

Indian Opinion

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INDIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE

A MESSAGE from Reuter's correspondent in London, dated the 1st instant, states that the Press Bureau sanctions the announcement that the first contingent of Indian troops have been landed in France, where they received a splendid welcome.

The landing was effected in brilliant sunshine, and the Indians presented a magnificent appearance, their martial bearing being praised on all sides. The Indians expressed themselves as delighted at the prospect of fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Allies. Escorted by numbers of Frenchmen, the Indians marched from the quay laughing in joyous manner, and eagerly taking in the novel scenes around them. The cheerful bearded Sikhs, in their picturesque uniforms and turbans, delighted the French populace.

Rajputs, Sikhs, Ghurkhas Pathans, Punjabis, Dogras, and all the other fighting men of India (adds the *Natal Mercury*) are trained in peace times to a pitch which people of colder blood can hardly understand. The Rajputs, it is said, are not only a nation of princes, but also warriors. Fighting is as the breath of their nostrils. To win or lose is immaterial if only they be given foemen worthy of their steel, and should all be lost, rather than submit to a conqueror, they would to-day, as gladly as of old, don the saffron robe and ride out gallantly to their death. And so it is with the rest. The blood lust of a fair fight is always on them—not the lust that sacks Louvain and slaughters women and children in a frenzy of ghastly petulance, but the lust to meet men equally dominated by the rules of the Court of Honour. With British officers at their head they have always longed for the day when, side by side with British troops, they may prove their worth; and that they should have been given that opportunity when, with one exception, all the great white nations of Europe are at war, will make their loyalty to the British Raj one with our own and as lasting.

And there are two other reasons which add wisdom to the decision to employ them. First, the use of these troops, as of the Colonial contingent, will cause it to be more than ever clear to Germany that the sharp sudden blow on which she relied to knock out France before swinging back on Russia can never be delivered, for we, at all events, are our own referee, and will do our own "counting out," and, if need be, can count for France as well. Another is that, placed as we are as regards Russia in the East, it is essential that the fame of her arms in India should not be allowed to eclipse our own. The effect of the Russo-Japanese War will disappear in the light of her victory over Germany, and in India once again they would begin to look for the "White Caps."

Their Remarkable Welcome

London, October 2nd (Reuter).—The welcome to the Indian troops at Marseilles transcended the spontaneity and warmth of the receptions given the

French native troops on their arrival from West Africa. Excited throngs shook the hands of the troops, and pinned roses in their tunics and turbans.

It was remarkable to see hundreds of warriors jumping a yard into the air for sheer joy.

The Ghurkhas' weird band playing the "Marseillaise" evoked much enthusiasm.

King's Message to Indian Troops

London, October 2nd.—The King has sent two messages of exhortation to the British and Indian troops, which were delivered to the contingent from India on their landing at Marseilles. The message to the Indians is in Urdu, and in it his Majesty says: "I look to my Indian soldiers standing shoulder to shoulder with their comrades of the Empire to uphold the 'izzat' (pride) of the British Raj against an aggressive and relentless enemy."

Work for the Ghurkhas

London, October 1st.—A telegram from Paris says that wounded officers relate that great work is being performed by the engineers and cavalry. The latter have been much troubled by the barbed wire entanglements erected by the Germans. The officers say that when the Ghurkhas, following their usual tactics, come crawling up unseen and unheard they will soon solve the wire problem.

Mr. Gandhi goes to the Front

London, October 1 (Reuter).—Mr. Gandhi presided at a meeting of members of the Indian Ambulance Corps to-day.

The Aga Khan, in the course of his speech, congratulated them on going to the front, and said their blood would not be spent in vain if it led to the disappearance of racial differences in India. The Kaiser posed as the protector of Islam. Heaven forbid such protection.

The London Indian Volunteer Corps, which has been organised on the initiative of Mr. Gandhi, is now receiving instruction (says *India*) in Red Cross work under Dr. James Cantlie at the Regent-street Polytechnic. The total strength of the corps is now close upon 150; and a working committee has been formed, consisting of the following: Lieut.-Col. Kanta Prasad and Major N. P. Sinha (both retired members of the Indian Civil Service), Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Mr. J. M. Parikh, Mr. Sorabji Shapurji, Mr. K. S. Jassawalla, Mr. J. N. Sahai, Mr. Atzal Hassan, Mr. G. A. K. Luhani, Mr. J. S. Haji, Mr. B. B. Varma, and Mr. A. Venkatraman.

