

# Indian Opinion

No. 8—Vol. XXII.

Friday, February 22nd 1924.

Registered at the G. P. O. as a Newspaper  
PRICE FOURPENCE

## NOTES AND NEWS

THE latest telegraphic message received by the Transvaal British Indian Association says that Mrs. Sarojini Naidoo is accompanied by Mr. Jeevanjee of East Africa. Mrs. Naidoo is expected to arrive in Johannesburg from Delagoa Bay on the 27th instant.

The Council of State for India, after an animated debate, says a Reuter's message from London, passed, without amendment, the Bill regulating the entry and residence in British India of persons domiciled in other possessions. The Right Hon. V. S. Sastri pointed out the necessity of passing this measure of retaliation and of reciprocity in view of the treatment of Indians in the Colonies, especially in South Africa and Kenya.

In connection with the above Bill it should be pointed out, the same message goes on further to say, that the Bill is unofficial, and is the same as that passed by the Legislative Assembly at Simla in July last, and which was also unofficial. Amongst the supporters of the Bill was Sir Dattatrasar Sarbadhikari, unofficial member of Bengal. Mr. Sastri, in his speech, advocated the adoption of the Bill, not only as a measure of retaliation, but because it gave side powers to the Executive to pass necessary rules if and when necessary. Sir B. N. Sarma, a member of the Viceroy's Council, did not oppose the motion out of consideration for the passage of the Bill. He explained that the Government of India was not actuated by any hostile motives against the Dominions, and regretted the causes underlying the Bill, which, though imperfect and defective, still was not unworkable. The difficulties were not insuperable, and the Bill would not apply to persons in the service of the Crown.

A large meeting was held at Klerksdorp recently, says Reuter, to discuss the Class Areas Bill, the Mayor presiding. It was resolved that the Government be requested to extend the scope of the Bill so as ultimately to segregate all Asiatics within a period of 12 months. It was also resolved that the Municipality be called upon to take legal proceedings against those stand holders who had leased stands to Asiatics as from May, 1919, for trade or other purposes.

An Indian named S. R. Postum, formerly an assistant in the Grey Street Indian Post Office, who pleaded guilty to 35 counts of forgery and uttering in connection with money orders passed through that office in 1922 and 1923, and was forced into a course of action through the instructions of his employer, the seriousness or significance of which he was unable to realise or appreciate at the time but who, immediately trouble arose, made every effort to assist the authorities in their investigation, was sentenced by Mr. Justice Tatham in the Criminal Sessions last Tuesday to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A European named Meville Howard Verdon, who was charged with fraud in the Stanger Sugar Company in that he gave his employers more cane than they paid for, while the planters, who supplied the cane, were being deprived behind their backs of some of

the weight of their cane, was discharged with a caution by Mr. Justice Hathorn.

A Reuter's message from London dated Feb. 19, states:—In the House of Commons this evening, replying to Mr. Sourr (Lab., Mile End), Mr. Richards (Under-Secretary for India) stated that the purpose of the Kenya Committee, which the Government of India is appointing, in accordance with the decision of the Imperial Conference, will not be limited to the proposed Immigration Law. It will be open to the committee to make representations, not only in that connection, but also on the operation of the Franchise Law, and to suggest modifications thereof if such are deemed advisable.

Capetown, Feb. 19 (Reuter).—Members of the various Indian Associations who waited upon the Minister of the Interior yesterday, have issued a statement declaring that they are grateful to Mr. Patrick Duncan for the very patient and sympathetic hearing of their case. After listening to the Minister the Indian delegation hopes and trusts that matters in question will be viewed from a broad standpoint, so that no injustice will be done to any of the citizens of South Africa.

### MRS. SAROJINI NAIDOO

WE will have in our midst early next week Mrs. Sarojini Naidu whose name hardly needs introduction to the readers of INDIAN OPINION.

She is accompanied by Mr. Banarasidas Chaturvedi, who is acting as her secretary. Mr. Banarasidas has done a good deal of work in the interests of overseas Indians.

Mrs. Naidu holds a distinguished place in the Motherland, not only by reason of her political and social activities, but because of her literary gifts. Her poems of which she has published three volumes, besides contributing freely to Indian magazines, attracted a good deal of attention in literary circles in England some years ago. In recent years, however, she has devoted a great deal of her time to the national aspirations of our Motherland.

