

# Indian Opinion

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## NOTES AND NEWS

It is most interesting to note that while on the one hand repatriation of Indians is going on at full swing on the other not less than 2,500 Indians are being recruited for the new cotton plantations north of the Tugela. The Maritzburg correspondent of the *Natal Mercury* in a message dated Jan. 8 says:—

Recently much activity was witnessed locally in connection with the recruiting of Asiatics for the cotton plantations in Zululand. A representative of a very well known company informed your representative that 25,000 Indians were to be recruited for the new cotton plantations north of the Tugela. I understand, however, that there is a hitch in this regard, and that political influences have been at work, as a result of which there is to be no despatching of Indians to Zululand until certain representations have been made to the Union Government, and the latter has given its decision. At any rate, a halt has been called, and according to information gleaned from influential Indian quarters in the City, no Indians are going forward until certain points have been dealt with.

According to a statement published in a later issue of the *Natal Mercury* it appears that the above was only a rumour.

The statistical statement of the Public Health Department of the Borough of Durban for the month of November 1924 gives the following information:—

During the month the total number of deaths among the Borough residents was 136 comprised of Asiatic 38, European 58, Coloured 9, Native 31, the death rate per 1000 being 28.24, 13.68, 24.16 and 9.75 respectively as against 13.0, 8.53 (Euro. & Col.) and 12.1 in the previous year.

Births registered during November 1924 were as follows:—Asiatic 73 comprising of 42 male and 31 female, European 77 comprising of 38 male and 39 female, Coloured 5 comprising of 3 male and 2 female, Native 3 comprising of 1 male and 2 female. Birth rate being respectively 52.88, 18.89, 13.14, 1.02.

There were 15 notified cases of infectious disease during the same month of 15 Asiatic as against 32 European, 5 Coloured and 23 Native.

The revenue received from the Durban Indian Market during the month of November 1924 was £841-10-0 which in comparison with the same month last year shows an increase of £112-6-2. The particulars of the receipts are as follows:—Stalls £552, Stands £75, Stall-tickets £1-9, Baskets £131-7, Carts £48-17, Transfer fees £32-17.

The Borough Police Department's report shows that 81 Indians, 103 Europeans and 505 Natives were proceeded against during the month of November 1924 for contraventions of the Borough By-laws. The following are some of the contraventions and the number of Europeans, Indians and Natives dealt with:—

	E.	I.	N.
Animals, Cruelty to ...	1	8	6
Breach of Peace ...	1	7	74
Drunkenness ...	30	19	59
Gambling ...	—	—	1
Licence Defaulters ...	1	10	3
Obstructing Police ...	1	1	2
Registration of Natives ...	10	2	127
Sanitary ...	3	17	17
Traffic ...	1	3	18
Shop Hours' Act ...	3	2	—
Motor Car Contraventions ...	40	6	11
Other Contraventions ...	6	3	27

The amount of fines and bails paid to the Town Treasurer during the month was £532-15-5, being a decrease of £214-3-9, as compared with the corresponding month of last year. There was also a decrease of 360 in the number of cases dealt with.

During the month of November 1924 the Durban Corporation received £4909-9-3 as revenue from Beer sold to Natives and £2713-7-0 was received from trading with Natives in the different Eating Houses, Location, Barracks etc, accommodation given to Natives in the different Barracks, Location and Native Women's Hostel, Licences given to Ricksha pullers, Washmen etc. and from Registration of Natives. The total revenue received during the month of November 1924 was, therefore, £7622-16-3.

The following appears in the *International* dated Jan. 9:—

"The latest example of callous brutality to a native servant comes from the Free State. A farmer suspecting a native of theft tied him to his horse and proceeded to take him to the police station. The horse, it is said, threw the farmer and galloped off, dragging the unfortunate native along the ground, and when cut loose the boy died. It is probable that this brutal act will be hushed up, as so many similar cases have been before, but it is not surprising that the cumulative effect of these frequent tragedies is to widen the gulf between the natives and whites of South Africa. Common decency demands that an enquiry shall be conducted into the whole affair by some outside impartial authority, and not left in the hands of the local authorities, who for obvious reasons cannot be expected to give an unbiased judgment."