The movement is being actively supported by His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Princess Sophia Duleep Singh, Sir K. G. Gupta, Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Lala Lajpat Rai, and Mr. Bhupendranath Basu.

The Use of Indian Troops

Mr. Asquith was the principal speaker at a great meeting held on the 4th ultimo at the Guildhall in the City of London. In a glowing passage, which was punctuated by frequent cheers, Mr. Asquith said:—India, with no less alacrity, has claimed her share in the common task. Every class and creed, British and Indian, princes and people, Hindus and Mahomedans, vie with one another in a noble and emulous rivalry. Two divisions of our magnificent Army are already on their way. We welcome with appreciation and affection their proffered aid, and in an Empire which knows no distinction of race or caste, where all alike, as subjects of the King-Emperor, are joint and equal custodians of our common interests and fortunes, we here hail with profound and heartfelt gratitude their association, side by side and shoulder to shoulder, with our home and Dominion troops under the flag which is the symbol to all of the unity that the world in arms cannot sever or dissolve.—*India.*

A Generous Tribute by Lord Curzon

Speaking at a recruiting meeting in Hull on the 7th ultimo, Lord Curzon said that one of the wisest steps the Government had taken was their announced intention to bring Indian troops to fight in Europe. A man was not always a prophet in his own generation or in his own country; and many of them remembered how forty years ago Lord Beaconsfield was denounced for a so-called theatrical step in bringing 7,000 Indian troops to Malta without the consent of Parliament, but since those days Indian troops had been employed in many of our wars. At the time of the Boer campaign there was one desire of these troops—that they might be permitted to take part in that struggle. There were reasons against this at the time because of the existence of a particular native problem in South Africa, but none of those reasons existed now, and to his mind it was an act of the highest statesmanship and of the highest wisdom to bring over these gallant men to the Continent of Europe and let them have their share in defending our fortunes. It would be an act of folly to refrain from using troops which were not inferior to but in some respects the most efficient of the whole Army. The martial spirit in India was traditional and famous, and why, when we wanted every man we could get, should we refrain from employing them, because the sun happened to have looked upon them and made them dark? They would not fire on the Red Cross badge; they would not murder innocent women and children; they would not bombard Christian cathedrals even if to them they were the fanes of an alien faith. The East was sending out a civilised soldiery to save Europe from the modern Huns. He would like to see the Bengal Cavalry charge the German Uhlan. He expected the little Ghurkha, with his sturdy figure and his dangerous cutting knife, to show what he could do, and they might be certain that the Rajput soldiers of India would exhibit that valour and heroism for which they had been famous for thousands of years. "When these men reach the battlefield, keep your eyes on the turban and on the dark skin, and I think you will find that they will not dishonour you."

German Praise of the Ghurkhas

In a letter to the *Daily Mail*, the writer quotes from a book entitled "From My Hunting Day-Book." Describing his tiger hunt in the Ganges Delta, and the necessity for having enthusiastic drivers, the German Crown Prince wrote: "We thought it wise to bring several Ghurkha policemen with us for this very purpose. The Ghurkhas hail from Nepal, on the north-east frontier of India, and in type they resemble the inhabitants of Eastern Asia. They might almost be mistaken for Japanese, and are the best soldiers the English possess in India. They are small but extraordinarily wiry and tough little people, who fear neither hell nor the devil."

It is natural enough (says the *New York World*) that Great Britain should bring up her Indian troops, who, by the way, are as completely identified with the Aryan race as the Prussians, but, no matter what their race may be, they are part of Great Britain's regular military power. If Germany were at war with the United States her troops would have to meet our negro cavalry than whom there are no better soldiers in uniform. The German denunciation of the Indian troops is as futile as the German denunciation of the Japanese as "yellow bellies." It is too late to draw the colour line in the war.

Further Help from India

London, October 3rd (Reuter).—Chiefs of India continue their munificent offers of help. Fifteen States have already sent Imperial Service contingents, while troops from 11 other States will be accepted if need arises. Frontier tribesmen have offered to raise a corps.

