

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Scathing Denunciation Of Italy

IN the course of a speech at the Church Congress at Bournemouth, the Archbishop of Canterbury is reported to have said: "We see a great European Power treating solemn obligations with cynical contempt and launching a fierce attack upon a fellow-member of the League. If there was ever an act of unprovoked aggression surely it is this. Abyssinia may be a backward State, but is it possible to think without resentment or sickening of heart of a proud ancient people defending their own land with scanty military resources, scarcely any hospitals, surgeons or nurses, being mowed down by a vast pitiless war machine equipped with all the powers which science has invented for the destruction of human life?"

S. A. National Party Attitude Towards Italo-Abyssinian War

Referring to the war between Abyssinia and Italy, at a meeting held at Franschoek, Dr. D. F. Malan, leader of the S. A. National Party is reported to have said, no one could foretell what that war might mean to the world and South Africa. The war might very easily spread and become a world disaster even worse than the Great War. The Nationalist Party stood by the policy it had always followed. "We must fulfil our obligations to the League of Nations, but if those obligations were not involved we must exercise our right of neutrality," he said. In principle they believed in the League, but they could not help recognising its weaknesses. The League of Nations, he said, was too much of a plaything of certain great Powers which had misused the League for their own selfish ends. Dr. Malan advocated the localisation of quarrels and the prevention of their expansion into world disasters.

S. Africa's External Policy

"We have the right as a member of the League to express our views even if those views disagreed with those of Britain," said Dr. Malan. "We should build up an external policy of our own and make it known to the world. The three principles we should follow in connection with Africa are:—

"(1) Africa must be under Christian civilisation.

"(2) In the event of a conflict between the white races the coloured races must be prevented from participating.

"(3) The indig'nous population of Africa must not be armed."

"By advocating such a policy South Africa would perform a service to Africa and the world"

Dr. Edgar Brookes On The Native Question

In the course of a recent article in *The Star* (Johannesburg) Dr. Edgar H. Brookes, M.A., makes the following observations:—To so many of us the greatest thing in the world is our faith as Christians. Is it nothing to say that this faith is being so deplorably undermined among the Bantu Christians that the kind of thing which is happening everyday in the political sphere has disastrous effects in the sphere of religion. The spiritual diseases which we create among the native people will in the end be as dangerous to white South Africa as physical diseases and, indeed, more so. One does not wish to exaggerate the situation. There remain yet reservoirs of natural happiness in Bantu life; the native has fortunately not yet forgotten how to laugh. There are still leaders of sanity and moderation who are putting their energies into constructive rather than destructive work, and, best of all, there is an increasingly liberal sentiment among young white South Africans. But the hope of sunshine in the future is being clouded over by constant restrictive legislation which every year makes the task of young South Africans in the future harder and not easier. The Franchise and Land Bills, and, in addition, the proposed Urban Areas Bill require the very serious consideration of South African people before they become law. Even though they contain some good provisions and even if they can be logically justified in an academic way, it must be remembered that we are not working in vacuo, but among human beings whose feelings have already been embittered, whose minds are full of suspicion, and who do not accept any

longer without very convincing proof the assumption of the white man's good faith.

Man's "Inhuman" Act.

A shocking case of cruelty to animals came before the Germiston Court last Tuesday when Gert Weisner (36), a labourer, pleaded guilty to illtreating a mule. The evidence was that the mule was unable to pull a lorry loaded with stone. Some of the stone was removed but still the mule was unable to pull the load and Weisner ordered his native driver to place a live coal beneath the mules tail. The court on inspection found the animal in agony and the mule was destroyed by the Magistrate's order.

"I am ashamed that I am of the same colour as you," said the Magistrate to Weisner. Passing sentence, the Magistrate said it was the most inhuman thing he had heard of in all his experience on the Bench. You will pay £25 or go to goal for three months, which is the maximum I can give you. But I wish to goodness I could give you lashes. I have been very sparing with lashes as I think them degrading but to a man who would treat an animal in such a way there could be nothing degrading in lashes."

The Agent's Movement

Sir Syed Raza Ali, Agent of the Government of India, visited Nkandhla during the week end, and an informal gathering of residents was held at the Residency, where Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Mack welcomed the visitor. After a pleasant social interlude the Agent visited the Nkandhla forest and expressed his appreciation of the beauties of the area.

Welcome

We welcome back home Khan Bahadur Hajee Cassim Adam and Mrs. Cassim Adam of Pretoria who returned to South Africa in the Windsor Castle from their European tour. Mr. Cassim Adam visited most of the European capitals, including Brussels, Amsterdam, Berlin, Budapest, Rome, Belgrade, Vienna, Geneva and Lucerne.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11TH, 1935

Indian Aviators

WE fully sympathise with those of our brethren who believe that our money should be spent in this country and that it is entirely wrong on the part of those who donate large sums to people and institutions overseas when our own people and institutions are starving. There are, however, occasions when India has a rightful claim over her sons and daughters in this country. For instance in cases floods, earthquakes and other natural disasters and national causes, we are bound to give our bit even at a great sacrifice if need be.

We have before us at the present time the cause of the two aviators who are in our midst. After listening to their story, which appears in full detail elsewhere in this issue, of how the thought of flying to South Africa first, originated and how they launched out notwithstanding the fact that they were discouraged by many of their friends, how they managed to come without a single mishap and how they lost their way owing to flairs not being given by the Mpika aerodrome, and how they landed in the midst of the wild jungles of Africa and how they emerged safely after suffering the pangs of hunger and thirst and having blood curdling experiences with wild beasts, one cannot but have deep sympathy and admiration for these brave and daring young men. If they have failed in their attempt, which, as we are told, was due to no fault of their own, they are nonetheless deserving of admiration. For the very fact that they hazarded a step which no one has yet dared to do is in itself worthy of praise. They have expressed their desire to complete their enterprise by flying back to India if they could get an aeroplane supplied to them. The first difficulty was that of procuring an aeroplane. After several disappointments to the point of almost giving up all hopes, it is found now, that an aeroplane is procurable. The next question is of finance. We understand that the aeroplane is to cost somewhere about £1,400, and the Transvaal and Natal Indians have taken on themselves to collect that amount. We know there are sharp divisions in the community as to whether this large amount should be expended on such a cause. The question is one of appreciating an

enterprise which is the very first of its kind and that of encouraging it. Secondly, the success of these two aviators will not only bring well-deserved laurels to themselves but will enhance the prestige of India. Thirdly the courage these two young men are displaying after the torturing experiences they have already had merits not a small degree of consideration. They are prepared at the risk of their lives to see their task accomplished successfully. By their success they will have enhanced the standard of Indian aviation—an achievement India will have reason to be proud of.

