meeting, that he was himself helping me by bidding for the addresses I was auctioning and that he was as generous as his daughter in giving to worthy causes. I reminded Kaumudi that she was not to have the ornaments replaced. She resolutely assented to the condition. As I handed her the autograph, I could not help prefacing it with the remark 'your renunciation is a truer ornament than the jewellery you have discarded.' May her renunciation prove to have been an earnest of her being a true Harijan Sevika.

"Greatest Man Of The Epoch"

Through the initiative of Mr. Subash Bose, an Association of Indian students has been formed at Milan. Welcoming the new Association at an inaugural gathering Senator Nantoli said the advent of Indian students at Milan for polytechnic was the beginning of greater relationship between the West and the East. Mr. Bose lecturing on India and Italy expressed admiration for Italy and Fascism and said he considered Mussolini the greatest man of the epoch.

Tata's Charity

It is learnt that the trustees of Sir Dorab Tata Charitable Trust have remitted to the Viceroy half a lakh of rupees for earthquake relief work. This was the first time that such a large sum was made

Indian Women Magistrates

In a long list of Honorary Magistrates in Karachi for the current year the names of three ladies, Mrs. Halifax, Mrs. Hatim Tyebji and Mrs. Homi Mehta also appear.

"Philosophical Control"

A Hindu professor at an exhibition of "philosophical control" at Mangalore, Madras, allowed himself to be hanged by the neck, completely buried underground, and run over by a steam roller all without a semblance of hurt or pain. He then went on to wash his hands in concentrated acids, drink the acids, and eat a meal of glass and live coals.

Mr. Devdas Gandhi's New Appointment

It is stated that Mr. Devdas Gandhi has been appointed Director of the *Hindustan Times* Ltd. He will also act as Secretary to the Board of Directors of the Company.

Meeting Of Muslims In Lahore

At a public meeting of the Muslims of Lahore held outside Delhi Gate, Maulvi Mohammad Abdulla presided. A resolution was passed expressing anxiety at the ill-health of Dr. Saif-ud-Din Kitchlew and urging the Government to pay attention to his health.

The other resolution was adopted demanding immediate release of the Frontier Gandhi (Khan Abdul Ghuffar Khan).

Mahatma Gandhi's Appeal

MAHATMA GANDHI has issued a world-wide appeal through Reuter's Agency for relief in connection with the recent earthquake in Bihar: "In point of distress nothing perhaps has surpassed the Bihar calamity in India within living memory," he says. "Reluctant though I have always been to appeal to non-Indians for pecuniary help, not from any prudery, but out of delicate consideration, I gladly adopt Babu Rajendra Prasad's suggestion and invite numerous non-Indian friends in Europe, America and Africa and other parts of the world to render such help as they can." He states that the Indians living in different parts of the world will send the utmost they can. He has in mind especially his old friends and fellow-workers in South Africa. And merchants and others living in England and on the Continent Japan and America who are also requested to send their liberal contributions. Mahatma Gandhi has also sent special cables requesting for collections on behalf of Bihar to Mr. Roman Roland Mr. Villeneuve (Switzerland), Mr. John Haynes Holmes (New York) Mr. C. F. Andrews (London) and Editor INDIAN OPINION, Natal (South Africa).

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has sent the following telegram to the Maharaja of Nepal:—

"I am staggered at the detailed news of devastation of your land. Pray accept our most sincere sympathies in your terrible affliction."

Sardar Vallabhai Patel has written the following letter to Babu Rajendra Prasad from the Nasik Central Jail:—

"Grieved to learn that your province has been the object of a terrible divine wrath. I am helpless. Had I been out, I would have rushed to you at once. My heart has been weeping since the hearing of the distress in our fellow-countrymen of your province."

