

Indian Opinion

No. 39—Vol. XXIII.

Friday, September 25th, 1925.

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

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ASIATIC BILL

STANGER AND TONGAAT INDIANS SUPPORT CONGRESS

IN accordance with a resolution passed by the Committee of the Natal Indian Congress the latter has commenced a vigorous campaign against the Asiatic Bill.

Meetings were organised under the auspices of the Congress last Sunday at Stanger and Tongaat to explain the terms of the obnoxious Bill to the Indians resident in those districts.

Stanger Meeting

A large and fully representative meeting of Stanger Indians was held at 12 p.m. on the football grounds. Among those present were Messrs. W. R. Bodasing, Rajdev Bodasing, Badal Shah, Rampartal, Nishansingh—all well-known farmers and land owners, and Messrs. Essop Ebrahim Gangat, M. E. Gangat, Ismail E. Gangat, A. I. Jinnah, E. M. Moolla, E. M. Maither, S. N. Amin and other representative merchants of the District. There were present also the following representatives of the Congress:—Messrs. Pandit Bhawani Dayal, Advocate J. W. Godfrey, (Vice-Presidents), Sorabjee Rustomjee (Secretary), A. I. Kajee, M. Beethasee Maharaj, M. M. Gandhi, R. K. Naidoo and Satyadev. Pandit Bhawani Dayal was in the chair.

After the chairman had explained the object of the meeting Advocate J. W. Godfrey gave a resume of the Bill in English and explained how detrimentally it would affect the Indian community if ever it were allowed to pass. He urged the people to interest themselves in the Bill and support the Congress in fighting it. We talked so often of our brilliant past, said the speaker, but it was time now to make our future like our past.

The chairman then made a lengthy speech explaining the Bill in Hindustani and in the course of his remarks said, the object of the Bill, as was openly declared by Dr. Malan, was to drive the Indian out of this country. "The Bill restricts our present right to own landed property in Natal to thirty miles within the coast belt. It would appear, by this, to an outsider, that the Indian is not completely deprived of the right to own land. This, however, is a folly. The fact is that most of the land within the coast belt that is left open for the Indian is already occupied by sugar planters and the remaining would come under the Health Committees Ordinance and this Ordinance would be taken advantage of to deprive the Indian of that right. Thus even the restricted right is only a seeming one." The passing of this Bill, continued the speaker, was not in the hands of the Government but the people, and if the people did not want the Bill they could prevent it from being passed. He exhorted the Indians to rise up and strongly protest against the Bill and to think of their future generation—how they would curse their parents for being such cowards as to have quietly allowed such a humiliating Bill to pass and thereby kept them in everlasting servitude. The speaker in the end urged the Indians to stand by the Congress and support it in its fight to uphold the honour of their country and their nation.

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee then described the work already done by the Congress in connection with

the Bill and in doing so said, that copies of the Bill together with an explanation were sent to all the members of the Imperial Parliament and to the leaders and sympathisers in India, England and elsewhere and cables were also sent to the cost of over £50. The speaker exhorted the people to rise up to the occasion and support the Congress in upholding the honour of India.

Mr. R. K. Naidoo explained the terms of the Bill in Tamil.

Mr. S. N. Amin then moved the following resolution:—

"This Mass Meeting of Lower Tugela and District Indians held under the auspices of the Natal Indian Congress hereby approves of all that the Natal Indian Congress has hitherto done with regard to the protest against the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill and further records its confidence in the Natal Indian Congress"

Mr. Satyadev explained the resolution in Hindustani.

Mr. P. Luke seconded the resolution and being put before the meeting it was passed unanimously amidst loud applause.

Mr. A. I. Kajee condemned the action of the Government and the attitude of the white man towards the Indian. As long as the Indian remained in this country as "hewer of wood and drawer of water" he was not objectionable, said the speaker, but no sooner he began to aspire for higher things in life he became a nuisance in the eye of the white man. Indians had made the country what it was. The white man had conquered the country by the sword and the rifle, by destruction, while the Indian had done constructive work by cultivating the swampy country and turning it into a garden, and now the Indian was a menace! If Indians were going to take the kicks lying down, continued the speaker, they would have deserved the kicking. It was time to take up the cudgles and to prove that we were prepared to fight not with the rifle but something greater than that and that was soul-force.