Mrs. Naidoo is the eldest daughter of Dr. Aghorenath Chattopadhyaya, a doctor of science of Edinburgh University and founder of the Nizam College at Hyderabad, where she was born in 1879. She passed the matriculation examination at the Madras University in her twelfth year, and in her sixteenth, went to England and studied first at King's College and then at Girton, until her health broke down, and, after travelling in Italy, returned to Hyderabad and married when she was 19.

Much of Mrs. Naidoo's poetry was written in the earlier years of her married life. In later years she engaged in social and political work and became a well-known and popular speaker. We have had the pleasure

of publishing several of her public speeches which are always spirited and full of national pride.

In one of her messages to the womanhood of India Mrs. Naidoo said: "It is the motherhood of a nation that alone is the authentic measure of its work and capacity. . . . So shall the great mother be served by her millions of daughters in whom, thru' God, survives the immortal spirit of Sita and Savitri, and the heroic and heavenly women of our ancient legend and history."

Mrs. Naidoo is a great Nationalist, and in a speech at the Lucknow Congress in 1916, in supporting self-government for India, she said, "I am merely a spectator from the watch tower of dreams, and I watched the swift and troubled, sometimes chequered, but nevertheless indomitable, time-spirit marching on in a pageant of triumphs to the desired goal. . . . We stand united, but united with such strength that nothing from outside, not even the tyranny of Colonial domination, shall withhold from us our rights and privileges, withhold from us the liberties that are due, which we claim by our united voice."

We are sure we have the support of every Indian in the Union in according a very hearty welcome to our distinguished visitors.

#### THE CLASS AREAS BILL

**M**R. Patrick Duncan's reply to the deputation of the South African Indian Congress who waited on him recently in connection with the proposed Class Areas Bill brings us no further towards achieving our object which was to prevent the Bill from passing.

Before hearing the deputation the Minister of the Interior stated that the representatives of Indian bodies had not treated the Government or himself fairly in regard to this matter. Before the Bill in question was published, it is stated, a copy of it was sent by the Minister to the Transvaal British Indian Association which body was asked to circulate the Bill, or copies of it, to other Indian bodies. The idea being that before the Bill came into Parliament the Minister might have the benefit of consulting the Indian representatives so that, if there was something they felt as a grievance and something the Minister could remove from the Bill, the thing might be done, but no notice of this was taken and the people were whipped up into a state almost of frenzy. On the face of it this appears to be a serious charge against the Indian community but when looked into it there is hardly anything in it. If the Government really wished to consider the feelings of the Indian community it would have consulted the concerned party before drafting the Bill as to the advisability of bringing such a Bill. But nothing of the sort was done. The Indian community knew what was in store for them when General Smuts delivered his speech on the Government's Asiatic policy at the S. A. P. Congress in Maritzburg on the 15th of July. He could not have stated in clearer terms than he did what the intention of the Government was. That in itself was sufficient to agitate the minds of the Indians. Why were not the feelings of the Indians considered then? And now the Minister professes sincerity by saying that the Government wished to give us every opportunity before the Bill was published to point out any grievance which

could be removed if possible. That would also have been an act of generosity however sparingly it may have been shown. But as Mr. P. K. Naidoo the secretary of the Transvaal British Indian Association has pointed out in his reply to the charge laid by the Minister against him and his co-workers, the Bill had been sent to him on the 20th of December and immediately after he had had copies made and sent them to Natal and before time had been given to consider the Bill and discuss it amongst themselves, it had been gazetted and made public property. In the circumstances, the leaders of the Indian community could not do otherwise but to educate their fellow-countrymen to the humiliations they were going to be subjected if the Bill was passed, and the object of the deputation in urging upon the Minister to grant them an interview was to point out to the Government in no uncertain terms that the feelings of the Indian community were just as strong against the Bill as, if not more than, the feelings of those whom it is meant to please are in favour of it.

It has been pointed out to the deputation that there seemed a certain amount of misunderstanding on our part as to the objects and provisions of the Bill.