At a meeting of the Turffontein Ratepayers' Association it was announced (says the Johannesburg correspondent of the *Natal Mercury*), that Dr. Malan had consented to receive a deputation from the Southern European Association to discuss the Asiatic question. The President of the latter body says we Asiatic question was getting so big that it is level, afraid it was too big for the Government, the same only be solved by the people.

SHOP WHITE  
One of the speakers at the picketing of the reported to have said that many...

make their money go as far as it could, and so they bought from Indians, who were 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper. It was also stated that some Sergeants of the Police, Municipal officials, members of the Civil service, and so on, who were in a position to deal with white men, also do so.

After the inspection tour of the Public Health Committee of the slum areas in Durban Dr. Clegg the Medical Officer in a report has stated that 15 dwellings in Brickhill Road and several in Umgeni Road are unfit for human habitation, and the Public Health Committee has now decided to recommend to the Council that notice be served on the landlords concerned to show cause why the buildings in question should not be condemned. Most of these, we understand, belong to Indians.

A Washington message says the House of Representatives has adopted the Appropriation Bill, which includes the expenditure of 11,000,000 dollars on the enforcement of prohibition, besides nearly 10,000,000 dollars in connection with coast guard service activities for curbing rum-running.—Reuter.

Mr. O. C. Farrington, head of the Chicago Field Museum's department of geology, has returned from South America with drops of water more than 10,000,000 years old preserved in crystal quartz. An American despatch states that the water drops, despite the fact that they were in existence before life began to appear on earth, are still clear and sparkling. The water was discovered imprisoned in quartz taken from rock formations at Bahaiá, Brazil, and the drops will be placed on exhibition in the museum.—*Natal advertiser*

Faults under the Shop Hours Act continue to be severely dealt with by the Durban magistrates. Recently an Indian shop assistant of Queen Street, who had failed to sign the shop register for 26 days was fined £5 or seven days.

A mass meeting of Muslims was held at Capetown recently to consider the resolutions passed by the High Assembly of the Ulemas of Egypt, on the question of the Caliphate in March last. Mr. Hamiet, the president of the Cape Malay Association, presided, and many leading Muslims were present. A letter was read from Emaum Abdurahman Gamiel-dien, at present in Cairo, to the effect that the Caliphate Committee at Cairo would be very pleased to receive delegates from the Cape to the Caliphate Conference at Cairo next March, and it was decided to send two delegates to the Conference; also that a committee of 40 be appointed, with full power to collect funds and select delegates.

The simmering discontent over the prospective settlement in regard to land revenue in Suket, a small hill state north of Simla, culminated in riots and disorder, in the course of which the residence of the Revenue Minister was looted and burned. The Viceroy's Agent in the Punjab, says Reuter, proceeded to the scene with a detachment of troops, but the crowd dispersed without the necessity for employing coercion.

The All India Moslem League has passed a resolution urging the immediate withdrawal of the ordinance, and appointing a committee to investigate Moslem demands for representation in the public services, and to urge the Mussulmans to revive hand-spinning with a view to the exclusion

Presiding at a meeting of the All-India Moslem League, says Reuter, Saiyd Raza Ali, a member of the Council of State, declared that all parties were unanimous in seeking the attainment of Swaraj, the desire for which was stronger than ever. He urged the Imperial and Indian Governments to act courageously.

The All-India Moslem League has passed a resolution condemning the Natal Boroughs Ordinance, and urging the Indian Government to secure the removal of the grievances of Indians in South Africa.

An Indian clerk from Balfour, purchased from a compatriot in Durban the return half of a railway ticket. On arriving at Volksrust Station he was arrested and charged before Mr. Jourdan, R.M., with "travelling on the railway with a return half of ticket not issued to him, and failing to pay the amount of fare due by him." He was ordered to pay a fine of £5 or one month's hard labour, and to pay railway fare due by him, £3 1s. 9d., or in default an additional month's hard labour.

