

# Indian Opinion

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## NOTES AND NEWS

MR. J. S. SMIT, the South African High Commissioner who was entertained at Luncheon recently by the London Livery Club, in the course of his speech asked those who were disposed to quarrel with South Africa not to question their good faith, because they adopted a policy which they believed would tend to the improvement of the country. The Government of South Africa would do nothing to break good relations with Britain.

A policy that would keep a vast majority of the original inhabitants of a country in servitude and a policy that does not believe in the principle of live and let live is not a good policy. It is an extremely selfish policy and cannot tend to the improvement of any country.

The following passage occurs in the course of a *Rand Daily Mail* editorial:—"Under this country's system of Government no man, no matter what the colour of his skin, need suffer injustice or despair of getting his grievances put right by the legitimate means which exist for their rectification." "It is clear," says the *Umtoteli Wa Bantu*, "that the writer of the article has never been a South African Native." Nor even has he been in the Indians' shoes.

For assaulting a European named Emil de Smidt, who is employed by the S.A.R. and H. at the Point, a Native labourer was sentenced by Mr. H. B. Wallace in the First Criminal Court recently, to two months' imprisonment with hard labour. Evidence by the complainant showed that the accused was employed under him, and the witness had had occasion to check the accused. Shortly afterwards he was struck in the face and on the shoulder with a heavy piece of wood and severely injured. Another witness said that he had seen the accused strike the complainant. The accused declared that the complainant had struck him first, but he had no witnesses to corroborate his statement.

The Magistrate sitting on the Bench is hardly likely to know that it is almost a common practice among white overseers to deal with Natives under them with kicks and fists.

A batch of 306 Indians including women and children have left for India last Tuesday by the *s.s. Umzumbi* under the Repatriation Scheme with its increased bonus of £10 per head with a maximum of £50 for a family. This inducement, the *Mercury* has been informed, has had no very apparent effect on the quarterly exodus. In January a shipment of approximately 300 souls was sent to India, since when batches of up to 30 persons have been transported at various intervals. In these instances, however, the Indians were sent by the ordinary public intermediate, and not by the special boats.

The fourth anniversary celebration of the Aryan Benevolent Home, Mayville, will be held on Sunday,

3rd May, 1925, at 2 p.m. on the Home Grounds. All are invited by the Secretary to attend.

### SELF-HELP OR SELFISHNESS?

INDIANS are not faced with an anti-Asiatic propaganda only in Natal but it is just as strong if not more in the Transvaal where the number of Asiatics is no where near to that existing in Natal. In Natal the number of Asiatics is somewhere about 140,000 to approximately 137,000 Europeans whereas in the Transvaal there are only about 15,000 Asiatics to about 543,000 Europeans. Yet the feeling against Asiatics in that Province is very strong and all kinds of coercive methods are adopted to oust the Indian. The latest is a boycott movement. Reports have on several occasions been published in these columns in connection with this movement and its success to some measure in the Southern Suburbs of Johannesburg. In the present issue we reproduce from the *Rand Daily Mail* another report of such a movement in Lydenburg, a town in the Transvaal. So long, we believed that this movement was carried on by some unscrupulous white men and, although we regretted that the Government had not seen their way to prevent it, we attached little importance to it. But now to our astonishment we notice that the movement is not only supported but actually advocated by the *Rand Daily Mail*, a paper considered to be a very responsible one. In a leading note it says:

"Lydenburg is giving the Transvaal, and, for the matter of that, the whole of South Africa, a valuable lesson in self-help. Unassisted by the Government, the town is making a strenuous effort to stem the Asiatic tide. . . . Apparently some measure of success has been achieved, just as it has been in the Southern Suburbs of Johannesburg. But complete success cannot be expected unless other communities follow the example set by Lydenburg and Turfontein. No isolated movement of this kind can be fully effective. Unsupported, no town or suburb can deal thoroughly with the Asiatic trading menace. . . . The doctrine of self-help must be widely adopted, and whole-heartedly put into practice, if satisfactory headway is to be made in this or any other direction. So far as can be judged, the methods of Lydenburg and the Southern Suburbs are legitimate, and offer a real remedy for a serious situation. . . . People are not bound to trade with Asiatics, and if they only patro-

nise their own kith and kin there can be no complaint, while real progress will be made towards the solution of a difficult problem."