There are also further princely gifts from individual rulers, and splendid offers from even the smallest States of the Indian Empire. Everyone seems to be imbued with the idea that he must help to the utmost limit of his means and power.

Fruit Diet

Remarkable evidence of the effect of diet on campaigning emerges from the letters of correspondents, especially those of officers, who testify to the astonishing hardness of the expeditionary force. This is largely attributable to the superb fruit harvest in unravaged districts of France. With a view to using the advantage to the full, the War Office is allowing commanders fourpence a day per man for food outside the ordinary rations. The whole of this is spent on fruit, and the effects are most excellent. Leading physicians attribute the cholera among Austrians and the smashing up of their transport to their inability to obtain fruit. The Germans in France also are now living solely on tinned foods. The Russians, whose peasant members rarely see meat, are performing prodigies of marching upon pulse and fruit.

Experts consider that South Africa, with its fruit harvest nearing, may be able considerably to help the expeditionary force.—*Leader.*

The Spirit of the Times

There was an unusual item in the Empire Theatre programme last night (says the *Rand Daily Mail* in a recent issue)—a series of recitations of Kipling verses by a lawyer.

In ordinary circumstances an Empire audience would not stand for any sort of recitation of verses because it reminds them too poignantly of their childhood days, but the occasion of last night was special and particular. There happens to be war and that means that the spirit of loyalty to race and Empire is stronger than it is in times of peace.

That is how it happened that Mr. W. T. Lee butted in with a Kipling selection and a verse or two by Barry Pain, which exactly describes the British feeling towards Kaiser Bill. What with Mr. Lee's ability in elocution and the spirit of the times the recitations were a complete success. The recitation of "Gunga Din"—the Kipling verses which make a Tommy say of an Indian water-carrier "You're a better man than I am—Gunga Din," expressed in a happy hour the feeling which Britishers have at the present moment regarding the Indian troops who are helping in our battles in Europe. The patient heroism of the water-carrier and the strong appreciation of the soldier were very well conveyed by Mr. Lee.

Although an innovation there can be no doubt about the success of the Empire's experiment. It also served the excellent purpose of showing that local audiences are loyal to the core.

The Shelling of Madras

In connection with the cabled report of the shelling of Madras by the German Cruiser *Emden* when nine shots were fired into the city, three Indians being killed and 1,500,000 gallons of oil burned, the London correspondent of the *Rand Daily Mail* states:—

Eye-witnesses' accounts of the shelling of Madras indicate that the object of the *Emden* was to set fire to the town by igniting the oil tanks.

First the Bungalow of the manager of the Burmah Oil Company was hit, and then a tank in one of the company's yards. The manager's family had a very narrow escape, a shell just missing the portion of the bungalow in which they were sitting at the time, and killing an Indian policeman.

Two shells burst over the hospital and nearly hit the surgical wards.

Natal Indians

F. Lazarus writes to the *Natal Mercury*:—Kindly allow me a little space in your widely-read paper to say that there are hundreds of willing, able, and most anxious Indians in Durban and district who are disappointed that their services have not been availed of in the great war. Over a month has now elapsed since the Indians of Durban notified their willingness to assist Britain in any capacity so long as they added their quota in the operations against the enemy. I went through the Boer War in the Indian Bearer Corps, and we then had great praise bestowed upon us for our assiduity and regularity to our duties. I would undertake to get myself from 150 to 200 of my compatriots who would be willing to be at the call of Great Britain or General Botha within 48 hours.

A Letter of Thanks

Mr. J. Goldsmith Thompson, hon. secretary of the Mayor's War Relief Fund, writes as follows to the Joint Secretaries, Natal Indian Market Committee Stallholders' Association, Durban:—

"I have to ask that you will be so good as to convey the thanks of His Worship the Mayor, to all those Indians at the Indian Market who have subscribed towards the War Relief Fund. The generous response by all sections of the Indian community to the Mayor's appeal is very gratifying, and the thanks of the Burgesses are due, not only to the individual subscribers, but to your Committee and other Societies who have, by organised methods, collected these amounts."