#### NEED FOR SELF-HELP

WE gave, last week, a retrospect of the Indian position in South Africa during the past year. However gloomy the position may appear we are not inclined in the least to lose hope. The reason is because we know that our cause is just. As to that there is no difference of opinion even amongst our enemies. They admit that our cause is quite just but they are out for what they consider to be self-preservation and under the circumstances, they say, that they have no time to consider the question of justice. Of course we had never been taught before that this was the British principle of justice. But if justice cannot be had in the courts below let us not forget that there is above us all a still higher Court which does its work unseen and does not falter even by a hair's breadth in doling out justice; and so long as we have implicit faith in that Court we have no reason to despair in fighting a just cause. But justice cannot be had unless it is asked for and unless one proves fit to have it, and the only question that we have to consider is whether we are sufficiently exerting ourselves to get justice and whether we are fit to have it. It will not do merely to bemoan our position and sit quietly and weep over our difficulties. Without self-help no outside help is going to come to us is a dead certainty. "God helps those help themselves." If, therefore, we expect any help from the Imperial Government or the Indian Government or the Indian people and the fairminded British people we will have to show them how we ourselves are concerned about our difficulties and what efforts we have made to get out of them. While, we wish to point out that our cause is just and therefore strong, we wish also to sound a note of warning to the Indians of South Africa that they should not spoil their strong cause by themselves giving way to despair and consequent lethargy. Self-help alone can be the primary cause of any amelioration in their present position. They must show utility of purpose, co-operation and strenuousness in fighting their own battle and now is the time for it.

## A MESSAGE FROM MR. POLAK

While going to press we have received the following letter from Mr. H. S. I. Polak :—

To the Editor, "INDIAN OPINION,"

Sir,—I have only just learnt of the passing away of my dear old friend, Parsee Rustomjee. But though he has disappeared in the flesh, the real Rustomjee still lives, and will live in our hearts so long as we have remembrance. He was an affectionate and loyal friend and colleague, and one of the bravest and truest men I have known. How South African Indians will pursue their task of communal defence without his daily physical presence to cheer and encourage them, I cannot say. But the present position is so desperate that I feel that, in the spirit of Parsee Rustomjee's courage and sacrifice, the people should organise their forces to resist the encroachments that now threaten them so formidably. It is the day of the younger men, of the new generation, and particularly the Colonial-born, to take inspiration from Parsee Rustomjee's splendidly vigorous example, and do their duty to the community as selflessly and whole-heartedly as he ever did his. Salvation lies in self-help. That was always his creed, and only by recognising its truth and following this doctrine will outside help be forthcoming and effective.

Yours truly,

H. S. I. POLAK.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

#### SALE OF CORPORATION LAND INDIANS DEBARRED

We take the following from the report of the Finance Committee of the Durban Town Council of its meeting held on the 18th December 1924 at which were present: Councillors Johnstone (Vice-Chairman, in the chair), Burman, Kemp, Shearer, Hutt, Buzzard, Eaton, Brisker, Mrs. Benson and the Mayor, and also present Councillor Mrs. Knight and Smith :—

On the 8th November, 1924, at a sale of leasehold properties, the lease of Lot 11, Block B, Point, was submitted to public competition, on the application of Messrs. Sparks & Young, Ltd. This lot is situated at the corner of Southampton Street and Albert Road. The fixed rental was £42 per annum and the upset bonus £5. The bonus was bid up to £110, at which figure the applicants dropped out and left the bid with Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee, acting on behalf of Moosa Ismail & Co., of 175, Grey Street. The purchaser was then notified that the Vendue Roll could not be signed until the authority of the Town Council had been obtained.

Section 2 of the conditions of sale reads as follows :—

"No person will be accepted or recognised who is in arrear with Corporation rents, and the Town Council reserves the right to cancel the sale in any case where a person shall bid for himself, or on behalf of any principal whom the Town Council may be unwilling to accept as Lessee."

The matter was referred to the Town Solicitors for their advice as to the Council's authority under the above condition, and they advise as follows :—

"We are of opinion that the Council would not be within its legal rights in refusing to implement the sale in question purely on the ground that the purchaser is an Indian. It is true that under Ordinance No. 14 of 1922, the Council in leasing land may with the Administrator's consent, make provision in the conditions for prohibiting the ownership thereof by Asiatics.

"The Council has, however, not availed itself of the rights conferred upon it, by the Ordinance,

in that the conditions do not provide for such prohibition."

After full consideration of this matter, the Committee reached the conclusion that the Council should not accept Moosa Ismail & Co. as the purchasers of the lease and recommended :

(a) That under the provisions of Clause No. 2 of the Conditions of Sale the Town Council do not accept Moosa Ismail & Co. as the leasees of this lot.

(b) That the Town Solicitors be instructed to communicate accordingly with the parties concerned.