Mr. Essop Moolla then spoke of the necessity of forming a District Committee to strengthen the Congress and to further its objects and moved a resolution to the effect.

Mr. Maganlal Patel seconded the resolution which was supported by Mr. Mahomed Essop and passed unanimously.

A Committee was accordingly formed of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. W. Bodasing (Chairman), Peter Luke (Secretary), S. N. Amin, A. I. Jheena, R. Bodasing, Rampartal, Badulshah, Maganlal Patel, Ramsamy Padyachi and Essop Moolla.

The meeting was addressed also by Messrs. M. B. Maharaj and M. M. Gandhi.

The chairman then thanked the people for responding to the call of the Congress and the leading members of the District for their kind assistance to the Congress in organising the meeting.

Mr. Essop Moolla moved a vote of thanks to the members of the Congress Committee and the meet-

ing which was most enthusiastic throughout the proceedings and filled with indignation against the action of the Government came to a termination with three cheers for Mahatma Gandhi.

At the close of the meeting copies of the Asiatic Bill were sold and within a few minutes the stock in hand at the moment was found to be too small for the great demand.

Members of the Congress Committee were then generously entertained by Mr. A. I. Jheena at his residence to dinner after which they motored to Tongaat to address another meeting called at the Gokhale Memorial Hall at 3 p.m.

Tongaat Meeting

On arrival at the Hall it was found packed to overflowing by every section of the community. Pandit Bhawani Dayal took the chair and among the prominent merchants were present Messrs. Ayob Saya, Ayob Sacoor, Habib Hassan, A. A. Gandhi, M. G. Naidoo and others. Mr. Godfrey explained the Bill in English and the chairman spoke lengthily on the Bill in Hindustani.

The chairman's speech was followed by the description by Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee of the work already done in connection with the Bill.

Mr. R. K. Naidoo spoke in Tamil and Mr. M. M. Gandhi in Hindustani.

Mr. E. J. Choonoo then moved the following resolution:—

"That this Mass Meeting of Tongaat and District Indians held under the auspices of the Natal Indian Congress at the Gokhale Memorial Hall, Tongaat, hereby heartily records its absolute confidence in all the Congress work as regards the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill."

In the course of his speech Mr. Choonoo said, he had been a Congressman since 1910. He took part in fighting against the three guineas membership fee and he was glad to find that that fee had now been reduced to 2s. 6d. Speaking on the Asiatic Bill the speaker said, Bills of this kind, however bad, they were a blessing in disguise, as they united the community, and concluded with the words: "I have faith in the Congress, in all that it has done and is going to do." The Congress officials were not paid servants but they were voluntary workers said the speaker.

Mr. A. A. Gandhi seconded the resolution and Mr. M. G. Naidoo supported it speaking in Tamil. Messrs. Devchand Harakhchand, A. R. Singh, Appanna Naidoo and Molvi Essop also spoke in support of the resolution.

Mr. Molvi Essop in the course of his remarks said it was the duty of every Indian to become a member of the Congress and to support it heartily in fighting against the Bill.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and was passed unanimously amidst scenes of great enthusiasm.

Mr. A. I. Kajee in the course of his remarks said Dr. Malan was Minister of religion and the religion he represented said: "Thou shall not steal," but the Minister was going to steal their land through this Bill. This country owed its present prosperous condition to Indians. Speaking alone, said the speaker, would not do but something else was required and it was to be hoped that when the hour came, the people would be prepared for that.

Mr. M. B. Maharaj said it was time to wake up from our slumber or else the time would come for us to leave the country bag and baggage.

Mr. Satyadev exhorted the people to wake up and help, support the Congress without flinching.

The meeting terminated with hearty votes of the Tongaat Indians who had responded to the Congress and to the Congress officials for the work they were doing. Three hearty cheers were

given for Mahatma Gandhi and Shrimati Sarojini Naidu.

At the end of the meeting Indians were very keen on becoming members of the Congress and arrangements were made to enrol them.