Speaking at Bank, Transvaal, General Botha said:—The British Government was determined to take German South-West Africa and if the South African Union had not done its share the Imperial Government might have sent 50,000 coolies there. (Cries of "Hague Convention.") Nonsense, the gentleman who exclaimed Hague Convention did not know what he was talking about. Besides, there were coolies, Indians, and Japanese already in the field fighting. (Cheers.) The British Government would have been quite justified in asking coolies to take German South-West Africa, and could have told these people when the war was over that they could make a settlement there later on. Would that, he asked, have been to the interest of South Africa, and would mothers quietly have contemplated such a state of affairs? (Cries of "Ikona.")

—Reuter.

Mr. Merriman's Prayer

Victoria West, October 3 (Reuter).—On the invitation of the local Relief Funds Committee, Mr. Merriman addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting here last night on "The Causes and Consequences of the War."

Mr. Merriman concluded by saying: "Fondly do we hope and fervently do we pray that the scourge of war may pass away, that it may please Almighty God

to remove the curse of militarism from the peoples of Europe, that no longer it may be possible to disregard the rights of the small and weak, or at the will of those who wield the sword to look on solemn engagements as mere scraps of paper. We pray, too, that here in South Africa we may lay aside personal jealousies and political differences, and as one united people take our share in the building of lasting securities for law and freedom."

From the Editor's Chair

INDIAN TROOPS IN EUROPE

THE cables have been humming with the news of the arrival of Indian troops in France. So far it would appear that the Sikh and Ghurkha regiments have been landed, and their appearance and conduct have evoked the unstinting admiration of the French people. Our contemporary *The East Rand Express* is of opinion that, from the point of view of the prestige of the white races, the use of coloured troops should not have been permitted. We are told that "the Empire must uphold the principle that a coloured man must not raise his hand against a white man if there is to be any law or order in either India, Africa, or any part of the Empire where the white man rules over a large concourse of coloured people." Our contemporary forgets, however, that there is no such thing as the prestige of the white race simply because it is white, and that this "prestige" did not prevent Japan from defeating the Russians less than a decade ago, the lesson of which can never be obliterated from the minds of the coloured people of the earth. If we have any regret at all that Indian troops are being used, it is solely on the ethical ground that it is a thousand pities that it has not been possible to keep the East out of the fiery maelstrom of carnage and slaughter that is drawing all Europe into its vortex. We are sure that, whatever else they may do, the Indian troops will never disgrace the Empire that they have gone to serve, that their humanity will compare favourably with that of the forces to which they are at present opposed, and that their courage and discipline will be exemplary. Another message appears to foreshadow the approaching departure for the battlefield of the Indian Ambulance Corps that has been organised amongst Indians in London by Mr. Gandhi. We know from experience that the work of ambulance men is fully as dangerous as that of actual combatants, and that members of the corps will be carrying their lives in their hands. We pray that the Almighty may be pleased to hold our brethren in his protection, and that he may grant them the strength and the fortitude to succour the injured and to comfort the death-bed.

DON'T APPLY

It is a matter of great regret that the Government have so far declined either to withdraw or modify the form of application for the new visiting permits against which such strong protests have already been raised by both the Natal Indian Association and the British Indian Association. We now learn that the form of application for Certificates of Identity is identical with that for Visiting Permits, and the only advice we can give at present to Transvaal Indians and to Natal Indians who are in possession of domicile certificates, is to refuse to take out these Certificates of Identity even as a matter of convenience. It is intolerable that those who are already fully identified should be required to complete a form of application such as is now required. We understand that further representations are being made on the subject. Whilst it is most undesirable that the Government should be in any way embarrassed at the present juncture, we feel that it is

equally undesirable, as a matter of principle, for Indians to make application for the present forms and we trust that the leaders of the community will advise the general Indian public in this sense.

THE LATE MR. HADDON

DEATH has stricken one of the most sympathetic members of the Johannesburg European Committee in the person of the late Mr. T. R. Haddon. His large heart and consideration for all those who suffered will long be held in remembrance by those who worked with him, and those who derived advantage from his ministrations. Mr. Haddon's wide and long experience of South Africa and its peculiar problems made his sympathy with the Indian cause specially valuable. His was a mind to probe such questions to the bottom and give due consideration to both sides. Those who have a just cause welcome such men. Mr. Haddon was a widely cultured man of whom there are but too few in South Africa, and his loss will be mourned by many who did not have the privilege of his personal acquaintance. We tender to his family the expression of our sincere sympathy.