EARTHQUAKE IN BIHAR

GREATEST QUAKE EVER RECORDED

(BY BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD)

[Babu Rajendra Prasad, the well-known Nationalist leader of Bihar who is the treasurer of the Bihar Central Relief Committee, Patna, sends for publication the following heartrending account of the recent unprecedented earthquake calamity with the following covering letter :

"Dear friend,—I take the liberty of forwarding a note on the havoc caused by the earthquake in Bihar. I am also enclosing some cuttings, which will give you some idea of the vastness of the disaster. We are told by experts that it is one of the greatest quakes of which record is available and, perhaps, the severest if we take into account the way in which the surface of the soil has been changed in the vast tracts extending over nearly three thousand square miles. What were green fields are now converted into lakes (one of which is said to be several miles long) or desert covered with sand. The cost of reconstruction will go into many millions. We are trying only to give such relief as is immediately required to help the people to keep their body and soul together with the minimum of food and clothing and shelter and nothing that may be described as comfort or luxury, and even this which has to be continued until the people are helped to re-start in life, is likely to cost millions. One of our misfortunes is that the magnitude of this great disaster is not known to the world at large and even here in India it was not realised for several days. The stupendousness of the task is being brought home to us more and more as information comes in from those parts which have been inaccessible, or accessible with difficulty, till to-day, 4 weeks after the disaster.

I was ill for more than 6 months and was living in hospital as a prisoner for treatment when the quake came. I was released two days after it to enable me to recon my health but have had to plunge head-long into the work of relief. Thank God I am not any the worse for it yet.—Yours sincerely, RAJENDRA PRASAD.]

THE great earthquake lasting for a little over three minutes, that shook India on the afternoon of January 15, 1934, was felt, with greater or lesser intensity, over six hundred thousand square miles, covering an area roughly bounded by Lahore on the North-West, Bombay on the South-West, Bewara on the South-East, and Shillong on the North-East. But its worst effects were felt in the northern portion of the province of Bihar, over an area of nearly thirty thousand square miles, comprising large portions of the districts of Darbhanga, Muzaffepur, Champaran, Saran, Purnea and Bhagalpore, as also the town of Monghyr, when the devastation was most fearful. The total population of the affected areas is nearly fifteen millions, out of which nearly six hundred thousand people live in towns. Six towns of this area viz, Monghyr (53,000), Muzaffepur (43,000), Darbhanga (91,000), Motihari (17,000), Sitamarhi (11,000) and Madhubani (19,000) have been totally destroyed, while ten others including Patna (160,000), Chapra (47,000), Arrah (49,000), Barh (10,000) Bettish (28,000), Samastipur (10,000), Jamalpur (30,000), Kbagaria (12,000) Lalganj (9,000), Hajipur (19,000) have already severely suffered. In some of these towns practically all the houses have fallen; and a few that are left standing,

are in too dangerous a condition to be habitable and these towns present a pitiable sight of one vast ruin, a fearful heap of bricks and debris. About Monghyr, the Government metallurgical Inspector says: "An area of two miles long by one mile wide is merely a mass of crumpled steel work, broken beams, smashed furniture, protruding piles of brick-work and debris."

Besides the towns, the country side too has been seriously affected, and, in an agricultural country, like ours, this presents a most difficult problem. From the standpoint of fertility, North-Bihar has been among the richest tracts of the country, and just before the earthquake it was laden with valuable crops of pulse, wheat, barley, sugar cane etc. On a modest estimate, over three thousand square miles of such precious lands have been ruined. Large fissures and gushers have appeared everywhere, throwing up immense quantities of sand and water, and converting vast tracts into sandy deserts or lakes. The sandy deposits are from 6 inches to 6 feet in depth and at some places they are even 10 feet deep. Practically all the wells have been choked up with sand, many are altogether dry, while others have only small quantities of muddy water left in them. The masonry of a considerable number of them is irreparably damaged. The number of wells partially or wholly choked or damaged is estimated to be 60,000 at modest calculation. The result is that no good drinking water is available and the villagers have to use the dirty water that may still be left in the wells or what has been thrown up by the earthquake. All sanitary arrangements have broken down and there is an ever-present danger of epidemics. Standing crops have been greatly damaged, being either covered with sand or flooded with water, and the condition of the sugar cane crops is particularly deplorable. There are fifteen sugar mills in the affected areas and ten out of them have been put out of action. Thus the sugar cane crop, valued at about one million pounds, is in imminent danger of being rendered useless, unless we are able to arrange immediately for an adequate number of sugarcane crushing mills worked by bullocks. The opening of the large power driven mills had brought these into desuetude; and now with the destruction of these mills, they are suddenly wanted again and are available with difficulty at such short notice.