Indians in South Africa have, therefore, to consider to what extent they can contribute to this national cause and take a share in the glory. If they can do so, we certainly think they will do well in presenting the aviators with an aeroplane. From the reports to hand we gather that the figure desired has very nearly been collected. Now that Khan Bahadur Hajee Cassim Adam, whose generosity in these matters is well-known, is once again in our midst, his contribution and kind help in this matter, we have no doubt, will be very substantial. We sincerely trust that ere these lines reach the eyes of our readers the full amount will have been collected and that our young aviators will be given a very hearty send off with the blessings of their brothers and sisters in South Africa and with fervent prayers to the Almighty for the safe and successful termination of their flight.

Is This Civilisation?

"Abyssinia may be a backward State, but is it possible to think without resentment or sickening of heart of a proud ancient people defending their own land with scanty military resource, scarcely any hospitals, surgeons and nurses, being mowed down by a vast pitiless war machine equipped with all the powers which science has invented for the destruction of human life?"

ARCHBISHOP OF Canterbury

SINCE the Great War of 1914 the world became sick and steps were taken to abolish wars as a barbarous means of settling disputes. The League of Nations was supposed to have been created for that purpose and what a lot of talk we have heard since about disarmament. It has all disappeared into oblivion and we find

one powerful member of the League of Nations setting upon another—a weak and powerless member—accusing that member of being barbarous, while the other members are looking on. It can only be described as "looking on" when Italy, the powerful aggressor, is fast forging ahead crushing out of existence thousands of innocent souls in Abyssinia who are vainly crying to the League of Nations for protection, and the League has done nothing beyond declaring that sanctions should be passed against Italy for violating the League Covenant. There are other great powers, who are not in the League, who are also calmly watching this butchery of the weak by the strong. It would have been a different matter had the fighting parties been equals. But Abyssinia's position before Italy, who is comparatively a giant, is pitiful to the extreme. One would, at this stage, like to ask this pertinent question: If Abyssinia is barbarous can this treacherous act on the part of Italy, who boasts of being an enlightened power in Europe, be called civilized? If the answer to this is in the affirmative, we can only say, "save us from such a civilisation." If Abyssinia falls she will have been immortalised for her courage and bravery. But we are very doubtful indeed if Italy and the powers that have watched apathetically this painful struggle will sleep peacefully with the blood of the innocent over their heads.

Poet's Corner

Is India Free?

Slaves cannot breathe in England;
if their lungs
Receive our air, that moment they
are free;
They touch our country, and their
shackles fall.
That's noble, and bespeaks a
nation proud
And jealous of the blessing.
Spread it then.
And let it circulate through
every vein
Of all your empire that where,
Britain's power
Is felt, mankind may feel her
mercy too.
Is India free? and does she
wear her plumed
And jewell'd turban with a smile
of peace,
Or do we grind her still?

—COWPER.

CONCERNING SANCTIONS

By
L. W. RITCH

Derived from "Sanctus", holy sacred.

An authoritative command.

Penalty for disobedience (Any modern dictionary)

THE Italo-Abyssinian conflict has brought the term "sanctions" very much to the fore-front. As popularly employed and understood it is a synonym for assent. As used by jurists, it signifies the penalties which may be imposed upon wrong doers to punish and correct breaches of the law.

Jurists maintain that sanctions are necessary to restrain erring mankind from crime and quasi-criminal acts; that they are designed to maintain harmony within the social organism, and where that harmony has been disturbed to, in a measure at least, restore it. The suffering inflicted upon the wrong doer is regarded as vindicating the prestige and authority of an offended state, as well as operating to warn other potential offenders against similar misconduct.

The older school of criminal lawyers regarded the object and purpose of the criminal law with its various sanctions as being designed simply to punish crime. The modern school leans to the view that the object to be aimed at should be rather the reformation of the delinquent by converting him to a sane and balanced regard of his duties and obligations as a man and citizen. It is hoped to so correct his mental and moral astigmatism that of his own will and choice he shall elect to respect and conform to the law of the land which purports to represent the best the legislature has been able to achieve towards establishing equitable human relationships.

Sanctions may then, not incorrectly, be described as curbs or restraints upon the unbridled selfishnesses of individuals or peoples. Owing to the fallibility and imperfections of all things human, man-made law, not infrequently miscarries and its sanctions fail to operate. The wrongdoer does occasionally "get away with it" with the result that the law together with its sanctions is apt to be brought into contempt and the wrongdoer encouraged to believe that it can be defeated by the astute and clever.

To pretend that chicanery, cunning and preponderance of brute force brought to bear by nations against one another have not immediately succeeded in overwhelming the weaker, would be to ignore the lessons of history. In the impending struggle between Abyssinia and Italy, clever diplomatic manoeuvring will probably be found to have aided Italian designs upon her victim even more effectively than Italy's

superiority in numbers and armaments. It is already becoming clear that none of the Powers will venture to risk the price of enforcing sanctions against Italy for fear of a stab in the back at the hands of some other "friendly" neighbour, and that Italy will be left free to work her will upon Abyssinia without let or hindrance by other "civilised" European states. Italy also, will probably "get away with it," thus seeming to indicate that injustice may and can prevail over justice, and that God can be and is successfully mocked. To the emphatic and oft reiterated assurance of Sages and Seers that God is not mocked: that as we sow so surely we must reap, the sceptic and the pessimist but point the finger of protest to the many historic examples of Might's success over Right, and ask how the notion of an all seeing Law omnipotent and all embracing is to be maintained in the face of these anomalies?

The answer is, of course to be found in "the Long View" as opposed to the "short view"; in the time place and body illusions which cloud man's vision and understanding, and prevent continuity of consciousness, limiting his perceptions to the superficial. The "better lessoned mind" is not deceived by changes in name and form, by shifting of time and place. It catches sight of the substance behind appearances and recognises the distinction between beings and perishable changing forms and guises beings take from life to life and age to age. The Knower Knows that in very truth Virtue is its own reward; that transcending all mans inclinations, tricks, and devices to twist justice to his own selfish ends and to perpetrate injustice, "there is A Law that moves to righteousness," "that none at least can set aside or stay", A Law that so reacts upon the wrong doer that the murderer finds he has but slain himself, the thief that he has been his own robber. The sanctions of that Law are inescapable.

The "getting away with it" is only seeming. The Mills of God grind very surely even if too slowly for our poor sight to follow the process or perceive its operation. And no grain so small as to escape. In this process, whereby high may fall to low and vice-versa, merit alone counts, and that merit con-

sists in voluntary bending of the individual will to the supreme will that is The Law. Were this truth recognised, men would cease to be puzzled over the anomalies of birth and condition that otherwise seem so inexplicable and at variance with our conception of divine justice, divine omniscience and omnipotence. Where the "short view" abandoned for the "long view" and the immortal individual man, who is born again and again until perfected in discrimination and wisdom, differentiated from the body and its life, with such abandonment would also go the conflicts and rivalries, the greeds and jealousies, racial color and creed antagonisms that presently obsess and oppress mankind in its blindness, and are the root cause of all the miseries we suffer.