Boksburg Bazaar Regulations

The following are the main provisions of the Asiatic Bazaar Regulations of the Municipality of Boksburg (referred to in our last issue) issued under Administrator's Notice No. 57, and having effect as from the 23rd February, 1914, under the provisions of section 10 (1) of the Municipal Amending Ordinance No. 17 of 1905, Transvaal :—

1. In these Regulations the terms :

(a) "Bazaar" shall mean any area set apart exclusively for occupation by Asiatics under section 10, sub-section (1), of the Municipal Amending Ordinance, 1905, or which may be transferred to a Local Authority under the provisions of section 10, sub-section (2) of the said Ordinance.

(b) "Lot" shall mean any portion of ground laid out under Regulation *two* for occupation.

(c) "Registrar of Asiatics" shall mean the Government official bearing that title or any other officer who may be hereafter appointed by the Government to perform the duties of Registrar of Asiatics as defined in these regulations and shall include any person lawfully acting for such Registrar or other officer.

(d) "Inspector" shall mean any officer appointed in accordance with Regulation *four*.

(e) "Local Authority" shall mean the Municipality having the control of a Bazaar under section 10 of the Municipal Amending Ordinance, 1905.

(f) "Lessee" shall include every person to whom a lease has been granted or ceded under these regulations.

(g) "Asiatic" shall mean any persons belonging to one of the native races of Asia, not being a Malay born and resident in any British Colony or possession in South Africa, and not being an officer in the Consular service of any Asiatic State or Dominion.

(h) "Medical Officer of Health" shall mean the person for the time being lawfully acting in the capacity of Medical Officer of Health of the Local Authority.

2. Every Bazaar shall be surveyed and laid out in lots with streets, thoroughfares, and passages in such manner as shall be approved by the Minister of the Interior.

3. The Local Authority shall cause the number of each lot leased to be painted or fixed on the building erected on such lot.

4. The Local Authority shall on being required thereto by the Minister of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") submit for the approval of such Minister the name of some fit and proper person as Inspector, together with the terms of his appointment, and the Minister shall as soon as may be

signify his approval of such name and terms of appointment, or otherwise. The local authority shall proceed with the appointment of such Inspector within the period of one month from the date of the receipt of the Minister's approval; no such appointment shall be revoked or cancelled, nor shall the terms of such appointment be in any way altered without the approval of the Minister first had and obtained.

The Minister may at any time withdraw his approval of any such appointment as aforesaid and thereafter the officer, the approval of whose appointment is so withdrawn shall, on receipt of notice, cease to be an Inspector within the meaning of these regulations.

If after the expiration of one month from the receipt of the Minister's requisition for the appointment of an Inspector in terms of this regulation the Local Authority shall fail to submit an appointment for the Minister's approval such officer may himself appoint an Inspector.

The salary of the Inspector appointed under these regulations shall be paid by the Local Authority.

5. Any lease of or any right to reside or trade on any lot in a Bazaar shall be granted by the Local Authority to and shall be held by Asiatics, subject to these regulations, and subject also to the by-laws and regulations of the Local Authority under whose control such Bazaar may be, save in so far as the same are inconsistent with these regulations.

6. The leases granted in respect of lots shall be in the terms and form set forth in the schedule hereto, and shall not exceed twenty-one years in duration.

No person other than an Asiatic shall be granted or obtain a cession of a lease nor reside or trade upon any lot unless such person is engaged in the service of the Local Authority.

Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulations all leases in respect of lots issued prior to the date of the promulgation of these regulations and in force on that date shall continue to be of full force and effect.

The Local Authority may with the sanction of the Minister grant under lease or otherwise, lots to any recognised religious or educational body for religious or educational purposes on such conditions and subject to such powers of resumption as the Local Authority may think fit, and may, in its discretion, exempt such lots from any of the provisions of these regulations.

7. No lessee shall assign, sub-let or in any way part with the possession of his lot or any part of such lot or any buildings or erections thereon, or any portion thereof, without the previous consent in writing of the Local Authority. A breach of this regulation shall entitle the Local Authority to determine the lease forthwith and take the necessary proceeding for ejectment of such lease.