The serious disturbance of the level of the earth's surface is causing grave apprehension that rivers might change their courses and there may be heavy floods during the coming monsoon. No work of reconstruction can be taken up till the next rainy season is over, that is not before October next at the earliest. In the meanwhile the suffering of the people is intense. There have been repeated and most severe cold waves, made worse by untimely heavy rainfall. The survivors are living in wretched improvised shelters made of straw, bamboo or cloth and many have been depending on doles from relief organisations. It was fortunate that the earthquake came in the day time. If it had been in the night,

the mortality would have been dreadful. Even so there have been at least twenty thousand deaths. Popular estimates put the number much higher and exact figures are still unavailable. It is suspected that thousands of corpses are still lying buried under the debris. Mortality is heaviest among townfolk, and that too among women and children, who being inside their homes at the time, when men were out at their work, were killed as the houses suddenly collapsed. There has been extensive damage of house property even in the countryside though the mud huts there were better able to stand the shock than the brick and stone buildings in the towns.

The problems before us are various and of a most serious character and must be immediately tackled. Though the roads of the towns have been mostly cleared by Government agency, the houses are still lying in shapeless debris. These have to be cleared and buried corpses disposed of and buried property restored to the surviving owners. Valuable property like jewellery, money, utensils, clothes, etc. must be still lying buried in large quantities. They have to be rescued. Dwellings of a more substantial character than what have been improvised to give immediate shelter, able to stand the rains and last till permanent structures are put up, have to be erected before the rains set in.

"The wells have to be cleaned, restored or replaced, so that good drinking water may again be available to the village folk." The destroyed houses, roads, bridges, etc. have to be rebuilt, so that the towns may once more grow up and all means of communication re-established. All lands rendered unfit by deposits of sand or collection of water have to be reclaimed for agricultural purposes. Humble middle class folk, who have lost their stock-in-trade or business, have to be helped to set up in life again. It may also be necessary for some persons from the villages to migrate elsewhere, if their lands are ultimately found to be destroyed and turned permanently into sandy wastes.

But above all there is a severe impending famine. Whatever the agriculturists in the countryside possessed in the form of stock of grain has been very largely destroyed, being swallowed by the earth through fissures or buried under debris or covered under sand or washed away by flood caused by the large volumes of water thrown out by the earthquake through these fissures. The earthquake came after a rainy season which had caused floods, destroying crops in large tracts. And now what with their stock of grain destroyed, what with their standing crops ruined and what with their land rendered useless on account of deposit of sand or collection of water, the agriculturists in the worst affected parts of the districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga are face to face with a famine of a most devastating nature. The population which has to face this calamity in a few weeks is not less than 2½ millions. The problem of feeding and clothing this vast population will, far at least a year when some of their lands after the next rains may with the most optimistic calculation be expected to yield some crop, be a stupendous one and the cost will go into crores of rupees. As more information comes in the more gigantic appears the task before us.

The question of rents, revenues, cesses, taxes etc. has to be settled. Unless these are remitted, reconstruction work and return to normal life will become impossible. One can appreciate the difficulties of Government also. They have heavy expenses ahead as they will have to undertake the restoration of bridges, roads, public buildings etc., and all that will require money. But the people who have lost their all will not know where to get money to pay taxes and rents, for ruined buildings can pay no taxes and ruined fields can pay no rents. Then there is also the problem of the utilisation of the sugarcane crop to which I have already referred.

I have only touched the fringe of the problems; but this will enable friends all over the world to realise that millions of pounds and persistent patient endeavour, extending over a large number of years will be necessary before we can even hope to build up once again what was built in the course of centuries and ruined in the twinkling of an eye.

May I hope you will be good enough to publish these facts through such organs of public opinion as you may consider most useful and suitable and appeal to all, on our behalf, for sympathy and assistance in our dire distress?

Prince George's Visit To Pretoria

Special Treat For Indian Children

The request of the Commissioner of Asiatic Mr. P. F. Kincaid, that an entertainment should be organised for the Indian children of Pretoria, through the Indian Women's Association, has resulted in the Pretoria Municipality deciding to entertain 900 Indian children at Zoological Gardens on Wednesday, March 14, the day that H.R.H. Prince George arrives in Pretoria. The committee of the National Zoological Gardens was approached with the request that the children might be allowed to use the gardens for the afternoon, and was kindly given its consent. The Zoo was decided on not only because the children are themselves very attracted to the animals and the gardens, but also on account of its relative proximity to the Asiatic location.