#### KENYA IMMIGRATION BILL KILLED OR SUSPENDED? FATAL AMBIGUITY

Mr. Banarasidas Chaturvedi writes from Satyagrah Ashram, Ahmedabad :—

Has the Kenya Immigration Bill been really killed or merely suspended? Mr. K. C. Roy, member of the Colonies Committee said to a representative of the Associated Press, "the Immigration Bill is dead and that is no mean gain." In his letter of the 14th August the London correspondent of the *Leader* wrote: "Mr. Polak did not expect that the Committee would, at the first attempt, be able to do more than it has in fact done, namely, kill the Immigration Bill." The Standing Committee of the East African Indian National Congress think that the Immigration question has been decided in their favour and that the Bill has been abandoned.

Now let us see what Mr. Thomas said on this subject. The Colonial Secretary said:—My position is that if danger ever arises of such an influx of immigrants of whatever class, race, nationality or character as may be likely to be prejudicial to the economic interests of the Natives, I hold myself entirely free to take any action which may be necessary. Conflicting statistics which have been laid before me have not enabled me to reach a definite conclusion in regard to the extent of net Indian Immigration. Accordingly steps will be taken to create a Statistical Department to obtain accurate information in regard to persons of all races arriving in or departing from Kenya. Meanwhile the Kenya Immigration Ordinance will not be enacted."

I have read and read this statement and I have failed to understand how it can be interpreted to mean that the Immigration Bill is dead or has been killed. What guarantee is there that the Bill will not be enacted in the future? In fact on the contrary there is a very definite statement that the Colonial Secretary will be free to restrict Immigration whenever he thinks the danger has arisen. Suppose the Conservative Colonial Secretary wants to give permission to the Kenya Government to enact an Immigration Restriction Bill after three years, is there anything in the statement of Mr. Thomas to prevent him from doing that?

When a representative of the *Hindu* told Mr. Rangachariar about the decision of Mr. Thomas he replied that he had reason to believe that the summary did not convey all that had been decided or was to be decided. Now this shows that something has been kept back from us which is responsible for different statements of Mr. Thomas' statement. It is really unfortunate that we should have been in the dark on such vital an issue. We want a level and full statement of facts and so long as the same is not available the only interpretation that can be placed upon the statement of Mr. Thomas is that the *East African Standard* of Nairobi SHOP WHITE its issue of 11th August that Mr. Thomas suspended the Bill as it was in violation of the effect the Immigration Ordinance.

at some future date without the complicating ill feeling and racial antagonism aroused by the Bill itself.

We Indians have a short memory. The announcement of Mr. Thomas though it was practically the same as that of the Duke of Devonshire did not arouse even one-hundredth part of the indignation aroused by the White Paper. If after three years a sort of mildly-worded Indian Immigration Bill is passed in Kenya it will not cause any agitation here. For the present the Indian people in Kenya and India may well go to sleep comfortably assured that the Immigration Bill has been killed. They will wake up some day to realise that it was not the Indian Immigration Restriction Bill that was killed by Mr. Thomas but it was the Indian agitation for equal rights in Kenya!

#### OPINIONS OF LEADERS

We are indebted to Mr. Benarasidas for the following opinions on the above question expressed by public men in India:—

Mr. SASTRI

"The wise thing is to go by the interpretation of those who were in the atmosphere and knew the play of psychology around the question. They are unanimous that Immigration is a dead issue. It may revive who knows? But revive it can even if Mr. Thomas had used the word 'abandoned' instead of suspended."

Mr. ANDREWS

"I am very much afraid that the advent of the Conservative Government will throw back the whole question of the right of entry for Indians into Kenya. They are quite certain to re-open it again."

Mr. POLAK

"I can only say that this Bill is killed and that there is no immediate likelihood of another being brought forward. If later the local Government tries to undo what has been done, the matter must be fought again by the Government of India."

Mr. RANGACHARIAR

Both Messrs Polak and Roy are right in saying that the Kenya Immigration Bill recently sought to be introduced is killed; and you are also right in your fear that there is nothing to prevent the Conservation Colonial Secretary to permit the Kenya Government to enact an Immigration Bill. As you are no doubt aware, no Government can prevent another Government from doing things in the future when circumstances necessitate or justify the doing of those things. If it is made out that Indian Immigration is inimical to the interests of the East African Native there is nothing to prevent even a Labour Government from permitting the bringing in of an Immigration Bill. That is the safeguard against any new measure being brought in. The white paper had decided that such a case had been made out and permitted the new Immigration Bill. Mr. Thomas's action amounts to this that the White Paper was wrong in that respect and he holds that a case has still to be made out; and we trust that no such case can honestly be made out, at any rate for a long time to come."