8. Any person who desires to obtain the grant or cession of a lease or a sub-lease of any lot or of any portion of a lot shall make application in writing to the Local Authority for such grant or for its consent to such cession the names and occupations of all persons who will reside on the lot and also whether or not he intends to take lodgers.

9. In the event of the Local Authority granting permission to the Lessee to sub-let the whole of his lot, the sub-lessee to whom the lot is let shall during the period for which such permission is granted be required to perform all duties by these regulations imposed on the lessee and such sub-lessee shall be liable to all penalties for non-performance of the same or for the breach of any of these regulations as if he were for the time being the lessee of the lot; the Local Authority's first charge on the buildings or other erections on any lot for any rent or charges for water or sanitary fees due in respect of such lot shall not be affected by the sub-letting of the lot.

10. The Local Authority shall not sell or otherwise grant the dominion of any lot to any person without first obtaining the consent of the Minister.

11. The Inspector shall keep a Register (which shall be called the Bazaar Register) of all lots, huts or other buildings in the Bazaar, together with the names, occupations and registered numbers of all persons holding leases or residing in any hut or building and the date and period of the lease and particulars of the amount of monthly rent and the date and number of each receipt issued to the lessees in respect of the payment of rent, and the number and description of all animals belonging to the lessee or to any other occupant of any lot. The Inspector shall record in the register the particulars of all transfers of leases.

Every lessee or other person residing in the Bazaar shall afford to the Inspector thereof such information as he may require from time to time for the purpose of keeping the Bazaar register within seven days after service on him of a written notice requiring such information and such information shall if so required by the Inspector be furnished to the Inspector at his office. Any person who fails or refuses to furnish to the best of his ability within seven days after service on him of such notice any information required by the Inspector for the purpose of keeping the Bazaar register and any person who knowingly makes a false answer to any question put to him by the Inspector for the purpose of obtaining such information shall be guilty of a breach of these by-laws. The Inspector shall produce the register when desired to do so by the Registrar of Asiatics for the purpose of inspection by that officer and the Registrar of Asiatics may make copies of the same or of any portion thereof.

12. The Registrar of Asiatics shall at any time have access to any Bazaar and may inquire into any complaint which any lessee or resident in a bazaar may make, or which may have been reported to him or be otherwise brought to his notice, against the Local Authority or any other person.

13. No person shall establish or carry on any shop or trading station in the Bazaar except with the approval and during the pleasure of the Local Authority, but the Local Authority may from time to time set apart sites in the Bazaar to be used for trading purposes, and may let such site either on lease or otherwise to such persons for such period and on such terms and conditions as it may think fit.

14. The rent in respect of all lots in the Bazaar shall be paid, together with all charges for water and sanitary services, monthly in advance on the first day of each and every month at the offices of the Local Authority.

The rent in respect of lots in the Bazaar other than trading sites shall be (a) the sum of ten shillings per month for lots measuring 100 feet by 50 feet, and (b) the sum of five shillings per month for lots measuring 50 feet by 50 feet.

15. Should the lessee fail to pay any rent or any other sum which he is required to pay under these regulations on due date, or within fourteen days thereafter, the Local Authority may forthwith determine the lease and take all proceedings necessary for ejecting such lessee.

16. No buildings, fence or other structure shall be erected on any lot in accordance with plans approved by the Local Authority and under a Building permit first obtained from the Inspector, and any buildings, fence or other structures which may be erected in the Bazaar without such approval and permission (other than buildings already erected at the date when this by-law shall come into force) and any buildings, fences or other structures which are from their insanitary conditions a danger to public health may after seven days' notice in writing has been given to the lessee of the intention of the Local Authority be removed by the Local Authority or any officer thereof at the cost and expense of the lessee, unless the lessee shall within one month after the giving of such notice either have removed such buildings, fences or other structures or in the case of buildings, fences or other structures in an insanitary condition have taken the necessary steps

to make the same sanitary to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health. The expense and cost of such removal may be recovered by the Local Authority from the lessee by action in any competent Court.

17. Every building permit shall specify the position on the lot which the building, fence, or other structure erected thereunder is to occupy, and a part of every lot amounting to not less than one-third of the whole area thereof shall be left as open space. Every hut or building used as a dwelling shall have walls not less than eight feet in height, and be of a cubic capacity of not less than 1,200 cubic feet, and shall be provided to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health or the Inspector acting under his instructions with proper means of ventilation and light, in which shall be included windows to open, of not less dimensions than one-tenth of the floor space, and one window or door on the side of the building opposite the front door.