The object of the Bill is quite clear in that it is to affect the Asiatic community only and to empower every Municipality to provide for them a certain area without which they may neither reside nor trade. The object is to deprive a section of the community of a right which they are entitled to as human-beings. This object of the Bill is quite clear and it is in itself sufficient for the Indian community to take the strongest possible exception to the Bill.

One of the factors demanding recognition, the Minister said to the deputation, was that the close association of Europeans and non-Europeans led to a certain measure of social friction. Now it is a well known fact that the cause of this social friction is not the standard of life led by the Indian but purely trade jealousy on the part of petty white traders. It is said that it was represented to the Government that it was a bad thing for certain communities to have Europeans and Asiatics mixed up together and that there would be less friction and less troubles if they were separated.

The object of this Bill, it is stated by the Minister, is to give effect to that feeling and to remove that cause of friction. Here the object of the Bill is stated truly, and it is this attitude of the Government of giving in to every unfair and unreasonable demand made by the anti-Asiatics that we strongly oppose. We fully appreciate the very difficult position in which the Government is placed and unwilling as we are to embarrass the Government in its present position we wish to urge upon the leaders of the anti-Asiatics such as Mr. Hullett and Mr. Mackeurtan to be reasonable and to think of the British traditions, and at the same time, we wish to point out to the Government that it is not the way of any good Government to satisfy the unreasonable desires of a section of the community by oppressing an unrepresented people and to take advantage of their inability to retaliate effectively in their own country.

The real agitation against Indians is that they are not wanted in this country because they are so energetic, industrious and shrewd in business that they afford no opportunity to the lazy and extravagant white trader to succeed in life! But in these circumstances the

only honest and fair way would be, not to bring oppressive laws against the Indians to the extent of making their life here an utter impossibility, but to tell them openly that they are not wanted and drive them out with or without any compensation. That would be at least considered honest however unjust it may be.

Again it is stated by the Minister that the object of the Bill is to prevent places like Vrededorp, in Johannesburg, which was condemned by the Asiatic Commission, springing up. If this was one of the objects of the Government we certainly do not think that that object necessitated the introduction of the Bill in question. It would be the only proper thing to do if the squalid conditions in the existing—without any segregation laws—Indian quarters, for which the Municipalities themselves are responsible were improved. But that cannot justify the compulsory segregation of Indians as it is the intention of the present Bill.

It is not the intention of the Government, as the Minister states, of conveying a slur or stigma on Indians or to make them out as of a lower civilisation. It seems to us that the South African Government and people have formed their own opinion about the Indian people. They apparently think that they are semi-barbarians and have no notion of what national honour and self-respect is. If so they are labouring under a mistaken belief. We have long passed that stage and we are indebted to the Union Government more than any one else for waking us up to our sense of self-respect. General Smuts told us that in India we look down upon our own people and do not have any political or social connection with them and we should not object to the same treatment meted out to us by the authorities in this country. It is being realised more and more in India that to keep our brethren under these conditions is to cast a slur upon them. And if Indians in this country are relegated in the same manner, no matter what the intention of the legislators may be, it is no doubt a badge of inferiority placed upon them.

There are a few things that can be said in favour of the Bill of which one is that it does away with effect of Law 3 of 1885 in so far as ownership of land in the Transvaal is concerned and the other is that the Government has a say in the establishment of segregated areas and the control is not left entirely in the hands of the Municipalities. But these are minor points and do not in any way induce us to accept the Bill which is totally unjust in principle.

In considering a Bill such as this, the Minister states, we must realise that the Government had to take into account the sentiments of the different sections of people and in this country above all the dominant sentiment among all European people. We appreciate this point of view but in a vital matter such as this, where principles are at stake, the Government cannot simply ignore the sentiments of the people who are being victimised because of their weak position. It is against all sense of justice.