The editor's sermon on self-help really amazes us. Self-help in its real sense is indeed a virtue but in the present instance, we think, the term is wrongly used. It is not self-help but selfishness. Europeans are their own masters, and for that matter every individual is his own master and is entitled to do what his conscience dictates. By buying goods from the Indian the European is by no means rendering any great service to the Indian. He buys because he finds the goods cheaper and so does service to himself by saving his money for his growing children. If, on the other hand, he chooses not to buy from the Indian, the Indian is surely not going to drag him in his store and compel him to buy from him. If the Indian finds that the prospects are not favourable he will, on his own accord, leave and find some other occupation. This is the natural course and each individual should be allowed unhindered to follow the natural course. But to boycott the Indian and to shut every avenue of occupation that the Indian might possibly enter and then talk of self-help is the height of hypocrisy. If the anti-Asiatic propagandists and the Editor of the *Rand Daily Mail* think they are thus doing service to their own "kith and kin" and to the British Empire, we would venture to suggest that they are greatly mistaken. They are misleading the poorer class of people by forcibly directing them to the path of extravagance and thus bringing about their early ruination.

"Kith and Kin!" Are not British Indians kith and kin of the British people? If they are good enough to fight for the Empire side by side on the battle field with the British people are they not good enough to earn a livelihood side by side with them? Is India merely a field for exploitation for the British Empire? Are her nationals not entitled even to a little bit of the freedom which the British people hold so dear and for which they are so proud? No true Briton can deny them that right.

#### ANTI-ASIATIC LEAGUE

##### ITS ACTIVITIES IN LYDENBURG

The Lydenburg (Transvaal) correspondent of the *Rand Daily Mail* says:—

It may be remembered that about two years ago Lydenburg took a leading part in the movement to stem the Asiatic tide, and an anti-Asiatic League was formed.

The League's committee cause little of their activities to be made public, but, nevertheless, keep an alert and watchful eye on matters affecting the local trade.

The promises exacted from the European inhabitants at the time the League came into existence, namely, to refrain from dealing with or supporting Asiatics in any way have thus far faithfully been kept, except, perhaps in a few exceptional cases. Such cases are practically always brought to light by the League's watchful agents, and then reported to the committee and dealt with in a manner the committee deems fit.

The League's committee is by no means a kind of Spanish Inquisition determined to inflict punishment, and all cases reported are given a fair hearing. When a point arises of whether any kind of dealing with an Asiatic is justified or not, it is referred to the committee for decision, and such decision is regarded as final.

The League is particularly watchful in regard to Asiatic stores in the district, and urgent appeals are made to our farmers not to be tempted into letting trading stands to Indians, or, where stands have been let, not to renew any leases.

At present, the League is greatly concerned about the prospects presenting themselves to Asiatic traders in connection with the opening up of the platinum areas, which is certain to cause a large influx of people.

There can be no doubt that the Asiatic traders will do their best to secure trading stands in such delectable areas, promising brisk and profitable business. Having this danger in view, the League is at present issuing an appeal to, and soliciting the co-operation of all mining companies and private holders of farms in the platinum belt, to try to avert the possible danger of Asiatics getting a foothold there.

The League is fully aware that the Asiatic question is one that will have to be ultimately settled by legislation, but the motive behind its activities, and behind the activities of all leagues throughout the country, is to strengthen the hands of the Government, and to present some sort of guidance in the course the Government should finally decide to adopt.

#### OPENING OF M. K. GANDHI SENTHAMIL SCHOOL

A very interesting function took place last Sunday when the opening ceremony, of the M. K. Gandhi Senthamil School, built in May Street, Durban, by one of the Trusts made by the late Mr. Parsee Rustomjee, the Bai Jerbai Rustomjee Trust, was performed by Mr. S. B. Pather. This school has been conducted by the Durban Tamil community for a very lengthy period under very trying circumstances owing to lack of funds and accommodation. Mr. Parsee Rustomjee who has made the above Trust for educational purposes was then approached by leading Tamil friends who by the generosity of Mr. Parsee Rustomjee succeeded in getting a now very beautiful school building from that Trust.

The opening ceremony was to be performed at 9 a.m. and the time was kept to the second. The school children marched to the school singing vernacular hymns arriving at the front of the school sharp at 9 when the door was opened by Mr. S. B. Pather.