Other meetings of a similar nature will be held by the Natal Indian Congress throughout the Province of Natal to educate the Indian public and stir them to a realisation of what this Bill means and further to make united protest against the Bill through the South African Indian Congress.

Notes and News

AS advertised elsewhere in this issue a mass meeting of the Indian community of Clairwood and Districts will be held at the Clairwood Indian School grounds on Sunday the 27th September, 1925 at 2-30 p.m. when members of the Natal Indian Congress will explain the provisions of the Asiatic Bill now before Parliament.

The Natal Indian Congress officials have taken up its propaganda work in connection with the Asiatic Bill in right earnest and it is to be hoped that their efforts will be crowned with success. The success of their work lies solely in the hands of the community. It is the duty of every Indian to do everything in their power to prevent the Bill from passing; for prevention is better than cure. The only way to prevent the Bill from passing is to loyally support and stand by the Congress and to respond to their call at any and every time. The protest meetings at Stanger and Tongaat last Sunday were very successful and next Sunday's meeting of the residents of Clairwood and Districts, it is expected, will also be a success. Next week-end the 3rd and 4th October Congress meetings will be held in the Northern Districts of Natal and we sincerely hope that Indians in those Districts will, by their presence in large numbers, prove in no uncertain terms their strong protest against the obnoxious Bill introduced against them and show to the Government also that they are prepared to support the Congress wholeheartedly in fighting against the Bill.

We thank the Bodasingh Brothers Messrs. Woodraj, Lutchmansingh, Basdev, Rajdev, and Nariansingh each of whom have generously donated two guineas to INDIAN OPINION. While appreciating the interest taken by Messrs. Bodasingh Brothers we wish to assure them that at the present time when propaganda work is greatly needed in the interests of the community and many copies have to be sent free of charge their gift will be very useful.

On the subject of segregation, the following interesting resolutions were passed at a meeting of the executive of the Transvaal African Congress, held on the 12th and 13th inst. at Pretoria:

"That this executive meeting of the Transvaal African Congress in session in the Cape location, Pretoria, these 12th and 13th days of September 1925, views with alarm the spread by the Union Government of this country of the propaganda of the so-called segregation, a segregation which we consider as an indirect resuscitation of the old slavery.

"That as it appears the white people do not like to live peacefully side by side with the native in their Motherland, this meeting urges that the Government should first show the native the country in which to accommodate the 7,000,000 blacks of the country but not small and arid patches, as suggested in the Native Land Act of 1913, and that in that demarcated country no white missionaries, storekeepers nor any

European be allowed to settle, trade or carry on any business transaction.

"Young Indian Improvement Society" has been formed in Pretoria Mr. H. N. Keshavjee being the Chairman and Mr. R. C. Naidoo Hon. Secretary.

It is our painful duty to record the death, at the age of 85, of Latchmiamah, mother of Mr. R. Govindoo who was for fourteen years a settler and worker at Phoenix Settlement. The old lady, who had been 47 years in Natal, passed away at her son's residence at Mayville, near Durban, on Saturday the 19th instant. Numerous children, grand-children and grand-grand-children remain to mourn their loss. We offer our sympathy in their bereavement.

A meeting of Indians under the auspices of the Transvaal British Indian Association was held last Sunday the 20th instant at the Goldberg Bio Hall, Johannesburg to welcome Bishop and Mrs. Fisher. In addition to a large gathering of Indians there were European sympathisers present among whom were the Rev. Mr. Lucas, Messrs L. W. Ritch, H. Kallenback, Capt. F. Trotter and others. All the European speakers disapproved of Dr. Malan's Asiatic Bill and Bishop Fisher advised Indians as well as Europeans to strongly protest against the Bill which was unjust and immoral. The Asiatic question, the Bishop is reported to have said was an imperial one and should be settled by means of a joint conference of all concerned.

Bishop Fisher and Mrs. Fisher left Johannesburg for Capetown on Monday night.