The Minister said to the deputation—"What the Government has to do is to see that people who are settled here, many of them for a long time, and who are law abiding citizens, are treated with fairness and justice, particularly when they do not have direct representation in the legislature of the country which other sections of the community have." It is this that the Indian community has been asking for all along. This was the essence of the compromise arrived at between the Union Government and the Indian community in 1914, with the addition that, with regard to the administration of existing laws, the Government would see that they were administered in a just manner and *with due regard to vested rights*. As Mr. Gandhi has pointed out in his statement the present Bill constitutes a breach of the above promise. It was a clear understanding between Mr. Gandhi as the leader of the Indian community and General Smuts as the head of the Union Government that the rights already possessed by Indians at the time of the settlement will not be interfered with but that further rights will gradually be granted to them. The Government, however, has broken its promise and has left no ground for the Indian community to have any trust in its sincerity. Promises of treatment with fairness and justice have often been given by the Government but a special meaning seems to be applied to the words "fairness" and "justice" which we fail to understand. The present Bill goes against all principles of fairness and justice when it takes away a long existing right of the Indian community and which is a birthright of every human-being. We cannot recommend our brethren to accept such a Bill under any circumstances and we think it is incumbent on every person calling himself a Britisher to do all in his power to prevent the Statute Book being blackened by this unjust Bill.

After the above was in print we have received the full text of the statement submitted to the Minister of the Interior by the South African Indian Congress deputation on the Class Area Bill which we hope to publish in our next issue. All the members of the deputation excepting Mr. A. Christopher have returned to their respective destinations. Mr. Christopher is due to arrive in few days.

### THE CLASS AREAS BILL

#### DEPUTATION MEETS THE MINISTER

Mr. Patrick Duncan, the Minister of the Interior, received the South African Indian Congress deputation on the subject of the Class Areas Bill last Friday the 15th instant.

Before the deputation proceeded with the addresses, Mr. Duncan said: "I do not think that your representatives of the Indian bodies have treated the Government or myself fairly in regard to this matter. Before this Bill was published I sent a copy of it to the British Indian Association in the Transvaal, and asked it to circulate it, or copies of it, to the other Indian bodies. My idea was that, before the Bill came into Parliament, I might have the benefit of consulting the representatives of the Indian people, so that, if there was something they felt as a grievance and something I could remove from the Bill the thing might be done, but no notice whatever was taken of the Bill.

"Instead, meetings are held all over the country, people are whipped up in a state almost of frenzy, and told that they will be ruined body and soul, and that their livelihood will be taken away, that there should be passive resistance and the like, and then you come to me.

What does it matter what I say about the Bill, when

you have told the people that they must resist it to their last drop of blood. Surely, this is not the way to treat a matter such as this. I wanted to have the fullest consultation with the Indian people, and now the thing is impossible. It is no use saying anything. However I have undertaken to see you, and will do so, and I will give every consideration to the points you put before me."

It was decided that the Minister should receive the deputation on Monday, the Minister stating that, in the interval, he would read the documents handed to him by the deputation.

#### MINISTER'S REPLY

Capetown, Feb. 18 (Reuter).—Mr. Patrick Duncan (Minister of the Interior) again received an influential Indian deputation on the subject of the Class Areas Bill this afternoon, and replied to the statements laid before him on Friday.

These statements, he said, seemed to show a certain amount of misunderstanding of the objects and provisions of the Bill. No Government could ignore the fact that the predominating majority of Europeans were unwilling to share their political privileges with people of Asiatic race, or even with coloured members of the races of South Africa.

"What the Government has to do, in my opinion, is to see that people who are settled here, many of them for a long time, and who are law-abiding citizens, are treated with fairness and justice, particularly when they do not have direct representation in the legislature of the country which other sections of the community have."

Another factor demanding recognition was that the close association of Europeans and non-Europeans lead to a certain measure of social friction. It had been represented to the Government that it was a bad thing for certain communities to have Europeans and Asiatics mixed up together, and that there would be less friction and less trouble if they were separated. The same held good in regard to trading.

"It is to give effect to that feeling, and to remove that cause of friction, that the Bill had been introduced. In the statement before me attention is called to certain remarks made by the Asiatic Commission as regards Vrededorp, at Johannesburg, and that was held up as an example of what would happen if Indians were compelled to live in separate areas.

"Now it is just the opposite of that, to my mind. It is just to prevent places of that kind springing up that this Bill has been brought in. The whole object of this Bill is to avoid the possibility of Asiatic people, or any class of people to whom this Bill may apply, being forced into a particular area which is unsuitable for them to live in, and which gives them no opportunity of living peacefully and of carrying on trade with a reasonable chance of success. It is just to avoid the location that the Bill has been introduced."