The Main Hall was tastefully decorated and among the large gathering that was present were the Trustees of the Bai Jerbai Trust and other leading members of the community and among the European guests were present Messrs. Doull and A. H. West, Dr. and Mrs. Knight and Mrs. Sutton, Editor of the *Women's Weekly*.

The chairman in his opening speech related the circumstances under which the school had been carried on, and thanked the Trustees of the Bai Jerbai Trust for having presented them with such a beautiful building and expressed deep regret that the founder of the Trust Mr. Parsee Rustomjee was not present to see the opening of the building.

Messrs. Omar Johari, Doull, West, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Sutton, Messrs. S. Rustomjee, S. R. Naidoo, R. N. Moodley, S. Emammally and others made speeches suitable to the occasion and wished the school every success.

The Trustees and the European guests were

then presented with beautiful bouquets and Mr. Makan the Contractor was presented on behalf of the Trust with a small cheque in appreciation of his splendid work.

The proceedings were rendered interesting with national songs sweetly sung at intervals by the school children.

Prizes were then distributed to the children and the very delightful function terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair at 12 p.m.

### BLOEMFONTEIN NATIVES

#### HOW THE WHITE MAN EXACTS OBEDIENCE TO HIS ADMINISTRATION

The reports of the shooting expedition that took place at the Bloemfontein Native Location on last week's Sunday and Monday make painful reading. Whilst reading it one cannot help but recall the Bulhoek tragedy in which about three hundred innocent and armless Natives were shot down in cold blood. The whole trouble at Bloemfontein, according to reports, arose as a result of an attempt by a European constable accompanied by a Native police body to arrest some women who were drinking or brewing kafir beer in a hut in the location. The women apparently called together a crowd who attacked the constable, with the result that both he and the police boys had to turn and run. A report was made to the police headquarters, where the incident was regarded in a serious light, and a strong detachment of about twenty police was immediately dispatched to the scene of the trouble. By this time an angry crowd of Natives had gathered, and when the police arrived they were met with showers of stones, while sticks were brandished in a threatening way. The position began to look dangerous, and the officer in charge of the police ordered his men to fire a volley over the heads of the mob. The climax was reached when a rifle bullet mortally wounded one Native.

By this time the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Colonel Beer, and the Superintendent of the Location, Mr. Cooper, had arrived upon the scene, and endeavoured to get the Natives to disperse to prevent further bloodshed. The Native leaders said that they would get their people to disperse provided the police first retired. This was not agreed to. Fortunately a welcome interlude occurred when a heavy shower of rain, followed by a hailstorm, helped to disperse the crowd. Afterwards the Natives decided that they would not attempt force, but that they would call a strike of all the Natives in the Location to express their indignation at the killing of one of their number by the police.

The news had by this time filtered through the town, and alarmist reports went round, with the result that numerous Europeans with rifles hurried towards the location where the police had the greatest difficulty in preventing a serious collision between the infuriated Natives and the Europeans.

At the nightfall the location quietened down considerably, although police guards remained on all night. On Monday morning the Natives were on strike. During the early hours of the morning hundreds of civilians arrived on motor cycles, and on foot, to the Police Headquarters, and offered their services in any capacity. Two hundred were signed on as special constables, while the Railway and Harbours Rifles were also signed on as special constables.

The Bishop of Bloemfontein (Dr. Carey) is reported to have asked whether the Natives could not be met by asking them to disperse within a certain time, to which Colonel Beer replied: "I am very fond of the church, but I don't want the Bishop to butt in. If time limits are imposed there will be more shooting, and I don't want that."

At three o'clock a strong force of civilian special constables, armed with pick handles, paraded about 30 yards in front of the Natives at the top of Harvey Road. Beyond this party was a body of armed civilians. Then came the police with fixed bayonets, followed up by a detachment of the Railway and Harbour Rifles. In the meantime the Natives, it is alleged, made threatening gestures with knobkerries, while some brandished long knives and axes.

Mr. Cochrane the Magistrate, and Major Kennedy of the police, accompanied by several councillors and two Native interpreters, approached the Natives and asked to be heard. It was with great difficulty that the Natives could be quieted sufficiently to allow the Magistrate to make a statement.