Anti-Asiatic Opinion On Asiatic Bill

European Association Suggests Amendments

The sub-committee of the Southern Suburbs European Association, Johannesburg, presented its report on the Areas Reservation and Immigration Registration (Further Provision) Bill, which is to come before Parliament during next session, at the monthly meeting of the Association at Turffontein, Johannesburg, on the 16th instant.

The report noted with concern that no provision had been made in the Bill for the issue of trading licences to be entrusted to the urban local authority. "We are strongly of opinion," it was stated, "that this omission should be rectified, either in this Bill or in complimentary legislation such as the Licences (Consolidation) Bill."

In regard to clause 4, it was urged that in the case of European residential and trading class areas the lease should in no case be renewed more than once nor for a longer period than laid down in the original lease; also that the Asiatic trader should not be entitled to transfer or sub-let his lease in favour of any other Asiatic trader or in respect of any other premises within such areas.

Evading The Law

Regarding clause 5, the sub-committee considered its provisions should include hawkers and pedlars, otherwise future European residential class areas might be inundated with Asiatics, who, being unable to secure shop premises, will take elaborate measures for trading on foot and wheel.

"We strongly urge," it was further reported, "that in clause 5 of the Bill a further section should be added to prevent Asiatic traders or other persons on their behalf from evading the law by securing fresh licences to trade in European class area in the name of Europeans or of persons exempted from the operation of the Bill. Otherwise we are of opinion that the main purpose of the Bill will be defeated."

Mr. H. M. Ross, the chairman, said that the committee had been very moderate in the alterations it had suggested, but if the Bill was to become the law of the land it must contain no loopholes.

Councillor Hoatson said that he could see no reason why the local authority should be given the option of enforcing the provisions of the new Bill. Its enforcement should be made compulsory.

"Do you think the Johannesburg Town Council has this movement at heart" he inquired. Do you think it will enforce those provisions? I do not think it will. You should ascertain from every candidate at the coming elections whether he will pledge himself to enforce the provisions of the Bill."

It was agreed that a sub-committee should present the report to the Minister of the Interior.—*Rand Daily Mail.*

Associated Chambers Of Commerce

Discuss Asiatic Question

At the annual Congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce held last week at Durban in the Beach Pavillion the following resolution is reported to have been discussed:—

Mr. Webster (Potchefstroom) moved:—"That this Chamber views with satisfaction the Government's efforts at solving the Asiatic question, as set forth in the new Asiatic Bill to come before Parliament next session."

Mr. Webster said that at Potchefstroom and other towns in the Transvaal they felt very grateful for the practical measure which the Government were introducing during the next session to relieve the anti-Asiatic feeling in the Transvaal.

Mr. Cooper (Krugersdorp) seconded.

Mr. Gundelfinger (Durban) spoke in opposition and hoped Mr. Webster would withdraw his motion until he had a full opportunity of studying the Bill.

Mr. Paine (Greytown) expressed agreement with Mr. Gundelfinger's remarks.

Mr. Mushet (Capetown) thought the Bill should be referred to the General Executive and that a special committee be formed to consider the measure. He did not think the Congress should vote at this stage on such an important subject with the little information they possessed at present.

Mr. Taylor said he was rather surprised, and thought it a pity that the Malay population of the Cape were to be eliminated from the operation of the Bill.

Mr. Dunkerton opposed the motion, and said that what was required by the Government was a constructive suggestion, there was nothing constructive in the resolution, which indeed was of little value, he considered, either to the Congress or to the Government.

Mr. Pocock (Pretoria) thought the matter should be referred to the Executive Committee, and would move accordingly as an amendment, that "no decision be taken on this resolution, but that it be referred to the Executive Committee to take such action thereon as they may consider advisable."

Mr. Webster in replying said that although he

was not a supporter of the present Government, he must say he appreciated what they had done to deal with "this dark subject," (Laughter.) Mr. Webster then moved the following amended resolution which was carried unanimously:—"That this Congress views with satisfaction the Government's efforts at solving the Asiatic question, and requests the Executive of the Associated Chambers of Commerce to examine the proposed Reservation and Immigration and Registration Bill, and also to obtain the considered opinion of the constituent Chambers thereon."