On arrival each child will receive a packet of sweets, and later will be given buns and mineral drinks. On their departure they will each be given an ice. The children will march four abreast from the schools in the location, carrying flags and banners, and will probably reach the Zoo gates at about 2.30.

The whole function will be under the direction of Mr. Pickles, principal of the Indian school, and his staff, and members of the Indian Women's Association, in conjunction with the teachers will be responsible for the care of the children during the afternoon, while several leading Indians have promised their services.

The Zoo caterer is arranging for the refreshments, and tea will be given by the members of the Indian Women's Association, of which Mrs. Bob Maharaj is president.

Prince George In East London Colonial Born And Settlers Welcome H. R. H.

THE following address was sent to the Royal train by the Colonial Born and Settlers Indian Association (East London and Districts) during Prince George's visit to East London:—

"The President and members of the Colonial Born and Settlers Indian Association of East London and the Border districts extend to Your Royal Highness a very warm and cordial welcome to the City of East London and its environs, and desire through Your Royal Highness to give their assurance of unswerving loyalty to His Majesty King George V and to the British Commonwealth of Nations, of which their mother country, India, and South Africa, the country of their adoption, form an integral part.

"They trust that the visit of Your Royal Highness to the City of East London and the Border will be one with which pleasant memories will be associated in the future; and that it will be the means of contributing to the strength of the ties which bind this country to the British Empire.—(Sgd.) D. B. PARBHOO, President, R. HARRY, Hon. Secretary."

Finally, a delegation representing the Indian community, consisting of Messrs. S. Gadoojee, A. M. Chetty, A. Timothy and A. Karim advanced. Mr. Gadoojee, in accordance with traditional Eastern ceremony, hung a beautiful garland of flowers round Prince George's neck, with the words "I have the greatest honour to garland Your Royal Highness on behalf of the loyal British Indian community."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mr. C. S. Ricketts, O.B.E. assistant secretary to the Agent of the Government of India, accompanied by Mrs. Ricketts who arrived in Durban on Sunday from Capetown has left for Johannesburg to represent the Knitwar, coincidentally with the arrival there of Prince George. Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts will return to Durban in June for the season.

The Agent of the Government of India has left for Capetown last Thursday by the Armadale Castlet

Some of the leading members of the Indian community of Stanger assembled in the Criminal Court-room to bid Mr. Boshoff with an address signed by Messrs. Ramporial P. Padiachey, A. G. Bux, A. P. Naidoo, E. M. Mooli, P. Thomas and Anthony Simon, and handed him a purse containing cash as a token of their appreciation.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Boshoff left for Witbank by train, when quite a large number gathered at the station to say good-bye.

Under the auspices of the Maritzburg Indian Women's Association, (Child Welfare Section), a grand variety bazaar, was held in aid of the Child Welfare Society, in the St. Anthony's hall, Corner of Reteif and Pietermaritz Street, the bazaar was opened by Dr. M. R. Peters. The Indian Women's Association is now conducting the Indian adoption cases, which was formerly investigated by the European Child Welfare Society.

The wedding of Mr. Luchman Sookun, third son of Mr. Sookun Ahir, of Lidgetton, and Miss Indurance Devi, the eldest daughter of Mr. A. Nankoo of Maritzburg took place last Saturday night. The

officiating priest was Pandit Ramdew Maharaj, assisted by Pandit Parmasar Maharaj, and the marriage was in accordance with Sanatan rites. The dance and musical programme was in charge of Mr. R. Lorick, of Durban. The bride and bridegroom left the next day by train for Lidgetton.

We understand that the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel has left a sum of money amounting to Rs. 100,000 to be spent on the political uplift of India, preferably for publicity work on behalf of India in foreign countries.

We understand that Sir Mahomed Iqbal has received an invitation from Lord Lothian, on behalf of the Vice-Chancellor of the Oxford University and the Rhodes Trustees, to deliver the Rhodes Memorial lectures this year at the Oxford University. Sir Mahomed is the first Indian to be invited to deliver this course of lectures. General Smuts and Professor Einstein were the previous lecturers.

A Committee meeting of the Arvan Benevolent Society, was held at the Home, 500 Pietermaritz Street, Maritzburg.