Finally Mr. Cochrane informed the Natives that they had to disperse, otherwise they would have to be dispersed by force. He warned them of the consequences of disobeying orders, and impressed upon them the desirability of maintaining peace. Five minutes' grace was then given, and the special constables with pick handles were ordered to advance. As soon as they did so they were greeted with a shower of stones, which came not only from the Natives in front, but from side streets and backyards. The armed civilians all rushed forward, followed by the police. They met with resistance and opened fire. This had an immediate effect, and the Natives fled in all directions. The fire from the civilians was indiscriminate, but the armed constables fired under proper control. The party then spread out in open formation over a field and slowly advanced. Others entered the adjoining houses with the object of rooting out the offenders with knobkerries or stones.

The attacking force met with no further resistance, and marched right through the location and into all the streets, breaking into small reconnoitring parties for this purpose. They were watched sullenly by the Natives through windows and at front doors, but not a word was uttered by any Native.

By about 4-30 p.m. the whole location had been thoroughly patrolled, and it was obvious that the inhabitants were completely cowed. The force of Europeans, who in all must have numbered about 300, then marched back through the location. There they were again received by the Natives with expressionless faces. The location wore an air of absolute peace, and it was difficult to believe on the return march that a grim tragedy had taken place an hour before.

When the police and civilians marched back to town they were received on the outskirts of the location by a huge gathering of Europeans, who cheered them with great enthusiasm.

The above is taken from a version given by the *Natal Mercury* correspondent.

The official casualty list is given as five Natives dead (including one shot on Sunday), five Natives seriously injured, eleven Natives (including two Native policemen) more or less incapacitated, and ten white policemen injured.

In addition there are some Natives lying wounded in the location, who refuse to come into town, but stated they are receiving medical attention.

There is reason to believe, it is stated, that some of the Natives shot and wounded both on Sunday and Monday were hit by civilians and not by the police.

About 73 arrests have been made among whom are supposed to be the ring-leaders. There case is being heard.

#### BLOEMFONTEIN PAPER COMMENTS

Commenting on the above disturbance, the Bloemfontein morning paper says: "While the use of firearms is regretted, no reasonably-minded person can fairly argue that it was unnecessary. The

Natives chose deliberately and after 24 hours in which to consider the position, to oppose the representatives of the white man's Government. This choice they made with their eyes open. The consequences were inevitable. It will always be so whenever men, white or black, attempt to thwart the authority of the Government. The Native must learn that he cannot take such action as he did yesterday without the consequences falling heavily upon himself. Until he does learn that he cannot act in an illegal way, we are afraid that happenings like those of yesterday afternoon, regrettable and tragic-as they are, will be bound to occur. Their non-recurrence lies in the hands of the Natives themselves, for, as we have said, so long as the white man remains in South Africa, the white man is going to govern the country, and he will have to exact obedience to his administration."

#### GOVERNMENT TO HOLD AN INQUIRY

Reuter's Agency is informed that the Government have decided to appoint a Commission to inquire into the circumstances in connection with the above trouble.

#### OUR LONDON LETTER

[ FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT ]

2nd April, 1925.

By the death of General Lord Rawlinson, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India, Indians lose one who has not played an unimportant part in the military life of India since his appointment in November of 1920. He effected reductions in the military expenditure of India by several crores—not stopping at the amount fixed by Lord Meston's Commission as the minimum to which expenditure may be reduced in the army. It is true he opposed the establishment of a Sandhurst in India for the time being and advanced grounds which were not without weight. Indians commissioned from an Indian Sandhurst would have no power to command European regiments whereas Indians from the English Sandhurst hold "pukka" Commissions—the same Commissions as Englishmen hold—and entitled to all privileges and rights with them and including the right to command regiments in the British Army. The association of Indian officers holding such commissions with European officers is not without its advantage and such Indian officers may form cadres and in due course help to establish the Indian Sandhurst which would entitle Indians to the "pukka" Commissions that the English Sandhurst does to-day.

From the messages expressive of the regret and sympathy from various sources in India, there is no doubt Lord Rawlinson was not disliked by the people of India. His body is being brought by the H.M.S. Assaye to England. He is being succeeded by Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood.

The Cambridge-Oxford boat race is a national event. It is talked of for months, the doings of the crews are watched and reported by the papers, and when the day of the race arrives, thousands and hundreds of thousands wend their way to vantage points on the banks of the Thames between Putney and Mortlake. At Hammersmith Bridge the writer found himself in the surging crowd and it was with the greatest difficulty that many were able to catch a fleeting sight of the boats—and many more thousands saw nothing of the race but the huge concourse of people.