Assault On Natives By Europeans

Bishop Of Pretoria Speaks Out

"JUSTICE" is the sub title of a comment by the Bishop of Pretoria (the Right Rev. Wilfred Parker) in this month's "Kingdom" on certain sentences passed on Europeans who have been convicted of assaults on natives. In days gone by, says his lordship, comment had had to be made on the inadequate sentences passed in these cases. "One hoped that that day had gone by but it has not."

"A few weeks ago a European who had flogged an elderly native and his wife was fined a trivial £15, after the magistrate had commented with severity upon the brutality of the assault. Last month, at Pietersburg, a European who poured paraffin on a native's head and set fire to it, with the result that the native was badly burned and sent to hospital, was fined £5, and allowed to pay it in monthly instalments.

"Sentences such as these revolt all right-thinking people. Surely it is time that the Department of Justice should see that law-breaking and brutality should have the punishment which it deserves. Cases such as these are a very strange comment on the speech made by one of our leading politicians in England recently, when he said that the natives in the Union were as kindly and justly treated as in the Protectorates.

PROPERTY RIGHTS OF INDIANS AT LADYSMITH

COUNCIL CONTEMPLATES RESTRICTIVE MEASURES

THAT it was undesirable for Europeans to have Indians for landlords and that living among Asiatics tended to impede the progress of the younger European generation were two arguments advanced by the Benevolent Society in an application to the Ladysmith Town Council for consideration of a housing scheme for the poorer classes.

The application was dealt with by the Finance Committee, when a letter was received from the secretary of the society drawing attention to the conditions under which some of the poor families are living in Ladysmith and stating that not only was the rent out of proportion but it was felt that it was undesirable for any European to have an Indian as a landlord and, as in many cases, to be living next door to Asiatics. It was declared that any work of raising the standard of the younger generation was greatly impeded, if not rendered useless, under these conditions, and the society therefore requested the Council to consider a housing scheme for the poor, especially as the Council had made provision for the natives of the borough. It was also pointed out that the Government was

willing to lend money for such schemes under favourable conditions.

The Committee recommended that the Town Clerk be instructed to forward the following reply to the Benevolent Society:—

Council's Reply

In the first place, the Council regretted that prior to 1924 it had no power to restrict the ownership and/or occupation of property, which was sold by the Corporation, to Europeans, Asiatics and natives, and consequently the Council could not prohibit Asiatics purchasing such property and residing there if so desired, although such properties might be situated in predominantly European areas.

Strenuous efforts had been made from time to time by the Natal Municipal Association to get the Government to authorise local authorities to restrict certain areas under their jurisdiction to European occupation only, but so far these efforts had not met with success. The Council have now proposed to refer the question to the M.P. for Klip River, with a view to his taking up the matter with the Government and urging the desirability of action being taken on the

lines suggested by the Natal Municipal Association.

With regard to the suggested housing scheme for poor families, the Council desired to point out that it was proceeding with a housing scheme consisting of 30 houses for European labourers employed by the Railway Administration; but in this connection the Administration would guarantee occupancy during the full period of the loan and also collect the rentals and service charges for and on behalf of the Corporation.

Financial Restriction

The Council regretted that its financial resources were not sufficient to embark on a general housing scheme for the poor people in the borough, in spite of the low rate of interest on money lent by the Government for this purpose, in view of the possible loss of revenue owing to the inability of the occupants to pay the rentals which would have to be charged.

With reference to houses for natives, the Council pointed out that it was compelled by the Government to erect such houses in the location, and so far the scheme had not been financial success.

FEETHAM COMMISSION'S REPORT

THIRD PART OUT

THE third part of the report of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission, including a register of Coloured persons occupying land subject to prohibitions under the Gold Law was released for publication last Friday. The Commission consists of Mr. Justice Richard Feetham, Judge-President of the Natal Supreme Court (Chairman), Mr. Henry Britten and Mr. Donald J. Stewart. The first two parts of the report were laid on the table of the House of Assembly last Session. The latest part completes for the time being the task of the Commission so far as Johannesburg is concerned, but other municipal areas still have to be dealt with, including Krugersdorp, Roodepoort-Maraisburg, Germiston, Boksburg, Springs and Klerksdorp.

The terms of reference require the Commission to examine each case and

compile a register of those Coloured persons who are in legal occupation and those in illegal occupation of proclaimed land subject to any of the prohibitions against Coloured occupation contained in the Gold Law.

The Commission examined recommendations by ratepayers' associations to the effect that in certain areas no proposals should be made for the exemption of sites occupied by individual Coloured persons, and that all Asiatics and other Coloured persons now trading or residing in these areas, with the exception of those entitled to protection under the existing law, should be removed.

It found that no argument or evidence submitted justified special treatment of the areas concerned.

In compiling the register, the report states, the question whether the occupa-

tion of land is legal or illegal is one affecting the rights of the persons concerned which may ultimately have to be determined by the Courts. The Commission's opinion on the question as recorded in the Register will have no binding effect unless it receives statutory confirmation.

A general summary shows that 211 cases of traders were considered for exemption or special relief. Exemption was recommended in 162 cases, special relief in 49 and no recommendation in 15 cases. Exemption was recommended for 25 residents and special relief for 40. No recommendation was made in the cases of 16 residents.

Further details of the report will appear in our next issue.

CERTAIN FACTS ABOUT ABYSSINIA

MR. C. F. ANDREWS issued a statement to the press recently in India in the course of which he states that 'certain facts need to be understood about Abyssinia if we are to follow intelligently what is happening to day in East Africa.'

'The history of Abyssinia has a romance about it which makes the country very deeply loved by Africans in every part of the Continent of Africa. Abyssinia has become a symbol of liberty. Like Switzerland in Europe it has kept alight the flame of liberty, while every other part of the Continent has been brought into subjection to Europe. Therefore, in every part of the world the Abyssinian people are watching with anguish the military advance of Italy.

'The highlands of Abyssinia, continues the statement, receive a heavy monsoon rainfall every year at the same time as India. This rainfall drains into Lake Tsana which thus become the reservoir of the blue Nile. The White Nile and the blue Nile meet at Khartoum. The British interest in Abyssinia is primarily to preserve these flood waters which come down from Lake Tsana and

are used to irrigate the cotton fields of the Sudan. The Italian interests in Abyssinia are concentrated in joining up the colony of Eritrea with the colony of Italian Somaliland. But it has now become obvious that nothing less than an Italian protectorate over the whole of Abyssinia is likely to satisfy Signor Mussolini.