The Minister reiterated that there was no intention of conveying a slur or stigma by Indians, or to make them out as of a lower civilisation.

"If you think," added Mr. Duncan, "that the Government are always going to impose upon you and use every possible means of injuring you, then there is no use arguing if you start from that point of view. But I ask you to look at the Bill from the point of view that the Government is here to see reasonable fair-play, and that they will use all the power they have to see that the Bill is carried out with justice and reason."

"You have to accept the conditions of South Africa in regard to the European races and non-European races as they are to-day. But in considering a Bill such as that now before you, you must realise that the Government has to take into account the sentiments of the different sections of the people, and in this country above all the dominant sentiment among all European people."

Several members of the deputation replied, the gist of their remarks being as follows:

Indians had no intention of challenging the supremacy of the European races.

All the Indians wanted was to have a means of livelihood assured.

Judging by the way Indians have been treated since Union, there were the strongest reasons for fearing what might be done in the future.

The Imperial Government had been told that Indians would be treated in a broad and chivalrous spirit, but nothing of the sort had been done in South Africa, where promises made had not been kept.

If there was friction, it had not been initiated by Asiatics, who had always been peaceful and law-abiding.

To be told to go and live in a particular place they considered to be debasing.

To exact segregation would be derogatory to their national honour.

Indians, who were British subjects, were treated in this manner, whereas Continentals from Europe were not; the latter, in fact, having a say in what Mr. Duncan called "the predominant sentiment of the European community."

After further discussion the deputation withdrew.

#### STATEMENT BY MR. GANDHI

A Reuter's Bombay message dated Feb. 15, states:—Mr. Gandhi, in a statement regarding "the anti-Asiatic movement in South Africa," declares that the introduction of the Class Areas Bill is principally due to the trade jealousy of the white retailers.

He declares that the Bill constitutes a breach of the compromise between the South African Government and the Indian community arrived at in 1914 and contends that the British Government is bound at any cost to insist upon the observance of the terms of that compromise.

Mr. Gandhi says: "We in India may not ignore the difficulties of the Union Government, which is dependent solely upon the will of Europeans in South Africa through their selected representatives to exclusion of Natives and Indians."

Mr. Gandhi continues: "This was the original flaw in the South African Constitution, and any relief for Indians in South Africa and Kenya due to the pressure of public opinion would be only temporary, and would merely postpone the final act in the tragedy unless some unforeseen radical change occurred in India or Great Britain."

Mr. Gandhi also states as regards the Class Areas Bill that if segregation is fully carried out it meant compulsory repatriation without compensation.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT

Delhi, Feb. 14 (Renter).—At the resumed debate on Rangshariar's resolution for the revision of the Government of India Act, and full Dominion status in the Empire for India, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas said the reforms had failed, but Indians would not participate in the Government. An impression seemed to prevail that India existed for the Services. The English had grossly betrayed their trusteeship in regard to Indians in Kenya and South Africa, and Swaraj was the only solution for India.

Pundit Malaviya strongly attacked all the Government departments. He said that Indian princes were in favour of self-government, and urged that the entire British Army should be removed within a stated period.

Sir Basil Blackett said all the members of the Assembly were Swarajists, but there were difficulties in regard to the time and methods for reaching the goal.

Pandit Motilal Nehru said he was not in favour of a Royal Commission, but believed in the usefulness of a round-table conference.

The Assembly rejected the resolution in favour of summoning a representative Convention to prepare a constitution and submit it to Parliament.

In the course of further debate Khan Bahadur Patel urged that the army should be under Indian control, but wanted the British officers and troops to stay. (Laughter).

Col. Gidney contended it was a nonsense to expect full responsible government without a proper army.

## SWARAJ RESOLUTION ADOPTED

Delhi, Feb. 18. - Despite Government opposition and the advice of prominent moderates and British commercial men, the Legislative Assembly adopted by 76 votes to 48 the resolution moved by Pundit Motilal Nehru, the leader of the Swaraj Party.