Mr. R. Manicum presided, and was supported by Messrs. R. M. Moorgas, M. S. Williams, B. H. Rajah, G. K. Naidoo, L. N. Pillay, K. Sarjoo, M. P. Govender, K. Soobramoney, G. N. Padayachee, and N. P. Reddy.

After the adoption of the Minutes, the general correspondence to and from the Society was read and noted.

The financial statement indicated that the expenditure was more than the income, and it was decided to raise funds by holding a bazaar. This matter will be fully discussed at the annual general meeting on Sunday, March 25. A sub-committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

The Society earnestly requests the co-operation and assistance of the public and particularly in increasing the membership.

Mr. M. S. Williams, the hon. Supervisor submitted his monthly report. He referred to the health condition of the inmates which was satisfactory, with the exception of one who was indisposed but was improving.

Dr. M. R. Peters, the hon. Surgeon, attended once during the month, and the Society greatly appreciates his valuable services.

The Society placed on record its grateful thanks to Mrs. and Miss M. S. Williams who were good enough to carry on the work as Matrons for four months free of charge.

Obituary

The death took place last Saturday of the father of Mr. V. M. Maistry at his residence in Umbilo Road. Mr. Maistry (senr.) was over 80 years of age. His remains were cremated at the Stellawood Crematorium in the afternoon. A large number of prominent Indians were present to pay their last tribute to the deceased, who leaves behind an old widow and grown up children and grand and great grand children. The sympathy of the many friends of Mr. Maistry will go out to him and the bereaved family.

The many friends of Mr. T. V. Rajagopal Pillay of Kimberly will regret to learn of the sad death of his young son which took place on Sunday. Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to Mr. and Mrs. Pillay in the tragic loss they have sustained.

The death took place of Mr. Anthony Savarappen Viagalum (David) on Friday last week, at the Grey's Hospital, Maritzburg after a prolonged illness. He was buried in the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Commercial Road. The service was conducted by Father Pious of the Roman Catholic Church. The deceased was one of the early Indian settlers who arrived in Natal and was employed as the Head waiter at the Imperial Hotel. He leaves a widow and children to mourn his loss.

SPORTING NEWS

(BY SPORTSMAN)

Wrestling

Next Week's Big Show

N. C. NAIDOO TO MEET P. PILLAY

The Victoria Picture Palace in Durban has been engaged for March 17th by local promoters. Mixed programme, consisting of six wrestling and four boxing bouts, has been arranged to take place in the afternoon, as, it is learnt, the hall is not available in the evening.

The star wrestling contest of importance will be between N. C. Naidoo, who has given himself the appellation of Young Herbert and Pookree Pillay who is the present holder of both the non-European heavy-weight and welter-weight wrestling titles for S. Africa. The bout will be a title one—Naidoo is young and energetic and is very enthusiastic. Pillay, on the other hand is also confident of victory and we learn that Pillay has a side stake of £50; and is even prepared to go the extent of £500.

Another contest of importance will be between R. M. Patel and Sonny Moodley. Both are real and living symbols of health and keen physical-culturists. Shaik Abdool will also wrestle Hero Barry. These three contests will be all in. The following contests will be catch-as-catch-can:—

V. S. Jimmy vs. R. M. Tommy, Ramothar Maharaj vs. G. N. Khan, Young Hussain vs. Shaik Ayob. In addition to the above there will be the following:

BOXING BOUTS

J. Sookdeo vs. Victor Spider, Young Goolam vs. Sooboo Raja, Freddie Maistry vs. B. Pather, Bob Slasher vs. Kid Pillay.

The programme commences at 2-30 p.m. And despite the fact that is an afternoon show a good crowd is anticipated.

[Photos of the wrestlers appear on another page.]

South Africa Wants Indian Wrestler

The following is culled from the *Tribuns* (Lahore):—
Mr. Garib Kushyal, 215, Mallinson Road, Durban, Natal, South Africa, requests me to broadcast an appeal for an Indian wrestler to visit South Africa, which has a few wrestlers who are itching for a fight. Mr. Garib Kushyal wants a heavy weight from India and is prepared to meet all expenses besides a purse.