'Mr. Andrews continues that the inhabitants of these Abyssinian highlands are not as dark as the Africans elsewhere. The finely shaped features show a kinship with Arabia and point to a Semitic origin. There was always traffic going on across the Red Sea with Yemen in Arabia. In very ancient times gold was plentiful in Abyssinia and one of the hopes of Signor Mussolini today is that he might find gold in these Highlands.

'In the day of the Prophet Muhammad a refuge was found in Abyssinia for the persecuted followers of Islam. A record of this event is still preserved, telling us how these followers of the Prophet deeply impressed the King of Abyssinia by their nobility of character. Thus a traditional friendship arose between the people of Abyssinia and the people of

Islam. There are 2,000,000 Mohamedans in Abyssinia to-day and they are well-treated by the present Emperor.

'The peculiar form of the book of progress used by the Abyssinian Christian is not unlike that used in Syrian Christians Church of Malabar.

'There are very few Europeans in the country. The trade is in Indian hands and the Indian traders numbering about 2,590 come chiefly from the Bombay presidency. When I visited Djibouti, states Mr. Andrews which is the terminus of the Abyssinian railway, I met many of these Indian traders. On other occasions also I have corresponded with them. They are full of praise for the kindness they have received from the people of the country. While in the other parts of East Africa there has been constant friction, there has never been any trouble in Abyssinia. Therefore the sympathy of the people of India must naturally go out in full measure to these kindly people when they are threatened with so grave a disaster. For a terrible war is now about to be forced upon them in spite of all they have tried to do to prevent it.'

ATTEMPT TO DISFRANCHISE NATIVES

MR. MORRIS ALEXANDER DEFENDS IMPORTANT CASE

AN attempt to disfranchise 37 natives, British subjects, on the ground that they were prohibited immigrants, was made when the Parliamentary voters' roll was being revised by Mr. T. M. Chisnall on Wednesday October 2 at Capetown.

The natives, who had acquired domicile and were registered voters under the electoral Act, had been born in British territory (Basutoland, Swaziland and the Rhodesias) and had lived for sometime in Capetown—one for close on 20 years. The application to strike their names off the voters' roll was made by Mr. Harry Sloane, the registering officer. He stated he had been notified by the Immigration Department that the natives were prohibited immigrants and therefore were not entitled to the vote.

Mr. Morris Alexander K.C., who resisted the application, said the natives

fulfilled all the requirements of the Electoral Act. They had all been born in British territory and had entered the Union in no surreptitious way. They had their passports and were admitted into the Union by the immigration authorities. They were able to read and write, had acquired domicile and had the means required by the Electoral Act. They met every requirement of the Nationality and Flags Act.

"But," said Mr. Alexander, "there is a clause in the Immigration Act which makes it possible for a person to be declared a prohibited immigrant if he cannot write a European Language. Apparently this clause has been invoked in the case of these men. These men were brought before the immigration authorities and set some sort of test. Then the officials of their own accord said that they had failed to meet the requirements of the Immigration Act.

They were declared prohibited immigrants and had not the right to vote.

"Obviously this is an attempt to employ the Immigration Act not for the purpose of deporting undesirable immigrants but to deprive these natives of the franchise to which they are entitled."

Mr. Alexander submitted that the revising officer had no power to take cognisance of the ruling of another body. The Immigration Department, just by issuing a piece of paper, could not deprive these men of the vote. The immigration laws had nothing to do with the electoral laws. The natives had committed no crime and were respectable, law-abiding citizens.

"We do not want correspondence," said Mr. Alexander. "We want proof, the record of their conviction of a crime and the deportation order."

Mr. Chisnall reserved his decision.

INDIAN AVIATORS IN DURBAN

STORY OF THEIR THRILLING EXPERIENCES

The following story of their thrilling experiences in the wilds of Africa was given to us by the Indian Aviators, Messrs. N. F. Dalal and K. D. Pochkhanavala, which, we are sure, will be read with interest by our readers.

It was with the best wishes from His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Viceroy of India, and His Excellency Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, that we left by train from Bombay for Karachi, where, on the 1st August, we took the air by a Puss Moth with Gipsy III. engine.

We arrived at Gwardar the same day and, after refuelling, we landed at Jask, and thence at Linghe. We had travelled 950 miles in one day. Having stayed the night there we proceeded for Bushire next day. After the first 50 miles we encountered very heavy fog as we were passing over the sea. We continued for another 50 miles through the fog, when we saw shore. We were forced to land, as the visibility was not at all good. In about two hours the fog lifted. We started again and whilst hovering over Bushire we found that the city was enveloped in fog and we were therefore



Mr. N. F. DALAL.

unable to see anything. As a result we had to circle round Bushire for about 20 minutes, flying at a height of 100 feet only and narrowly escaped grazing the mast of a Persian naval boat. Eventually we located the aerodrome and landed in thick fog. Here we waited the whole day for the fog to lift, but in vain. On the following day we started late in the morning for Bussra. We arrived at Bussra, covering 350 miles in three hours. Whilst we were refuelling there a sand storm arose which made restart impossible. We had to wait there for another day.

On the 4th August we started early in the morning, covering 300 miles and reaching Bagdad in three hours. At Bagdad we refuelled and continued our journey towards Rutba Wells, which is situated in the middle of the Syrian Desert, where the temperature was 120 degrees in the shade. In fly-

ing over the desert for about 600 miles we had not a land mark and we had to depend solely upon the compass. Thanks to the Meteorological Department we had an accurate forecast of the prevailing winds at different heights, by the help of which we were able to adjust the wind drift and we came plumb over Rutba Wells.

After refuelling we made for Gaza, but owing to very heavy headwinds we had to land at Amman, which is the Royal Air Force headquarters, where no civilians are permitted to land. Anyhow, we did land there and refuelled. We then took off for Gaza, where we arrived in the evening, covering 1,050 miles for the day, through the very torturing sun and the heat ensuing from the desert. The flight was very bump throughout.

The next day we came from Gaza to Cairo, crossing Jerusalem and right over the Suez Canal. At Cairo we gave over our machine for 25 hours schedule and general inspection. Here they found a split-pin missing from the elevator controls, which resulted in our waiting five days for general inspection of the machine, which cost us not an inconsiderable amount.

We took off from Cairo on the evening of the 10th and arrived at Luxor, crossing 350 miles before sunset. Next day we started from Luxor to Wadi Halfa and Khartoum, where we saw herds of giraffe, antelope and wild buffaloes throughout our journey. Otherwise our journey was uneventful, having coursed 750 miles.

False Alarm

On the morning of the 12th we started from Khartoum for Malacca, which we made at 12 noon the same day. We could not proceed any further owing to bad weather, but somehow or other a message was sent to Juba by the aerodrome officer that we had left Malacca at 1.30 p.m. The Juba aerodrome officer was very worried at our non-arrival even after sunset. He made up the flares and kept them on till 11 p.m. Eventually he announced to the public that we were missing.