Pedlars And Hawkers

Ordinance Ultra Vires

Interesting Point Decided

In the Pretoria Division of the Supreme Court a considered judgment in the appeal of S. Padiachy against a conviction at Witbank for contravening Section 2 (1) of Ordinance 8 of 1925, in carrying on the business of a pedlar or hawker at a place outside the area of the local authority's jurisdiction and within a mile of the premises of a licensed dealer there situate, Mr. Justice Greenberg said it was contended that the Ordinance was *ultra vires* the powers of the Provincial Council. On appeal from the conviction and sentence of £1 or 4 day, the Attorney-General stated that he was unable to support the validity of the Ordinance, but that did not absolve the Court from the duty of considering and deciding the question.

Mr. Robinson, for appellant, had contended that the section amounted to a prohibition or restraint of trade, and that the Council had no power to impose such. The contention that a restriction of this sort amounted to prohibition, and was not merely regulation of the trade, was supported by the decision of the Privy Council in the case of the city of Toronto v. Virgo, and by the decision in this Court of *Bhika Hira v. Boksburg Municipality*. It was contended that the power to make Ordinances for the purpose of direct taxation in order to raise revenue did not authorise the prohibition in question. It had been held that the statute which gave the Provincial Legislatures of Canada the right to make laws in respect of a shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licences in order to raise revenue did not authorise the passing of a Temperance Act.

Nor did the Financial Relations Act increase the powers of the Provincial Council in that respect. Section 11 of the Act, read with the schedule, dealt only with the method of raising revenue, while Section 12 and the second schedule refer to matters dealt with by Sub-sections XII. and XIII. of Section 85 of the South Africa Act. A consideration of the schedules strengthens the view that Section 11 is fiscal in its object and nothing else. Section 1 of the second schedule empowered the registration and control of dogs outside the area of municipal or local authorities, which would be unnecessary if Section 4 of the first schedule, which dealt with the licensing of dogs outside urban areas, gave any power other than the raising of revenue. His Lordship had therefore come to the conclusion that the Ordinance was *ultra vires* the powers of the Provincial Council and was of no force. The appeal would be allowed and the conviction and sentence set aside.

Mr. Justice Tindall concurred.—*Rand Daily Mail*.

Indians Must Get Out

Nationalist M. L. A.'s Views

At a meeting at Potgietersrust at the conclusion of a bazaar arranged by the Nationalist Women's branch in aid of party funds Advocate Van Hees, M.L.A. (Nationalist) for Delarey, at Potgietersrust, forecasted a Republic at the close of the period of temporary agreement with the Labour Party, and to comprise not only the Union, but the Belgian Congo and Portuguese East and West Africa. He said it would extend from "the Congo to the Indian Ocean," and presumably Rhodesia would be in it. Dealing with the Asiatic problem Mr. Van Hees is reported to have said that in Kenya the Indians had equal rights with the Europeans, even sitting in Parliament, and so having matters all their own way. It was an object lesson to South Africa, and a further reason why the Union could not allow Downing Street to dictate our native policy to us. They were not on the spot and could not understand our position. It was necessary to stand very firm on this point, in order to maintain South Africa as a white man's country. He thought some scheme could be devised to repatriate the Asiatic who was fast becoming a menace to the white population. If we were not careful this would become a second India. It was not a fact that an Indian born in this country could not be sent back to India. They could not be sent to any other country or Dominion, but they could always go back to their own country. He did not wish to treat them hardly. Time should be given them to make adequate arrangements, and compensation as well, but at the expiration of the given time they must go.

OUR LONDON LETTER

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

20th August, 1925.

At a meeting of the Delegate Conference of Miners held yesterday in Kingsway Hall, the terms of reference for the Royal Commission into the coal industry were announced. They are to inquire into and report upon the economic position of the coal industry and the conditions affecting it and to make any recommendations for the improvement thereof. These terms are wide enough to allow of all aspects, including the nationalisation of the coal industry being inquired into. The Conference has approved these terms of reference, and has given the miners executive the necessary authority to take all steps to present the case of the miners to the Royal Commission. The mine-owners have also accepted the terms of reference. The Commission, therefore, when appointed will have the help of all parties concerned, including the public in its investigations into the coal industry and in the finding of a solution of the problems arising out of it.