The resolution urges that steps should be taken for a revision of the Government of India Act, with a view to establishing full responsible government, by summoning a representative round-table conference to recommend a scheme of Constitution for India, and after dissolving the Central Legislature to place the scheme for approval before a newly-elected Legislature and the submission of same to Parliament to be embodied in statute.

Sir Henry Staynton pointed out that the subscription of the Swarajists's scheme in place of the existing Act would be met by hydra-headed opposition in all parts of the country. Sir Malcolm Hailey, a Home member, with the authority of the British Government, announced that a departmental inquiry would be held into the defects of the working of reforms over a period of three years. If the feasibility of any advance within the Act was noticed the Government would recommend the use of the rule-making power already provided. He advised members to trust the British Government's sincerity as regards India's constitutional advance towards Swaraj.

## NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION OF INDIA

(Continued from page 37)

## THE SCHEME OF COMMITTEES

I shall now briefly explain to you, if I may, what my scheme was. That is contained in my speech and also in the speech delivered at the Conference by the Prime Minister and, lest it might be understood, I would quote the formula as contained in the latter in *extenso* :—

"The Secretary of State for the Colonies, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, cordially accepted the proposal of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, that there should be full consultation and discussion, between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and a committee appointed by the Government of India, upon all questions affecting British Indians domiciled in British Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated territories. At the same time the Duke was careful to explain that before decisions were taken, as a result of discussion with the committee, consultations with the local Colonial Governments concerned, and in some cases local enquiry, would be necessary.

Further, while welcoming the proposal, the Duke of Devonshire reminded the Conference that His Majesty's Government had recently come to certain decisions as to Kenya, which represented in their considered view, the very best that could be done in all the circumstances. While he saw no prospect of these decisions being modified, he would give careful attention to such representations as the committee appointed by the Government of India might desire to make to him.

"Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, while taking note of the above statement of the Duke, desired to make plain that the recent Kenya decisions could not be accepted as final by the people of India."

I shall now ask you to analyse and examine the provisions of the formula, which I have just quoted. While no doubt it is true that the Kenya decision have not been reversed—and frankly speaking I did not expect that a decision given by His Majesty's Government in July last could be reversed by the Imperial Conference in October—I personally think that our position is distinctly stronger to-day and the prospect is more hopeful. I do not wish to put the case higher than this, nor do I wish to overlook the fact that the real struggle will commence now. After the Kenya decisions it was generally understood that the principle of equality embodied in the resolutions of 1921 had been abandoned, if not directly, at least by implication, and in important quarters there was not a little nervousness as to what the Conference might do, if any one was rash enough to raise the Indian question. The result, however, shows that at the Conference of 1923, we have secured a most valuable endorsement of the resolutions of 1921. Next, we have re-opened the Kenya door and there is reason now to hope that justice may in the end prevail. The Conference has now definitely provided a scheme for machinery which, if rightly employed, will go far in the future to secure the proper investigation and the due remedy of the grievances under which Indians labour, whether in the Colonies or in the Dominions. Apart from our having gained an unequivocal expression of good-will towards our aspirations, from the other members of the British Commonwealth—excluding South Africa—a very important constitutional advance has been secured, namely, the right of the Government of India to negotiate with the Colonial Office through men appointed by itself, for this and no less is what is explicitly provided for in the formula. Lastly, we have again succeeded in isolating South Africa. I shall with your permission here explain a little more fully the object of this scheme for the appointment of committees.

## THE SCHEME EXPLAINED

According to my scheme, the committee or committees must be appointed by the Government of India and not by the Secretary of State and will deal directly with the Colonial Office, in regard to all questions affect-

ting British Indians in British Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated territories. If necessary, the committee or committees to be appointed will have to go, when concerned with questions relating to Indians in the Dominions, to Australia, New Zealand and Canada, the Prime Ministers of which countries, expressed their willingness to abide by the resolutions of 1921, and to give effect to their provisions with the help and support of their Parliaments. Mr. Mackenzie King and Mr. Massey agreed to receive such committees and Mr. Bruce thought that he could give effect to the provisions of those resolutions without the help of such a committee. To use his own words, "Australian public opinion is ready to welcome, so far as the position of Indians domiciled in Australia is concerned, any measure which is conceived in the interests of the Empire as a whole." Further on, Mr. Bruce summed up the position as follows:—

"In view of the position which exists in Australia and the consideration which has been given to the question, there is no necessity for a committee further to discuss the matter such as has been suggested by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. While I appreciate the spirit in which it is put forward, I do not think in the special circumstances of Australia there is any necessity for such action. On my return to Australia I will consult with my colleagues as to what action can be taken."