The next day we flew from Malacca to Juba, where we were astonished to hear our story. We paid all the expenses for the flares being up in anticipation of our arrival.

Unfortunately, the rumour was not countered even after our arrival, and the result was that the whole of Africa thought that we were lost.

We made Jinja and Kisumu the same day, covering 950 miles. From Kisumu we were unlucky again, as a southern depression was moving towards the north, which met us at Mount Kenya. We had to force land at Naivasha, where we stayed two days until the weather cleared. We reached Nairobi early in the morning,

but as it was raining heavily there we flew 40 minutes over the town and then landed when the rain had stopped. Here again we gave our machine for general inspection, but as they did not work on Saturdays and Sundays it took them six days to complete it.

On the 21st we started at 4.15 in the evening for Moshi. We crossed Mount Kilimanjaro flying about 11,000 feet from the sea level. It was terribly cold, even in the closed machine. We arrived at Moshi at about 5.30 p.m., covering 175 miles.

The next day, the 22nd, we started from Moshi and made for Dodoma. After refuelling we went to Mbya. Here we asked for the weather report for Mpika. We were told that the weather was hazy but that the timing was one hour behind Mbya. We took off, leaving instruction to send word to Mpika aerodrome to keep up flares.



Mr. K. D. POCHKHANAVALA.

as the weather was likely to be hazy. The man at Mpika did not put up the flares for reasons known to him only. We were misled whilst we were over Mpika by a jungle fire 20 miles ahead of us. We flew towards it and found it to be a bush fire. The sun was setting and the valley was getting darker and darker. We flew in vain in search of the flares. When we thought it would be wise to land somewhere before the darkness had set in, we flew towards a river on the side of which there was a very good field to land. We attempted to land, and whilst we were about 50 feet above the ground a herd of elephants with huge tusks rustled out of the bush. This frightened us and we gave up our throttle and climbed toward the mountain, again hoping to see the flares, but we were unlucky. We then selected a burnt patch and tried our best to land as safely as we could. But

as our misfortune would have it, a burnt stump of a tree hit the end of our right wing and we swung round when we were only six feet above the ground, the result being that our undercarriage was wiped off.

Surrounded By Wild Beasts

We slept for the night in the plane and then our real thrills started the next day. We went out in search of water and walked about three miles, but in vain. When returning we lost our way. We had only a flask of water, a joystick and a pocket torch as our only arms and ammunition in the wilds of Africa. We walked on and on for about 20 miles without any sign of water. Eventually we came across three dried rivulets in one of which there were two lion cubs in frolic bent. We at once left that place, expecting the lioness to be nearby. In the evening we rested in the open, where we were disturbed at about 9 p.m. in the evening. We heard the cracking of trees, towards which we threw the beam of our torch, when we were surprised to see a herd of elephants right in front of us. We ran and hid behind some trees. Luckily the elephants deviated from their course and went towards another direction, leaving us alone. We rested as best we could for the night. Early next morning we started walking in search of water and human habitation. Our tongues were dry and our lips were cracked on account of thirst and hunger. We came to a small pool of dirty water, where mosquitoes were in abundance. Grease and hair of some animal were floating over the pool. After straining through the four folds of our handkerchief we drank the water, although it was greenish in colour. Whilst we were filling our flask with water we saw a rhino at about 40 feet ahead of us, preparing to charge us. We jumped away from the pool. This must have frightened him, as he ran away into the thick bush. We ran for about a mile before we stopped. We slept in the open, the night being bitterly cold. The third day we found a river. While we were in the river bathing we saw a herd of elephants on the bank. We hurriedly swam to the opposite bank of the river. When we got out on the other side we suddenly realised that all our clothing was on the opposite bank, so we waited behind tree stumps until the elephants had gone further. We swam back and took our clothes. We again spent the night in the open. Here we contrived to make a bow out of bamboo in order to procure some game for food as we were starving. With this bow we were unable to secure any game because the arrows were not able to kill. Next morning we continued our journey with bleeding hands and feet on account of the constant bush that we had to keep clearing with our hands.

Ray Of Hope

On the fourth day in the afternoon we saw a dug-out made by some person. We climbed up a big tree in order to see any village nearby,

and saw a village on the other side of the bank. We swam across and, to our surprise found a rudely made canoe, made out of the stump of a tree. We walked towards the spot where we saw the village, which, unfortunately for us, we found to have been abandoned. Here we found a dried pumpkin in one of the huts. This we broke open and ate—the seeds first and then the hard shell, which was like hard biscuits. This was our first meal in five days. We then returned to the bank of the river and, making use of the canoe, we drifted with the current of the river. After so careering for about 12 miles we heard human voices. We tied our boat on the bank and shouted to draw the attention of the people, whom we found to be natives. They showed their faces from the bush and we tried to make signs to them indicating that we were hungry. Our appearance, on account of the growth of our beards and moustaches, and with hands and feet bleeding, appeared to them as cannibals. They took fright and started to run away from us. We ran after them with the idea of following them up to their village. One of the natives turned back and pointed his spear at us, threatening to kill if we followed them. We stopped and turned back to our boat at the river. These natives informed the chief of their village and told him that two white men were fishing at the river and that we wanted to eat them up and that they had to run away from them. The chief came to the river with 25 boys fully armed with bows and arrows and gave us a surprise visit. We told the chief that we were very hungry and we meant no harm. He happened to speak a little English and understood us. They then carried us to their village, dressed our wounds and gave us mealie porridge without sugar or salt. As we were hungry we devoured it willingly. We then saw some fowls there and indicated that we would like to make a meal of them. The chief ordered

the fowls to be roasted in their own way without salt. This made an excellent meal.

We secured a man and sent a messenger to the District Commissioner at Mpika, who, after receiving it seven days after we had lost our way, flew at once towards the village with provisions. He threw the provisions down to the village, which we delightfully consumed and considered it our best meal. He also sent a message that he was sending help comprising of carriers, rifles and a tent and other facilities, as we had to cross three mountains infested with lions.

We came to Mpika on the ninth day with carriers and we had to camp in the wilds one night, but we had a tent and comfortable bed, which was sent by the Commissioner.

To the Commissioner, Mr. Fox-Pitt, and his good wife, who rendered considerable help to us during our distress, we are deeply indebted. They took us to a bazaar, where we purchased some clothing. We then went to a hotel.