Mr. VAZE

Thomas's statement, taken by itself, means that the proposed restrictions on (and Europeans) immigration will not be considered but their consideration will be taken up later on statistics for which arrangements will be available. Into this we will read one meaning, that the Bill is only temporarily postponed.

Indians read a different meaning, that it is for all practical purposes abandoned for good . . . . Mr. Thomas's statement professes ignorance of the true state of thing; and proposes to examine the question in the light of facts that will be disclosed, and in the meanwhile sends back the Immigration Bill.

Mr. SHAMS-UD-DEEN

"The Kenya Bill of Immigration is certainly not dead. It is not even suspended. Mr. Thomas said clearly that he had referred the matter to the Governor for further investigation . . . Lord Delamere and Co. had taken a definite promise before the publication of the White Paper that the Immigration will be restricted. I have stated this fact in my resignation (from the Kenya Legislative Council) and no one has challenged it."

#### PARSEE RUSTOMJEE

(BY C. F. ANDREWS IN 'YOUNG INDIA')

The shock which came to me was very great indeed when I heard suddenly of the death of Parsee Rustomjee of Durban. To me, the whole mental picture of Durban and Natal seemed to centre in the one figure of general and generous-hearted Parsee Rustomjee. He was the first home of universal hospitality to which I came. He won my love at once. His face would beam with overflowing kindness and his warm embrace, whenever I met him, would make my heart beat faster with the emotion of pure joy and deep affection.

At the back of his merchant's storehouse, in Field Street, his long dining table would be spread for all. The poorest would always find their welcome there. What a delight it was, to sit down with him and all the world together and share his hospitality! He would get up from the table again and again and hurry to and fro, seeing to it as a host that every one of his guests was served. All the miserable divisions of race and religion, which separate mankind, were absent from his board. He was a friend of all races and all creeds. His pure goodness had won over many Europeans, in the land of racial prejudice, to be his close friends. Musalmans, Hindus, and Christians were all equally welcomed and honoured. His table in Durban was a symbol to me of the unity of races and religions, that is finally destined to come to mankind, in spite of all that is so evil in the world to-day.

After our meal, which itself was a sacrament of unity, his gaiety would know no bounds. We would sit in a circle in a smaller room, which had pictures of all the Indian national leaders upon its walls, and our conversation would often go on up to a late hour in the night. Once I remember him telling me, with a laugh, the memories of his prison days. He made light of it all; but I heard from others how severely he had suffered and how brave he had been. When others, who were as rich as he was, had shrunk back, he had never wavered in his devotion. I can picture another scene, early in January, 1914, when the multitudes of indentured men and women had left the sugar plantations and had come into Durban somewhat unexpectedly. At once, his shop and warehouse and compound were all made freely open to them. Great cooking preparations were carried on with all speed; and before midday every one of this great concourse of Indian guests had been satisfied. Then and then only, he broke his own fast. How he served that morning! How he slaved for others! Perspiring, weary, constantly going hither and thither, keeping every one up to the mark, he strenuously and eagerly accomplished his duty of love. I saw him in the afternoon, quite exhausted, and I understood what a strain it had been. Yet the same strain went

n, day after day, and he never shrunk back from the burden.

Parsi Rustomjee's generosity was great. His silent charity towards individuals exceeded even his public benefactions. The library, which he built in Durban, was only one of the many tributes of his love for the whole Indian community. When I was with him in 1920, he was then earnestly seeking for the best means of using the money which he had saved in business, for the interests of the public. At this time, he went over in his mind many plans with me. He had also determined to do what he could for the cause of freedom in his motherland, India. Very slowly, his mind was made up; he gave his gifts judiciously and with the greatest care, not recklessly and in a splendid manner.

When I was returning to South Africa, after many years' absence, the one person to whom my heart most turned, with the eagerness of long-expected welcome, was Parsee Rustomjee. My own dear friend, Willie Pearson, had wished to come out with me again, but he had been prevented. He had a special place of affection in Parsee Rustomjee's heart. After speaking of Mahatma Gandhi and asking after his health, it was Willie Pearson's name which came next in his enquiries, when we met. If Willie had been alive to-day, his grief at the death of Parsee Rustomjee would have no less than my own; for he loved him very deeply in return, and used to speak to me constantly about him.