Every building permit shall be endorsed by the Inspector with the maximum number of persons who may inhabit the building therein referred to, and any lessee who shall allow more than the specified number of persons to reside in such building shall be guilty of a breach of these by-laws.

18. The Inspector shall be provided with plans showing the different classes of buildings which may be erected therein, and applicants for building permits may be required to adopt one of such plans, the number of which shall be specified on their Building Permit and to build in accordance with such plan subject to such modifications as may be approved by the Inspector.

19. The lessee shall pay all sanitary, water and other charges for municipal services which are now or may at any time hereafter be levied under the municipal by-laws upon the premises.

The lessee shall not sell or otherwise transfer his lease of any lot until his rent, sanitary, water and other charges for municipal services are paid in full.

20. The lessee shall not make use of the land leased for the making of bricks or the quarrying of stone.

21. No lessee shall permit or suffer a greater number of persons than will admit of the provisions of three hundred cubic feet of free air space for each person of an age exceeding twelve years, and one hundred and fifty cubic feet of free air space for each persons of an age not exceeding twelve years, to occupy at any one time as a sleeping apartment any room or dwelling on his lot.

22. Every lessee shall, without being requested to do so, forthwith give notice to the Inspector of the names and occupations of any person who may come to reside with him.

23. No person shall bring to or have or keep in the Bazaar any pigs, and no person shall keep therein any cattle, sheep, goat or horse for a longer period than 12 hours unless such cattle, sheep, goat or horse be kept in a proper manner in a suitable stable, cowshed or building erected with the written permission of the Medical Officer of Health and the Inspector, and shall have been duly registered in the books of the Inspector.

24. The Local Authority shall have a first charge on any building or other erection on any lot for any rent or charges for water or sanitary fees due in respect of such lot, and, whenever the payment of rent or charges for water or sanitary services in respect of any lot is in arrear, the Local Authority may, after one month's notice in writing to the lessee of its intention to exercise this right, cancel the lease of such lot, and sell by public auction any building or other erections on such lot. The proceeds of such sale shall be applied in the first instance to defray the cost of conducting the sale and all sums due to the Local Authority in respect of such lot and the remainder if any shall be paid at the offices of the Local Authority to the person who was the lessee, to whom a full account of such proceeds shall be furnished, and no further or other compensation shall be payable to him in respect of such buildings or other erections. No person shall take down or remove any building or other erection from any lot without the permission of the Inspector.

25. Any lot which may have been left unoccupied for the space of two months without the sanction of the Inspector shall be deemed to have been abandoned and any lease granted in respect thereof may be cancelled by the Local Authority without notice to the Lessee.

26. No person above the age of sixteen years other than the registered lessee of the lot, his wife and minor children under the age of sixteen years shall be permitted to reside in the Bazaar, unless and until he or she has received from the Inspector a permit to do so, which shall be called a "Bazaar Permit," and shall set forth the name of the person and the registered number of the lot on which such person shall reside, which permit shall be available for three months from the date of issue thereof, and may thereafter at the option of the inspector be renewed from month to month provided that in case of adult male Asiatics of the age of 16 years or over they hold a certificate of registration as required by law.

27. Any person found within the Bazaar may be required by the Inspector to satisfy him that he is lawfully residing in such Bazaar, and any person failing to satisfy the Inspector as aforesaid may be ordered by the Inspector to leave the Bazaar forthwith, and any person failing to leave when so ordered, or returning to the Bazaar without permission in writing from the Inspector shall be guilty of a breach of these regulations.

28. Every lessee shall keep his lot clean and free from weeds, refuse and filth of every kind and shall keep all buildings thereon clean and in good order and repair.

29. Every lessee shall, if and when required by the Medical Officer of Health or the Inspector, erect on his lot a suitable privy or closet and shall keep the same clean and in good order and repair.

30. Every lessee shall if required by the Inspector provide a suitable box or receptacle in which he shall place or cause to be placed all rubbish found on his lot ready for removal by the Local Authority's carts on the days appointed for collection of such rubbish.