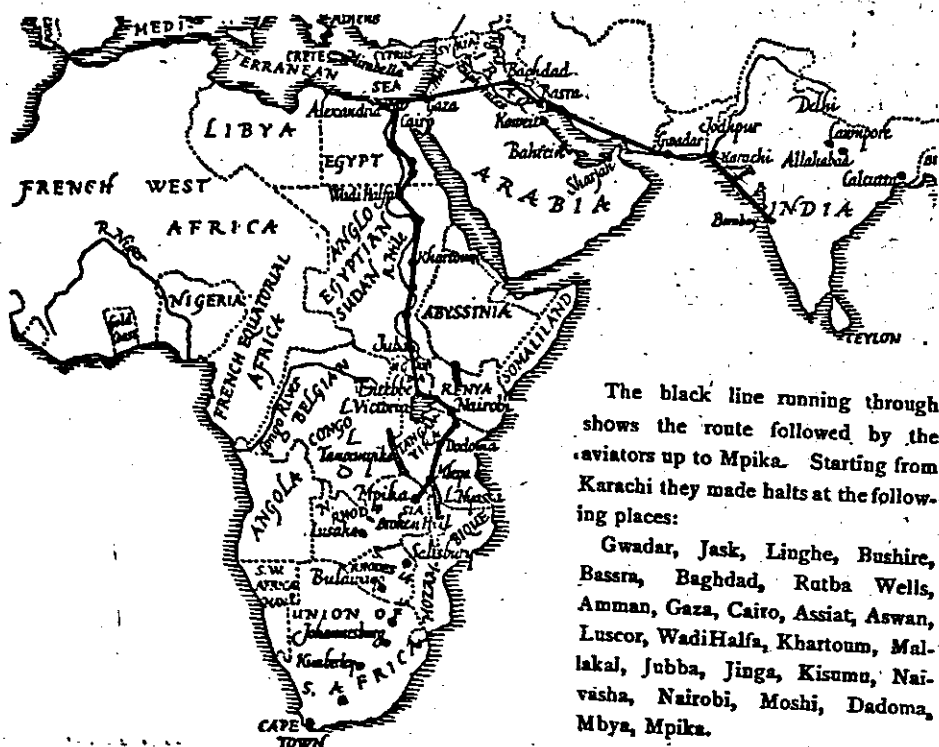
From Mpika we travelled to Broken Hill via the Imperial Airways. From Salisbury we travelled by train to Johannesburg. At Salisbury we were received by the Mayor and the Indian Association most cordially.

When we travelled to Johannesburg we were met by our countrymen at every place we visited. At Durban we received the same warm welcome.

It is with a deep sense of gratitude that we desire to record our appreciation for the warm manner in which we were welcomed by our countrymen and for the words of encouragement that we received from both our countrymen and the Europeans of Africa.

And lastly, we would not like to forget to express our grateful thanks to Sir Syed Raza Alli, the Agent to the Government of India in South Africa, and his staff, for his kind and anxious inquiries about us.

ROUTE OF THE FLIGHT



The black line running through shows the route followed by the aviators up to Mpika. Starting from Karachi they made halts at the following places:

- Gwadar, Jask, Linghe, Bushire, Bassra, Baghdad, Rutba Wells, Amman, Gaza, Cairo, Assiat, Aswan, Luscor, Wadi Halfa, Khartoum, Malakal, Jubba, Jinga, Kisumu, Nainvasha, Nairobi, Moshi, Dadoma, Mbya, Mpika.

MAN AND WOMAN

FROM THE ORIENTAL STANDPOINT

(By REV. OTTAMA)

*President, All-India Hindu Maha Sabha
in the "Pratab."*

WHERE western civilization has peeped in, complications have increased giving rise to unrest, chaos and license. The rising east should guard herself against the Western culture and civilization which has sprung up the other day. East must maintain her own culture with necessary modifications.

In this age everybody is conscious of his or her legitimate rights and is fighting for due share. Women's case is a bit peculiar and their movement can be compared with that of the "Streamers of the North."

Women do not now like to grow lovely, graceful, and beautiful. They feel ashamed of their own womanliness. They have forgotten that "they are the mothers of the race and they have a real interest in the things that are around them, that are the common things of life; if they did not have that, the race would perish."

Men—placed in the privileged class—are boasting of the superiority while women have rebelled against that undue superiority and are fighting for equality. To fight for equal status and rights is not equal to the fight for equality. Every one whether man or women has got peculiarities and specialties of nature and is destined to work in different spheres in co-operation. The question of superiority or inferiority does not come in. Men and women are the two wings of a bird styled as "society." Has it been ever found that a bird is flying on one of its wings? So if we aim at the healthy growth of our society we must bear respect in our mind for each other. Truly says Ruskin, "We are foolish and without excuse foolish in speaking of the superiority of one sex to the other, as if they could be compared in similar things. Each has what the other has not. Each completes the other and is completed by the other; they are in nothing alike, and the happiness and perfection of both depends on each asking and receiving for the other what the other only can give. The man's power is active, progressive, defensive. But the woman's power is for rule, not for battle but for sweet ordering, arrangement and decision. She must be enduringly incorruptibly good; instinctively, infallibly wise—wise not for self-development but for self renunciation."

Women are the guardians of individuals with their special message of love. It is a lamentable fact that they are shut against all activities. It is high time that we should see that she receives her own share but she must not be allowed to deflect from her own

world. Women should not be crushed on any account. They must be allowed to grow in their own way. It does not mean that they will be led astray from their proper function. Maladjustment is more deadly than death itself.

When man was being made, the Creator was a school master, his bag full of commandments and principles but when He came to women, He turned artist with only his brush and paint box. So we see the very inner nature of man and woman is unequal.

"Woman imparts rhythm to the reckless movement of man," so says Dr. Tagore, the greatest living poet on the earth's face. Man has his bravery, woman her charm. Love is for women, Power for man. Man is incomplete the instinct of revolt is in him. He likes to fight not that fight is necessary but only for the sake of bravado. Man refuses to be swayed by temptation, his mind cries out "I shall get out in search of the infinite. I shall attain the impossible." Woman is established. Passive qualities of chastity, modesty, devotion and self-sacrifice are found in greater measure in her than in man. Her power is immense. She can tame wild elements, turn monster forces into creations of beauty. She can create a man, she can destroy a man.

In the creation of the body woman takes the full responsibility, so the function of creation in the world of mind belongs to man. He builds civilization without, but she is at the bottom providing impetus and encouragement, imparting life and harmony.

Man is only at arms length from woman. This gulf will be filled up by service, forgiveness, powers, beauty, happy thought—here is the auspicious meeting of the finite with the infinite. She wants him absolutely for the completeness of love which does not wait for perfection in man; it attains its completeness in the imperfect man.

Woman is not adventurous, she does not stake anything for nothing. The spirit of gambling is not in her. She is economical, careful but never rash. Man on the contrary does not fear to gain through a tremendous loss. He is never calculating but always dares to win or lose. He is imaginative, the

dreamer of dreams. She has patience and self control but he is always impatient.