Cambridge won a distance of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles doing it in 21 minutes 50 seconds; Oxford giving up the race soon after passing Hammersmith Bridge as a result of their boat being waterlogged owing to the rough water in which they started. Cambridge had won

the toss and taken the sheltered side. Dr. Bowene, the Oxford Coach, declares that the presidents of both boats had asked the Umpire (Mr. Pitman) to bring the Stake boats nearer the sheltered side and though he promised to give the matter his consideration, nothing was done to change the position of the Stake boats. And if the change had been made Oxford would never have been waterlogged and the race would never have been a fiasco.

Lord Davenport has just retired from the chairmanship of the Port of London Authority. He was responsible in Parliament for the Port of London Authority Bill and when it became law, he was chairman of it and for 16 years he has served in that capacity, except for the short period he was Controller of Food during the War. His work has made the Port of London what it is and with the scheme he leaves for the development of Tilbury and the docks along the Thames, the Port of London with the completion of the development work will be the greatest port in the world for sea traffic. But the most remarkable thing about it all is that Lord Davenport worked without pay. The office is said to carry £4000 a year but Lord Davenport would not touch a penny of it and he insisted on his retirement to be unostentatious. On the last day of his service he picked up his coat and hat and left the office for good. There be few men such as he in the world!

The Japanese are reported to have passed a law making it permissible for the nationals of the countries, which allow like rights to the Japanese, to own land in Japan. Some look upon this as a move on the part of the Japanese to re-open the question not only of their immigration to the United States but the question of those Japanese already in the United States being allowed to own land there.

The House of Japanese Peers in considering the Suffrage Reform Bill amended it by disenfranchising partially dependent voters which would reduce the electorate from 14,000,000 to 9,000,000. Viscount Kato, the Prime Minister, refused to accept the amendment, and the Peers after remaining ablutate for a time, gave in. The newspapers denounced the Peers in terms never used before and the democratic elements were stirred. This no doubt affected the Peers. Some newspapers are said to be advocates of one-chamber Parliament, and as the Suffrage Bill enfranchises all men over 30, Peers will also be eligible.

In the covered courts Tennis Championships, in the Singles 1st Round Dr. A. H. Fyzee beat Nigel Sharpe and A. A. Fyzee beat L. E. Egan and in the Doubles 1st Round Dr. A. H. Fyzee and A. A. Fyzee beat E. W. H. Beaton and A. Schmiegelow.

The Earl of Clarendon on behalf of the Earl of Birkenhead, in the House of Lords, moved and it was agreed: That the following Lords be appointed to serve on the Standing Joint Committee on Indian Affairs, and that the Committee have power to agree with the Commons upon the appointment of a chairman:—

Earl of Middleton, Viscount Chelmsford, Viscount Willingdon, Lord Harris, Lord Amptill, Lord Islington, Lord Hardinge of Penhurst, Lord Southborough, Lord Clwyd, Lord Meston and Lord Olivier.

Members of the Indian community, as also natives in Natal and the coloured community will grieve to hear of the death of the Rev. Dr. Lancelot Parker Booth on the 28th March last. The son of Mr. L. P. Booth, of Bishop Auckland he qualified as L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. Edin. in 1876 and joined the Natal Government Medical Service and the Indian Immigration Department. In 1887 he took the M.D. and C.M. of Trinity College, Toronto, and in 1896 the M.D. of Durham University. The hon. degree of D.D. was conferred by Trinity College, Toronto, in

1902. For 7 years he worked as an official in Natal but in 1883 he was ordained by the Bishop of Maritzburg (Dr. Macrorie) as Bishop's Assistant for Indian Missions in the Diocese, becoming later Diocesan Superintendent of Indian Missions and Canon of Maritzburg. In 1900 he was appointed Dean of St. John's Kaffraria and Rector of Umtata, being also at various times, Vicar-General of the Diocese. In 1912 he removed to Capetown where he was for a short time Vicar and Sub-Dean of St. George's Cathedral and was appointed Rector of St. Farnabas, Capetown, in 1913. In the South African War he served as medical officer of the Natal Indian Ambulance raised by Mahatma Gandhi, and received the Queen's Medal with two clasps. In the Great War he served in France as a Captain in the R.A.M.C. His only son, who was in the S.A.M.C., was killed in France in 1916. The passing of Dr. Booth makes the world the poorer for he was one of God's good men on this earth, ever ready in the service of humanity.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA  
(WIWATERSRAND LOCAL DIVISION)  
BEFORE THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE KRAUZE  
JOHANNESBURG, Friday the 24th day of April, 1925.