Golf

The Durban Indian Golf Club staged their annual club championship on Sunday at the Indian sports grounds, but the entries were not as large as expected. The qualifying round was played off, the best scores being: P. Moosa 72, A. Moonsamy 74, K. D. Shanker 75, M. Sooban 75, D. E. Ally 76, D. A. Ally 77, Omar Allybux 80, K. V. Moodley 80, A. Singh 87, K. S. Frank 87, R. G. Moodley 90, N. S. Nair 90, A. Butler 92, P. Allybuckus 97, A. Mackenjee 136.

There will be no fixtures for two weeks as the grounds have been lent to the Cricket and Athletic Unions.

Tennis

Wagmaree Shield Final

MOONLIGHTERS BEAT SYDENHAM

The "B" division league final for the Wagmaree Shield was contested in brilliant sunshine at the Plaza Court on Sunday, 25th February. From the commencement there was a big crowd to witness the various sets.

The toss made the Moonlighters the Home Team and with this advantage they went on to win the first three sets of the day. The Sydenham team could only secure one set. Thereafter the Moonlighters had a fairly easy win. They eventually won by 5 sets to 1, at which stage the match was abandoned, further play being deemed unnecessary.

At the conclusion of the match, in the absence of the acting President, Mr. S. M. Moodley, the hon. Life Vice-President, Mr. M. K. Naidoo was called upon to present the shield to the winning captain, Mr. Jack Rajpaul. The two captains and the hon. general secretary of the Natal Union then made speeches.

This is the second year in which the shield has been open for competition. It was presented to the Natal Tennis Union by Mr. B. M. Wagmaree in 1933. It is a floating shield and is competed for annually on the league system.

Ismail Shield Competition

In the "B" division, corresponding to the K.O. competition for the S. Manick Shield, there will also be a K.O. competition for the Ismail Shield. On Sunday, 11th March, the first matches in this competition take place and it is learnt, authoritatively, that Sydenham "B" will play Verulam "B" on the former's court.

Charity Match In Aid Of Earthquake Victims

The three-day charity match in aid of the earthquake victims was played in Bombay. The M.C.C. in their first innings scored 284, Mitchell being the most successful batsman with 91. The match ended in a draw. The M.C.C., second innings, 215 (Blackwell 55; Amar Singh five for 109). India Eleven, second innings, 112 for four wickets. India's Test Captain, Major C. K. Naidu, stated in an interview with Reuter that he was definitely giving up serious cricket in order to give younger men a chance.

Boxing

Big Umzinto Tournament

EXHIBITION BY KID SINGH

What may be rightly described as a big boxing tournament in the life of Umzinto, took place in the Mamoojee Hall, Umzinto, on Saturday night, 24th February. It is understood that the first boxing tournament to take place in Umzinto was 25 years ago.

Despite the inclemency of weather conditions the hall was well nigh filled to capacity.

Mr. R. Kisson and Mr. Mamoojee, the owner of the hall, were chiefly responsible for the arrangements.

The programme was a varied one. It included a physical culture and ju-jitsu display by Sonny Moodley and S. H. Rajoo. This was followed by two most keenly contested wrestling bouts between Sonny Moodley and Young Khan and Ramothar Maharajh and Sew Maharajh.

The boxing contests provided, on the whole, more thrills. There were seven bouts. The following are the results:—Jimmy Sookdeo beat Young Peter, Young Evliam beat Rama Patel, E. I. Timol beat S. Ramiah, S. K. Pillay beat M. E. Lockhat, Young Harry beat Young Cassim. All these fights were decided on points. D. D. Naidoo and Kid Nelson also gave a six rounds exhibition.

Exhibition By Mottee Kid Singh

Half way through the programme Kid Mottee Singh gave a three-round exhibition with the promoter, Young Ramlagan. Though the contest was one-sided it enabled the Umziato sporting public to see Kid in action. Kid was accompanied by his trainer Mr. Jack Llewellyn.

Mr. Peens of the N.B.O.C. also went up from Durban and assisted in referring.

The tournament terminated at 10 p.m. after which the contingent of Durban boxers, with the exception of Kid Singh, returned to Durban.

This Saturday's Show

GENGAN—KAY RETURN FIGHT

The return bout between Bud Gengan and Reggie Kay takes place in the Victoria Picture Palace, Durban, on 10th March. Though Bud was beaten by a K.O. on the last occasion, he is intent on making amends this time. This fight will be the main bout of the evening. The supporting programme ought also to provide many thrills. A Frank Naidoo of Mafeking will put in an appearance against Walter Swell. Tiger Pine meets D. D. Naidoo. Obin Gengan fights Seaman Chetty while Young Gopal will be pitted against Kid George.