The greatest power of humanity is the power of creation. She first creates, then finds her happy home, but this creation is possible only through love. She relieves the monotony and heaviness of her world by love and love is a vagabond who can make this flower bloom in the wayside dust better than in the crystal jars kept in the drawing room.

Freedom is the full expression of one's self. Life finds its truth and beauty not in exaggeration but in harmony. Where life flows in full and develops in full, society receives many shocks. Where life is overflowing, variety is abundant. True it is that progress of society involves many risks. We must not shirk from facing those risks boldly; the bogey of risks should not be responsible for hugging narrowness and lifelessness within ourselves. Narrowness must be known as narrowness. Lifelessness is death. Shame be on us if we try to pass off narrowness as sign of healthy society. That is the curse of the nation. On no account there can be compromise with injustice. On the plea of preserving the purity of the society, women are left in the cold shade of negligence and indifference. The society has conspired to treat woman as slaves. Society had forged thousand and one customs to subjugate women helplessly to man. This is because women are so cheap and insignificant.

Woman is not a commodity that its value will be assessed in the open market. It cannot be believed that woman has come to delude man into hell. Woman is to him not a lump of flesh but she carries a deep inner meaning. In building up of social life, she functions as artists—not artisans. She is the product of rhythm and image of wholeness. She does not work but serves. She is the symbol of love and affection.

When the male bird traverse the aerial path under the blue broad sky leading a careful life singing to its hearts content, the female one rests in the nest covering its youngsters under the shade of the wings. Similarly when man works to secure the maintenance of his home, for progress and defence; she secures order, comfort and loveliness,

Masuline creations without woman's influence are "towers of babel, they dare defy their foundations and therefore topple down over and over again."

John Christopher says: "When she is really a woman and not merely a female, when she has a rich soul and an abounding vitality, she is made for so many things."

Women should neither be left at man's feet nor treasured up in his head, they should be in man's heart.

Each should work in their respective worlds and live in co-operation on the same level helping each other to enjoy the due share in the society.

This is in short the oriental idea of "Relation between man and woman."

As a matter of fact these relations are no more in practice and the whole world, is passing through an age of degeneration in every sphere where *involution* is working instead of *evolution*. Let us remould our societies with our own oriental culture and thus win in the competition between two cultures—oriental and *occidental*.

South African News In Brief

Union's Interest In Abyssinian War

SOUTH Africa's interest in the Italian Abyssinian war and the preservation of the League of Nations was stressed by Mr. P. Duncan (Minister of Mines) at the annual dinner of the Association of Certificated South African Mechanical and Electrical Engineers on Saturday night. South Africans, he said, could not regard the events in Abyssinia as alien to their interests or something with which they had nothing to do. In the Union's capacity as a member of the League it seemed to him that it was their duty and interest to keep the League alive. South Africa could not hope to escape from the effects of the clashes which might go on in different parts of the world.

Union's Revenue

Treasury receipts show a decrease this September of more than £200,000 as compared with September, 1934, but an increase of nearly £300,000 for the six months from April to September against the corresponding period last year. The 1934 figures were £2,232,351 for September, and £17,882,390 for April-September. In 1935 they were £2,008,355 and £18,173,086 respectively.

Major Roberts On Asiatic Problem

Dealing with the Asiatic problem in the course of his speech at Liechtenburg (Transvaal) last week, Major Roberts said it was within the power of the Government to solve this problem, but for certain reasons—which would be brought to light in the near future—they refrained from passing the necessary legislation.

For Visitors To Rhodesia

The *Union Gazette* dated October 4 notifies that the Southern Rhodesia Administration has fixed the hours of attendance of Southern Rhodesian Customs officers at Belt Bridge during the summer months (October 1 to March 31) from sunrise to 9 p.m. Intending Union visitors to Rhodesia via Belt Ridge are therefore advised to arrange their itinerary so that they do not arrive at the bridge before sunrise or after 9 p.m. during those months.

Port Shepstone Indians And The Council

The Indians of Port Shepstone are protesting against the action of the Council in not allowing them the use of the Memorial Hall for the various functions. A petition signed by many prominent Indians is to be sent to the Town Clerk. They state that when the Memorial Hall was built by public subscription the trustees were pleased to take the money subscribed by local Indians, who are now forbidden to use the hall. The Indians are also not allowed to use the old Indian school as a cinema, the reason given being that the police consider the building unsafe because it has not sufficient exits.

Our Next Issue

Owing to preparations for our Special Number which will be published on October 25 there will be no issue next week. All contributions for the Special Number should reach this office not later than October 17.

Congress Celebrates Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday

Mahatma Gandhi's 67th birthday was celebrated under the joint auspices of the Natal Indian Congress and the Gandhi Library Committee on October 2 at the Parsee Rastomjee Hall, 140 Queen Street, Durban. There was a very poor gathering.

Bible And The Native

Mr. Josiah Maphumulo in the *Natal Advertiser* makes the following observations on "The Bible":—

Under the heading "The Bible" the *Advertiser* inter alia said: "For their Bibles the Natalians apparently allow those to pay who are willing to do so. Their pride in this is a far different pride than they have in battleships or the Imperial connection. This is not good enough. It may be argued that there are many natives in Zululand, and that the white man's burden falls disproportionately on Natal shoulders in consequence of this. So it does. But, then, there is the white man's gain." The Natal his-

torian, Mr. Robert Russell, wrote: "These Boer leaders were grave, stern men. The Bible was their only literature. Had it not been for their pious national habit of reading the Bible night and morning to the assembled household, they must speedily have lapsed into the degraded condition of the Hottentots and other slaves who surrounded them. No important undertaking was ever entered upon without prayer and praise being offered to the Almighty." It is now apparent to the reader that when the white men came to Natal, they had the Bible and the natives possessed the land. Now the position is reversed; the white men possess the bulk of the land, and the natives the Bible. The former possess the shadow, the latter the substance. It is a notable fact that in the judgment of Christendom the standard of judgment is the word of God. The heathen and the masses of Christendom take up the golden rule and the law of love, wherewith to measure the doctrines, institutions, policy and general course of Christendom; and all alike testify to the truth of the strange handwriting on her festive walls—"Thou art weighed in the balances, and found wanting." Never since the organisation of Christianity have so many forces been arrayed against her. All along the line of her progress she is resisted by the highest culture, the deepest learning and the profoundest wisdom of enlightened nations, which represent the highest attainments and the best ideals of the human mind. Christ gave to men a religion that satisfied—a religion of truth—a reality. But a man-made theology first sapped its foundation and destroying it, reared amid its crumbling ruins, a structure built of man-made creeds and priest-invented doctrines. Built of but the semblance of a living truth, this man-invented religion—this counterfeit religion—has proved, but an ephemera, and it is rapidly passing away! And the way this old dead-leaf religion is being pushed off on every hand, is indeed most interesting and inspiring to witness.