In the matter between :—

THE TRUSTEE IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF  
LEWIS WALTER RITCH  
APPLICANT.

and

ESSOP ISMAIL MIA, JOOSUB EBRAHIM,  
YUSUF ISMAIL PATEL, and OTHERS  
RESPONDENTS.

Upon the motion of Mr. N. E. Rosenberg, of Counsel, for the Applicant, and upon reading the Petition filed.

IT IS ORDERED :—

1. That a Rule Nisi be, and is hereby, issued calling upon ESSOP ISMAIL MIA, JOOSUB EBRAHIM and YUSUF ISMAIL PATEL, and all other persons interested, to shew cause, if any, in this Court on the 11th day of May, 1925, why they should not hand over the Title Deeds in respect of Stands Nos. 877 and 879, Fordsburg, to the Trustee in the Insolvent Estate of LEWIS WALTER RITCH, failing which or in the alternative, why the Rand Townships Registrar shall not issue duplicate Title Deeds in respect of the properties aforementioned.

2. That service of this Rule Nisi be effected by publication once in an Indian newspaper, once in a Johannesburg daily newspaper and once in the *Union Gazette*.

By Order of the Court,  
(Sgd) J. S. HINSBEECK,  
Assistant Registrar.

Eric R. Ritch,  
Applicant's Attorney,  
14/16 Asher's Bldgs,  
Joubert Street, Johannesburg.

**વેચવાની છે**

ચુલનહેગમાં ચાલુ દુકાન કપડ, કોકરી, ગ્રોસરી, ફુટ વિગેરેના વેપાર વાળી. દુકાન વેચવાનું કારણ: માલીકને નાદુરસ્ત નબીયતને કીધે દેશ જવું છે.

વધુ ખુલાસા માટે લખો અથવા મળો

નં. ૩ કોનસ્ટીટ્યુશન રોડ  
ચુલનહેગ.

**શ્રી ટીરા ઇન્ડિયા  
સ્ટીમ નેવીગેશન કુ.**

**વાસ દિવસમાં મુંબઈ પહોંચાડનારી  
સ્ટીમરો**

**સ્ટી. "કારાપારા"**

મે તા. ૧૧ મીએ મુંબઈ જવા ઉપડશે.

મુચના—ઉતારએ પોતાના મોટા દાગીના શનીવારે ૧૧ વાગ્યા અગાઉ કરમમાં પહોંચતાં કરવાં.

**ટીકટના ભાવો**

સેકન્ડ ક્લાસ: પાઉંડ ૨૪-૦-૦

ઇ-ટર: પા. ૧૫-૦-૦

ડેક પા. ૭-૧૦-૦

મુસલમાની વીશી રૂ. ૪૦; હિંદુ વીશી રૂ. ૩૪.

સેકન્ડ અને ઇ-ટર માટે એક મહિના આગાઉથી બદોબસ્ત કરવો.

દરેક હીદને જણાવવામાં આવે છે કે તેમણે પોતાની સ્ટીમરની ટીકટ વિગેરેનો બદોબસ્ત કરવન આવી કરવો.

દરેક ઉતાર માટે જગ્યા અને સામાન વિગેરેનો બદોબસ્ત અમો અમારી જતે કરી આપીએ છીએ.

વધુ ખુલાસા માટે લખો યા મળો:—

**શેખજી હીમ્લેટ,**

Tel. Add. ૩૭૭ પાર્થન સ્ટ્રીટ, કરમન.

"Karamat Durban."

**Ex-Service Men's Reception  
Prince of Wales' Reception**

NON-EUROPEAN EX-SERVICE MEN who have attested for service on the side of Great Britain or South Africa in any war in which Great Britain or South Africa was involved who are residents of Durban are invited to call with their discharge papers at the undersigned on or before the 30th April.

**B. BUGHWAN,**  
43, Stratford Road,  
Durban.

**"INDIAN OPINION"**

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