The supporting bouts are fairly short ones but the star fight of the show is billed to go over a distance of 12 rounds.

A Challenge

Victor Spider has signified his intention to fight Jimmy Sookdeo in the near future and promoters anxious to have these boxers in the ring should get in touch with Sam Percy, Manager of Victor Spider, at 191 Grey Street, Durban.

Durban And District Indian Athletic and Cycling Union

A Sporting meeting of the above Union took place on Sunday March 4, at the Indian Sports Grounds, Currie's Fountain, Durban. There was a fair gathering. The following are the results:—

Boys Under 12 Years—75 Yds. (1) D. Chetty, (2) M. Valayathum, (3) R. Moonamy.

Girls Under 10 Year—75 Yds. (1) R. Jadadhin, (2) Sakunthala Chin, (3) Thamah Tommy.

Boys Under 16 Years—100 Yds. (1) Soobiah, (2) R. S. Gordian (3) S. Raman.

Adults—1 Mile Flat (1) P. Nadasen, (2) Bob Mungul, (3) Gopa Naiker.—Time 5 mins. 20 sec.

1/4 Miles Cycle (1) A. Razack, (2) R. Gopal, (3) G. Sue.—Time 34 sec.

220 Yards Flat (1) V. K. Pillay, (2) G. Raman.—Time 22 1/2 sec.

1/2 Mile cycle (1) R. Gopal, (2) A. Razack, (3) C. Venkatas.—Time 1 min. 25 sec.

100 Yards Flat (1) J. Sunnassie Naidoo, (2) V. K. Pillay (3) G. Raman.—Time 11 sec.

1 Mile Cycle (1) R. Gopal, (2) A. Razack, (3) J. Soaken.—Time 2 mins. 37 sec.

5 Mile Flat (1) Gopal Narsin, (2) Bob Mungul, (3) P. Nadasen.—Time 28 min. 16 sec.

440 Yards Flat (1) J. Sunnassie Naidoo, (2) Roop.—Time 8 min. 9 sec.

3 Mile Cycle (1) J. Sookun, (2) A. Razack, (3) R. Gopal.—Time 14 min. 12 sec.

Mr. E. M. Chin, the President of the above Union in a few well chosen words thanked Mr. Berridge and the officials for their kind services during the days sports, and also the spectators for their attendance and then distributed the prizes to the winners.

The Natal Championship Sports will take place on May 19, and the Athletes should be in training if they are out to break records.

For full particulars see posters.

Indians Ask For Sports Ground

Finance Committee's Decision

Following an appeal by the Mayville Indian Football Association for the provision by the Town Council of a conveniently situated sports ground, the Finance Committee, it is learned, has recommended: "That tenders be invited for the purchase by the Council of a site approximately 10 acres in extent in the Mayville area, between certain points to be specified by the Borough Valuator, for recreation purposes; further, that such tenders should include the cost of levelling the ground offered to the satisfaction of the Borough Engineer."

Reception To Mr. R. R. Alfred

Mr. J. Gungiah, of Mayville gave a Reception in honour of Mr. R. R. Alfred, a well known sportsman of this town on the occasion of his leaving for England and the Continent by S. S. Armadale Castle on Thursday March 8. The reception was given at Ranjanees Cafe on Saturday night about 30 attended. After the repast, the host garlanded Mr. R. R. Alfred and presented a Bouquet to Mr. A. Christopher President Colonial Born and Settlers Indian Association.

Several speeches were made wishing Mr Alfred God speed. The function terminated with a vote of thanks to the Host.

To Motor Drivers.

Car drivers are given advice on how to be a perfect driver in a series of rules recently published in Paris. They include:

"Slow down for the sake of your own skin, not to please the police.