Our New City Fathers

The Durban City Council is composed of the following Councillors duly elected at the Municipal election which took place on Wednesday, October 2, with Mr. Fleming Johnston as Mayor and Mr. C. H. Stott as Deputy Mayor:—

WARD I: Messrs. H. H. Kemp, J. Raftery and G. Goodricke.

WARD II: Messrs. J. Rainnie, R. Ellis Brown and Mrs. D. O. Burnside.

WARD III: Messrs. Fleming Johnston, C. E. James and H. H. Middlebrook.

WARD IV: Mrs. E. A. Benson, Messrs. W. B. Grindrod and H. L. Buzzard.

WARD V: Messrs. J. Fyfe, J. L. Farrell and H. G. Capell.

WARD VI: Dr. S. Copley, Messrs. O. Lepa and Mrs. Robson Pearce.

COMBINED ADDED AREAS: Messrs. C. H. Stott and A. L. Barns.

SYDENHAM: Mr. S. M. Pettersen.

MAYVILLE: Mr. C. F. Westgate.

GREENWOOD PARK: Mr. L. J. A. Coughlan.

SOUTH COAST JUNCTION: Mr. S. J. Smith.

UMHLATUZANA: Mr. J. M. Harris.

Annual Hindu Celebration

The annual celebration of "Saraswathi Pooja" was held at the Hindu Tamil Institute, Durban, at 2.30 on Sunday afternoon. The stage was beautifully decorated and the portraiture of the Goddess Saraswathi was prominently displayed. Mr. P. R. Pather, Hon. Secretary of the Hindu Tamil Institute, presided. He dwelt at length upon the benefit of the Tamil vernacular, and alluded to the wonderful achievements of that great Indian poet, the late Bharathier. He also appealed to the Indian community for their liberal assistance in the payment of liabilities in connection with the building of the Hindu Tamil Institute. The programme included dialogues, short plays, humorous sketches, songs and an instructive lecture entitled "Beauties of the Songs of Bharathier" was delivered by Mrs. Karnavathy Vasan. Music was provided by the Bharathi Orchestra, while solo items were rendered by Mr. M. P. V. Pather and Mr. Narasimulu Maistry.

Street Collection For Unemployed Indians

The street collection organised in aid of the Indian Unemployment Distress Fund last week realised £2 16s. 6d. The Maritzburg Indian Relief Committee wishes to express its grateful thanks to the European and Indian women collectors for their assistance. Special thanks are due to those who assisted in the organisation of the street collection.

On A Visit To India

Mr. Anand Rai, Principal of the Depot Road Government School and a prominent member of the Indian community is leaving on a short visit to India on Saturday morning per S.S. *Incomati*. Mr. Bejai Mansingh is also leaving for India by the same boat. They expect to do extensive travelling throughout India.

Obituary.

An Indian Pioneer Of Rhodesia

The death occurred on Friday last at the Bulawa-o Memorial Hospital of an old Indian pioneer of Southern Rhodesia, Joseph Sunda Reddie, who went to Rhodesia as cook to Col. Pennefather in the 1890 column. When Col. Pennefather went back to England he took Reddie with him and later to America.

The Sporting World

Cricket

Congratulations To Springboks

"COMING from India where Cricket is a national sport, and as a representative of one of the units of the British Commonwealth of Nations, I offer you my heartiest congratulations on your team's brilliant success." This was a congratulatory message communicated to Wade and his team by the Indian Agent for the Government of India, Sir Syed Raza Ali.

The following contained in the message to the captain and members of the Springbok team from H. L. Crockett, President of the South African Cricket Association. "Not only cricketers, but all sportsmen in South Africa and every section of the community, including the non-Europeans, are proud of you, of your success on the field and of the great reputation for good sportmanship you have left behind you and bid you a very warm welcome home."

Soccer.

Natal Wins On Rand

The final team to represent Natal in the Sam China Cup tourney left Durban on Monday, Sept. 30, by the express at the 2-30 p.m. in charge of their captain, R. A. Naidoo. The following players entrained: Govindasamy, D. Abrahams, R. A. Naidoo, Ganas Raman, P. M. Pillay, L. P. Moodie, G. A. Naidoo, P. Nulliah, M. I. Yusuf, and en route they picked up

By "Rambler"

Manikum and Aron George from Maritzburg, Ismail and Narrandes from Ladysmith, together with the team's manager (Mr. M. I. Moola, complete the complement with Moothoo from Newcastle. The first match was played on the following Wednesday, when Natal met Griqualand West and won by two goals to one. The Transvaal Association arranged a reception at the Patidar Hall on Tuesday evening, when the visiting centres were welcomed by the officials, and with Mr. Sol. Royeppon in charge a pleasant evening was spent.

Sam China Cup

The final for Sam China Cup was played in Johannesburg between Transvaal and Natal and resulted in a draw of one goal each. The Transvaal and Natal are now joint holders of the trophy.

Wrestling.

Ali Bey Wins On Rand

A big crowd went to the Wanderers' Stadium on Saturday night to see the wrestling match between Ali Bey, the "Terrible Turk," and Harry Mamos, the "Tiger Man." The bout developed into a cuffing match after the first couple of rounds and ended without either contestant being able to obtain a fall, but Mamos was disqualified in the fifth round and the Turk was declared the winner. There was little scientific wrestling throughout. Bey employed the hammerlock and head scissors with his

feet as the principal attacking holds, while Mamos countered with a few of the more familiar locks. The first three rounds were featureless, but in the fourth they rolled out of the ring, and a woman in the ringside seats became so excited that she struck out at Mamos. The referee got mixed up in the exchanges in the next round and was struck by Mamos, who then attacked his opponent with his fists and boots to earn disqualification. Louis Pergantes drew with Leo Jensen, the Pacific Coast champion, with one fall each.

Whiskers Blake Beats Joe Gotch

Whiskers Blake defeated Joe Gotch at Bulawa-o, on Saturday night in the sixth and the last round of their heavy-weight Wrestling match. Rowdy scenes were witnessed, bottles, chair legs and paper balls being thrown into the ring.

Sporting Chips.

Mr. A. Andrew, captain of the Howick Indian Football Club is retiring from sports owing to a knee injury. The club has presented him with a gold medal.

The All-India Kabbadi Tournament begins from Oct. 15 next, says a India message. We wonder how many play it in South Africa.

Mr. Narrandes of Ladysmith—has setter bitch which had a litter of 12 pups. She reared them all and they are a fine, healthy lot, eight being dogs and four bitches. Mr. Narrandes wants to know if this litter is a record. The proud father of the pups is an alreadale.