In reply to this I stated as follows:—

"We do not want to send a committee to create any agitation in his country (that is, Mr. Bruce's)—or for the matter of that, any agitation in any country, and I can absolutely feel sure that, that is not what is at the back of my mind; but if it is necessary for us to explain our position to you and help you in the problem, for Heaven's sake do not refuse to accept a committee like that. We want simply to help you, and if without receiving a committee from my Government and my country, you can solve the problem, so much the better for you, so much the better for us, and so much the more creditable to you and to your Government."

(To be Continued.)

**FOR SALE OR HIRE  
AT 140 QUEEN STREET, DURBAN  
On Second and Third Floor  
Restaurant**

Complete with furniture and plenishing, consisting of large Tea Room, large verandah, sitting room, k.p.b.

Billiard Room, complete with one table and accessories, and furniture.

Photographic Studio, with cameras and usual appurtenances.

Four large rooms, k.p.b. and large verandah, complete with furniture.

Lease for reasonable period will be given. Tenders will be received for the whole or any portion of above.

For further particulars

Apply—

110, FIELD STREET,  
Durban.

**વેચવાનું અથવા ભાડે આપવાનું છે**  
ડરબન નં. ૧૪૦ ક્વીન સ્ટ્રીટ ઉપર આવેલા  
મકાનમાં બીજે તથા ત્રીજે માળે આવેલું  
**રેસ્ટોરન્ટ**

સંપૂર્ણ ફરનીચર સહીત મોટા ઝરખા તેમજ  
દીવાનખાના સાથે ટીકમ.

પુરતી ટેબલો અને ફરનીચર વાળું બીલીયરડ ઇમ.  
કેમેરા અને યોગ્ય એનજરો સાથનો ફોટોગ્રાફીક  
સ્ટુડીઓ.

વરન્ડા સાથના હવા ઉજસવાળા ચાર મોટા રૂમો  
જેમાં કીચીન, પેન્ટી, બાથ રૂમ, વીગેરે તમામ  
સરંજામનો સમાસ થાય છે.

વાજબી સુદતના લીસપર રાખી શકાશે.

સરવે સામટું અથવા બુટું બુટું રાખવા વીશેના  
ટેન્ડરો લેવામાં આવશે.

વધુ વીગતો માટે નીચલે ઠેકાણે અરજી કરો.

૧૧૦, ફીલ્ડ સ્ટ્રીટ,

ડરબન.

**NATAL INDIAN CONGRESS**

The Annual General Meeting of the Natal Indian Congress will be held on Sunday, the 2nd March 1924 at 3 p. m. at Rawat's Bio Hall, Victoria Street, Durban, for the transaction of the following business:

Report and Financial Statement,  
Election of Officials.

AMOD BAYAT, President.  
A. CHRISTOPHER } Hony. Secs  
SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE }  
Natal Indian Congress.

**ધી. સુરત હિંદુ એસોસિએશન**

**વારષીક જનરલ મીટીંગ**

આથી સરવે સુરત. છલ્લાનાં હિન્દુભાઈઓને  
વિદિત કરવામાં આવે છે કે મજકુર એસોસિ-  
એશનની જનરલ મીટીંગ રવીવાર તા. ૨૪-૨-૨૪  
ના રોજે સાંજે ચાર વાગે ૧૨૭ વિક્ટોરીયા સ્ટ્રીટ  
વાળા મકાનમાં મળશે.

કામકાજ.

(૧) વારષીક જનરલ રિપોર્ટ તથા હિસાબ વરગની  
તપાસ.

(૨) ઘરો ભાડે આપવા ટેન્ડર લેવામાં આવશે  
આશા છે કે સરવે અહરથો નિયત કરેલા વખતે  
વધારી આભારી કરશે.

લી. વી. એન. નાયક સેક્રેટરી.  
ધી. સુરત હિન્દુ એસોસિએશન.