The announcement by the Irish Free State Government, that it proposes in the next Session of its Parliament to introduce a Bill for the establishment of an Irish Medical Register. At present, as a result of the conditions under which the Irish Free State came into being, it was found necessary for the Irish State to arrange with the British Government for the continuance of the application of the British Medical Register in the Free State. Under this Register, Irish qualified doctors were entitled to enter the services of the Imperial Government and to practice in any part of the British Empire. The establishment of an Irish Medical Register will place those registered on it on the same basis as those

qualified in the Colonies. The people in the Irish Free State are concerned with the consequences likely to follow, for, apart from the restriction referred to, the Universities in the Free State will suffer, it is feared, in refutation and otherwise.

London is notable for many things, and not the least among them are its slums, not that it does not endeavour from time to time to improve the conditions in its slums, or their demolition, in order to erect better buildings in such an area. At the present moment the Stepney Council has a plan for the re-building of flats in the Limehouse Fields, a notorious slum area, where, the conditions of the buildings, and of the life, are such that it would do a good deal of good, to anti-Asiatics in South Africa to visit, and with knowledge of such slum places, they would then look at, in the right perspective, the conditions under which non-Europeans by stress of economic, and other causes are living in South Africa. The strange thing about the residents in the Limehouse Fields is that they are vigorously objecting to their houses being rebuilt, and the Fields being improved, in other words, to make it no longer a slum land. They prefer existing slum conditions, for various reasons, mostly sentimental and personal. The Indians in South Africa, as a community, have always supported the introduction of means for the improvement for sanitary and other conditions.

Colonel Gidney at the head of an Anglo-Indian Deputation, has been making representations to the Secretary of State for India, on their behalf. They ask, among other things, for admission into the British Units of the Indian Army or as an auxiliary to such units and to the Indian Marine Service, including the Indian Navy when it is formed. They also ask for special consideration on the Indian railways, in which they claim to have played a very large part, and from which they say they are being ousted as Indianisation of the Services increases. And in particular they claim that, being also of Indian descent they should be considered as Indians in any scheme of Indianisation. As it is they are classed for some purposes as Indians.

In the cricketing world, J. B. Hobbs of Surrey, is the one overwhelming topic. His achievements in passing the record, set by Dr. W. G. Grace of 126 centuries, and in also passing the record of Fry, Hendren and Hayward of 13 centuries in a season, have set the followers of cricket speculating, as to the future doings of Hobbs.

Few English Poets are so well known as Byron, and the appeal which has just been launched for subscriptions to the Lord Byron International Memorial Fund, will doubtless meet with a response from many countries. It is proposed to erect a permanent memorial, where the poet is buried at Hucknall, Torkard in Nottinghamshire. Any surplus there may be is to be devoted to the establishment of Byron Travelling scholarships for the pursuit of humaner studies.

King Feisal of Iraq, is now in London, staying at the Hyde park Hotel. But since his arrival, he has been confined to his bed. His visit is said to be for health reasons, to consult the specialists in this country. The French newspapers however, think that his visit is not free from political purposes.

To-day in Simla, the autumn session of the All Indian Legislature was opened by Lord Reading. In his speech among other matters, he referred to the setting up of a currency commission, and this afternoon India Office announced the terms of reference which will be: To examine and report on the Indian exchange and currency system and practice; to consider whether any modifications are desirable in the interests of India and to make recommendations. The chairman of the Commission is Lieut commander Hilton young, Liberal M. P. considered to be, one of the best known financial experts of the day.

Public Lecture

IN PARSEE RUSTOMJEE HALL

"The Brotherhood of Religions"

A lecture on the above subject will be delivered by Miss Marguerite Warner, L.R.A.M., F.T.S., at the PARSEE RUSTOMJEE HALL, 140, Queen Street, Durban, on Wednesday the 30th September, 1925 at 7 p.m. sharp.

All are requested to attend.

O. H. A. JHAVERI, Chairman.

B. M. PATEL, Hon. Secretary.

The M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall Committee.