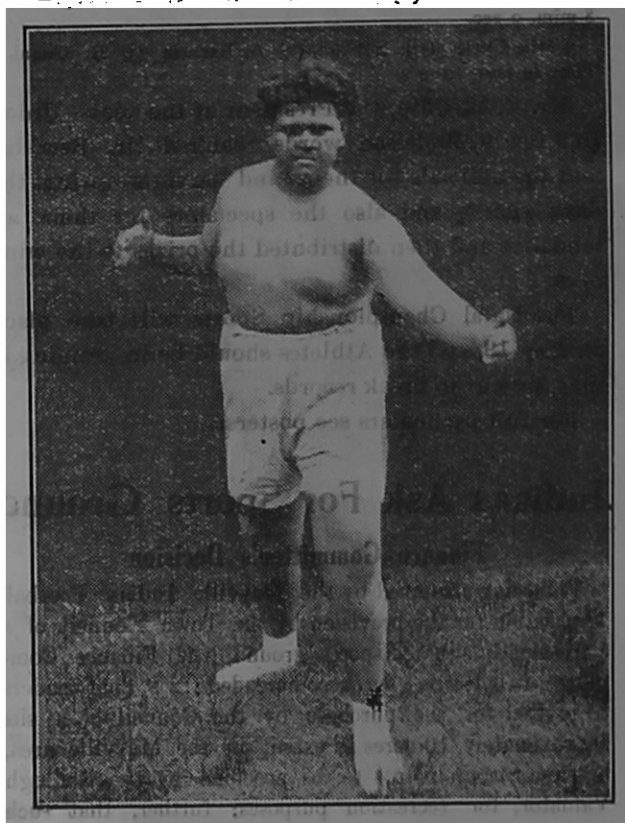
Prudence invented the brake, Pride invented the accelerator.

An idiot always finds a greater idiot who insists on passing him.

No absent-mindedness at the wheel. Do not think of the death of Louis XVI, think of your own.

Beware of animals going to drink—and men who have just been drinking."

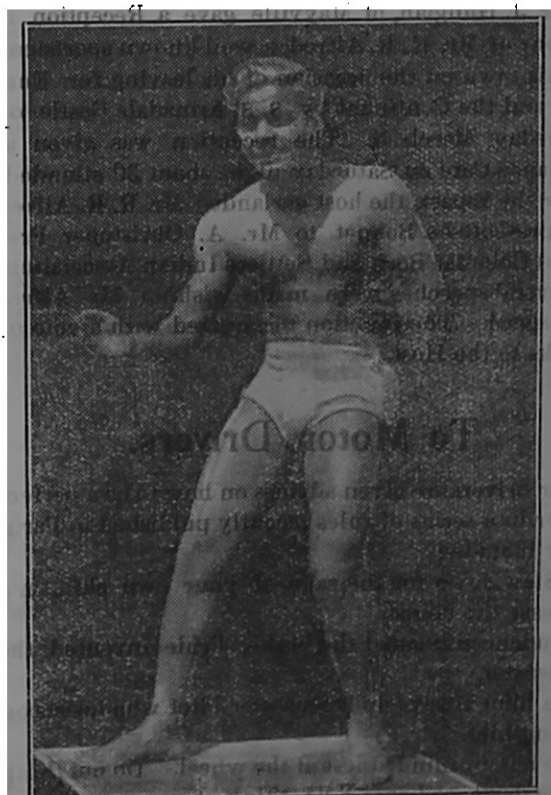
Local Indian Wrestlers



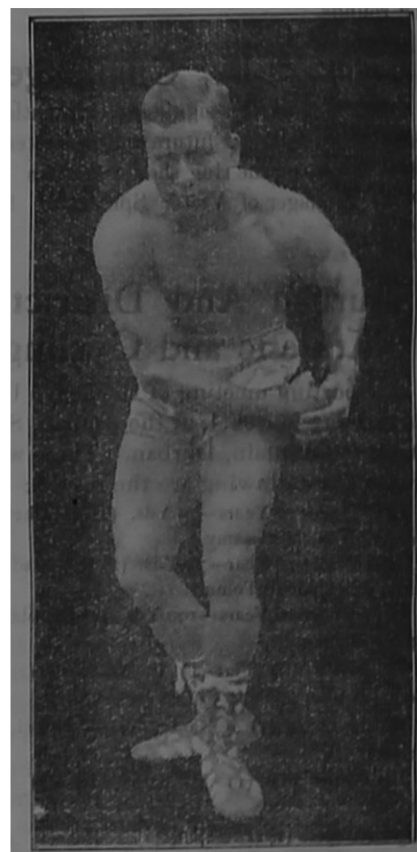
N. C. Naidoo.



Puckree Pillay.



R. M. Patel.



S. Moodley.