31. No person shall sink any well or make any excavation of any kind in any Bazaar without the permission in writing of the Medical Officer of Health or a Sanitary Inspector of the Local Authority, and in giving any such permission the Medical Officer of Health may attach such conditions thereto as he may deem fit.

32. Whenever a birth or death occurs on any lot in any Bazaar the lessee of such lot or in case of his death or incapacity the eldest adult resident on the lot shall immediately report the same to the Inspector.

33. In the event of any person in the Bazaar suffering from any infectious disease, the lessee of the lot on which such person resides or is found or in case of his death or incapacity the eldest adult resident on the lot shall immediately report the same to the Inspector.

34. In the event of any animal in the Bazaar suffering from or dying from glanders, lung-sickness, rinderpest or any infectious disease to which the "Diseases of Stock Act, 1911," or any similar law for the time being in force applies or may hereafter be applied, the owner of such animal, or failing him the lessee in respect of the lot on which such animal is kept or may be found shall immediately report the case to the Inspector.

35. The Local Authority may reserve certain lots in any Bazaar and erect thereon suitable rooms of not less than 1,600 cubic feet in measurement with latrine and kitchen accommodation for the purpose of lodging such Asiatics who cannot afford or do not desire to erect houses, and for the accommodation of travelling Asiatics. Asiatics desiring accommodation therein shall apply to the Inspector, and the Inspector may allot each applicant not less than one-fourth of a room, the charges for which shall be payable in advance according to a tariff to be framed by the Local Authority. The Inspector shall have the right to refuse accommodation to any Asiatic he may deem undesirable, and any Asiatic found occupying any room or

portion thereof without permission from the Inspector, shown by a receipt for his rent, shall be guilty of a breach of these by-laws.

36. The Inspector, or any servant of the Local Authority authorised by him, or any police officer, shall at all times have access to all lots and huts and dwellings and every part thereof within the Asiatic Bazaar, for the purposes of inspection, and no person shall at any time obstruct him or them in such inspection, or refuse or interfere with such access as aforesaid.

37. The Inspector may prohibit any game or entertainment in the Bazaar which causes or is from its character likely to cause nuisance or annoyance to the residents in the Bazaar, or to persons in the neighbourhood, and the lessee of any lot on which such game or entertainment takes place or continues after such prohibition, as well as all persons taking part therein, shall be guilty of a breach of these by-laws.

38. Any person who wilfully or negligently damages or destroys any property of the Local Authority in the Bazaar or defaces any notice of the Local Authority affixed therein shall be guilty of a breach of these by-laws.

39. Where any notice is required under these by-laws to be given to or served on a lessee or sub-lessee, it shall be sufficient if such notice is affixed in a conspicuous position on some part of the lot to which it refers.

40. Any person contravening any of these regulations shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Ten Pounds (£10) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months.

Bazaar Permit

The following is a copy of the Bazaar Permit referred to in section 26 of the foregoing regulations:—

Permission is hereby granted under and subject to the Asiatic Bazaar Regulations to.....

.....
(being a person above the age of 16 years, other than the Registered Lessee of a lot, his wife, or minor child, under the age of 16 years).....

to reside within the Boksburg Asiatic Bazaar for the period of three months from this date as a resident upon lot Number.....(registered). This permission expires on the.....191...., and may be renewed thereafter at the option of the Inspector.

(Here is inserted in tabular form particulars of Sex, Race, Where Employed, Lot No., Certificate of Registration No., Remarks.)

Inspector.....

Date.....191....

N.B.—This Permit may be renewed as above stated provided the applicant satisfies the Inspector that he or she is following a lawful calling, and in the case of adult male Asiatics of the age of 16 years and over, provided they hold a Certificate of Registration as required by law.

Renewed from.....to.....

The Transvaal British Indian Association has addressed a letter of sympathy to the family of the late Mr. T. R. Haddon.

The Hindu Vedha Dharma Sabha of Oudtshoorn has expressed its loyalty to the Government and Empire, at the same time making a contribution to the Relief Funds.

R. D. B. Najgarree Singh, writes a long letter of nine pages regarding caste, marriage and other customs and asks nineteen questions. We would advise our correspondent to send such contributions to some Hindu magazine in India from which he may gather the information he requires.

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