BOOKS FOR SALE

To be obtained from the *Indian Opinion Press*, Phoenix, Natal. Postal Orders to be made payable at Durban.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale and the Indenture System	2	0
Indian Home Rule, by M. K. Gandhi	1	6
A Book—and its Misnomer	1	0
Bagavad Gita. Mrs. Besant's Translation	2	6
Asiatics Registration Amendment Act (1908) in English and Gujarati		
Hindu Social Ideals, by P. J. Mehta	2	6
Rise and Growth of Bombay Municipal Govt.	4	6
Agricultural Industries in India	2	6
The Story of the Ramayana, the Epic of Rama	2	6
A Study in Indian Economics, by P. Bannerji	4	6
The Indians of South Africa, by H. S. L. Polak	2	0
Life of M. K. Gandhi (in Tamil)	2	6
The Golden Number of "Indian Opinion"		
Paper covers	2	6
Bound in Cloth	3	6
Speeches on Indian Affairs, by John Morley	3	6
The Hon. Mr. Gokhale's Tour in South Africa :		
Special INDIAN OPINION Souvenir.	2	6
The Ethics of Passive Resistance	3	0
Essay on Indian Economics, by Mahadev Govind Ranade	3	3
Hindu Psalms and Hymns	1	6
Vaishavite Reformers of India	2	6
M. K. Gandhi and the South African Indian Problem	1	0
Aspects of the Vedanta	1	6
Essays on Indian Art, Industry and Education	2	6
Sri Madhwacharya	1	6
Hinduism, by Dr. Barnett	2	6
Position of the Women in the Vedas	6	
Vernaculars as Media of Instruction in Indian Schools and Colleges	4	
Essentials of Hinduism	1	6
Dadabhai Naoroji's Speeches and Writings	6	0
Indian National Congress	8	0
The Madras Congress and Conferences	1	6

Allahabad and Nagpur Congresses	2	6
The Surat Congress and Conferences	2	0
The Improvement of Indian Agriculture	2	6
The Congress Conferences and Conventions	2	0
India's Untouchable Saints	2	0
The Governance of India, by Govind Das	7	6
For India's Uplift, by Anne Besant	3	6
Sri Ramanujacharya	2	
Sri Sankaracharya	2	
Mr. Gandhi's Speeches and Writings—1896 to 1917	3	6
The Indian Demands, by G. A. Natesan	2	
Indian Industrial and Economic Problems by Prof. Kale	3	6
Essays on National Idealism, by Dr. Coomaraswamy	2	6
FRIENDS OF INDIA SERIES: Lord Morley, Sir Wm Wedderburn, Rev. Dr. Miller, Sir Edwin Arnold, Edmund Burke, Lord Minto, Henry Fawcett, John Bright A. O. Hume, Sir Henry Cotton, Lord Macaulay, Lord Ripon, Lord Hardinge.	1	0
BIOGRAPHIES OF EMINENT INDIANS —		
Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Rabindranath Tagore, M. K. Gandhi, Budruddin Tyabji Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, The Right Hon. Sayed Amir Ali, H. H. Sri Sayaji Rao Gaekwar, Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan, H. H. the Aga Khan, Swami Rama Tirath, V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Kristo Das Pal, Dewan C. Rangacharlu, W. C. Bonnerjea, A. M. Bose, Ravi Varma, Kashinath Trimbak Telang, Swami Vivekanada, Toru Dutt, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Sir Salar Jung, V. P. Madhava Rao, D. E. Wacha, Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Sir Pherozesha Mehta, Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Dr Rash Behari Ghose, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Sir C. Sankaran Nair, Lal Mohun Ghose, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Behramji M. Malabari, Mrs. Anne Besant, Babu Surendranath Banerjea, Rao Bahadur R N Mudholker.		each 1

"Indian Opinion Supplements"

We have the following supplements on art paper for sale at one shilling per dozen, post free:—

The Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, South African Indian Stretcher-Bearer Company, Hon. Mr. Gokhale's visit, taken at Heidel-

burg station, Mr. L. Hans Raj B.A. (Hon. Principal D. A. V. College, President Lahore Arya Samaj), Omar Husi Amos Johari, Indian Volunteer Stretcher-Bearer Corps, Three Transvaal ladies as passive resisters (Mrs. Sivprasad, Miss Minnatje and Mrs. Somar). Mrs. Sheikh Mehtab, India's Great Loyalty Cartoon, The Late Sir Pherozesha Mehta, Mr. Ratan J. Tata, Sir William Wedderburn, Lt., Pioneer Settlers of Tolstoy Farm, The Late Rev. Joseph J. Doke, The Late Mr. S. Nagappan, The Right Hon. Lord Ampthill, G.C.I.E., The Triumphal Arch outside Park Station (Mr. Gokhale's Visit), Mr. Sorabji Shapurji of Adajan, Picnic Party at Tolstoy Farm, Sri Gopala Lal Hindu Temple Verulam, The Late Miss Valliammal Moodaliar, Sons of the Empire (Indian Soldiers), The 60 Indian Deported to India by the Transvaal Government, The Indian Monument in Johannesburg, Indian Merchants who suffered imprisonment at Standerton, Babu Rabindranath Tagore, The late Hon. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., Right Hon. Syed Ameer Ali, C.I.E., Sir Benjamin Robertson and Staff. Some of the Addresses presented to The Hon. Mr. Gokhale at Vrededorp Properties, Indian Strikers in Durban, (Three Pictures).

NEW BOOKS FOR SALE

THE GREAT TRIAL OF

MAHATMA GANDHI & MR. BANKER.

[This book is edited by Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon and contains a Foreword by Mrs. Sarojini Naidoo. It contains the full report of the Trial of Mahatma Gandhi including Mahatma Gandhi's statement, the Judgment and Mahatma Gandhi's reply. It also contains the offending articles for which Mahatma Gandhi was arrested and a description of the scene at the Asram when he was arrested and other interesting subjects dealing with Mahatma Gandhi.]

THE LIFE OF LOKOMANYA TILAK.

(BY D. V. ATHAYLE, LATE HEADMASTER, M. J. HIGH SCHOOL VIRMINGAN (BOMBAY) WITH A FOREWORD BY MR. C. R. DAS.)

[This book is dedicated by the author to Mahatma Gandhi. This is the latest life sketch of the Lokomanya dealing with his the great leader's career from the beginning to the end of his life. Stiff Cover. 400 pages.]

நெற்றூல் இந்தியன் காங்கிரஸ்.

நாள்து 1925ஆம் செப்டம்பர் 27-வ மூலை 2-30மணிக்கு கிளேர்ஊட் இந்தியன் பள்ளிக்கூட இடத்தில் கிளேர்ஊட் சுற்றுப்பாக்கங்களிலுள்ள இந்திய மகாஜனக் கூட்டம் கூடும். அப்போது நெற்றூல் இந்தியன் காங்கிரஸ் அவயலிகளால் தற்போது சட்ட சபையில் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஆசிரிச் சட்டத்தால் என்னை கஷ்ட நஷ்டங்கள் நேரிடுமென்பதை சலிஸ்தரமாய் விவரிக்கப்படும்.

எல்லோரும் தவறாது வரக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறோம்.

ஆமத் பையாத்

பிரசிடெண்ட்

வ. சு. கு. பத்தர்.

சொராப்ஜி ரஸ்ற்றம்ஜி.

கட்டுக் கௌரவ காரியதரிசிகள்.

இது மிகவும் முக்கியமான கூட்டமாகையால் எல்லோரும் தவறாது வரக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறோம்.

பண்டிதர் பவானிதயால்

கலியாண்ஜா காதாட்

ஹாரி பிள்ளை

ஆர். டி. பர்சாத்

மைக்கல் சிகாமணி

பண்டிதர் துருக மகாராஜ்

ஆன்சப் கூடின்

பி. ராம்சந்தர்

கே. எம். ரெட்டி

எம். ஷபாஸி

எல். பி. டேவிட்

ஜி தேக்கி.

பிஸ்நாத் சிங்

ரக்பீர் பவானி

டி. என். பர்சாத்

ஜி ஆர் ஜான்

இஸ்மாயில் தேர