One great event stood out in Parsee Rustomjee's life and made it what it was. This was his devotion to Mahatma Gandhi. He owed to him more than any one else his powers of sacrifice. For, apart from Mahatma Gandhi, he might indeed have been a generous merchant, but he would hardly have reached the heights of sacrifice and devotion in his country's cause which he actually attained. He was a trusted comrade and friend of Mahatmajee throughout the whole South African struggle; and it was this friendship that made him rise to heroic deeds. Of all the friends that Mahatma Gandhi had with him during the passive resistance movement, with its imprisonments and hardships innumerable, Parsee Rustomjee was among the most faithful and most true.

#### THE WAY TO PEACE

Not to him who falters, not to him who fears,  
Doth the vision splendid flash across the years.  
Not by him who idly dreams a dream of good  
Can the great world problem e'er be understood.  
Toil and high endeavour, head and hand and heart,  
Unto noble issues all must do their part.  
For the Nation's healing, for the gift of peace,  
Brotherhood must conquer, hate and discord cease.  
Who with cheerful courage strives the wrong to right  
'Mid the deepest shadows sheds a ray of light.  
He, who danger scorning, leads a hope forlorn,  
Other hearts inspiring opens the gates of morn.  
Selfish aims must perish, truth and righteousness  
Build on sure foundations all mankind to bless.  
Sacrifice and service still for aye must be  
Unto all life's problems the one golden key!

ANNIE E. WOODCOCK.

By the courtesy of *United Empire*.

It was not, declared the Bishop of Limerick (Most Rev. Dr. Keane), through the operation of a great army or navy that they were going to cut a figure in the world, but through Christian ideals and principles, which must be manifested in the domestic, social, and national life of the people.

Printed and Published by Manilal M. Gandhi at Phoenix Settlement, Phoenix, Natal.

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19, Market Street, Johannesburg.

### વેચવાના પુસ્તકો

#### મુધારેલું લીસ્ટ

નીચેનાં પુસ્તકો તરફ અમારા ગ્રાહકોનું ખાસ ધ્યાન ખેંચીએ છીએ. તેમાંનું એકે એક પુસ્તક દરેક હિંદીએ વાંચવા લાયક અને પોતાનાં પુસ્તક-કાલયમાં સંગ્રહ કરવા લાયક છે. નકામી નવલ કથાઓ વાંચવી એ કીંમતી વખત ચુમાવવા જેવું છે અને વળી તે મગજને ભ્રમીત કરી ઉધે માર્ગ દારવે છે. એવાં પુસ્તકોના અમે સંગ્રહ કરીએ તે અલખત ઘણાં ખપાવી શકીએ. પરંતુ એવું વાંચન અમે પસંદ કરતા નથી અને તેને ઉત્તેજન આપવા ઈચ્છતા નથી. અમે જે પુસ્તકોનું લીસ્ટ આપીએ છીએ તે સારામાં સારી કેળવણી આપનારાં સ્વદેશીભાનની લાગણી ઉત્પન્ન કરનારાં અને તેને પોષનારાં અને મનને તંદુરસ્ત રાખનારાં છે. અને મન તંદુરસ્ત હોય તે શરીર તે તંદુરસ્ત રહેજ. નીચેનાં પુસ્તકો 'ઈન્ડિઅન ઓપીનીયન' ની ઓફીસેથી મળી શકશે. મંગાવનારાઓએ ઓર્ડર સાથે પઈસા મોકલતાં ચુકવું નહિ કેમકે પઈસા વગરના અને વી. પી. ના ઓફીસને ખીલકુલ ધ્યાન દેવામાં આવશે નહિ. કાગળ લખવાનું ઠેકાણું નીચે પ્રમાણે:

Manager,

INDIAN OPINION

Phoenix Natal.

શી. પે.

હિંદ સ્વરાજ્ય (ખાલીના પુસ્તકોમાં)	
મ. ગાંધીજીના હાથના અક્ષરમાં છપાએલું)	૬ ૦
"    સાફું પુસ્તક	૫ ૦
અસહકાર સાફું પુસ્તક	૬ ૦
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