



શ્રીદીશ ઈન્ડિયા
સ્ટીમ નેવીગેશન કુ.

વોસ દીવસમાં મુંબઈ પહોંચાડનારી

સ્ટીમરો

સ્ટી. "કુરોઆ"

સપ્ટેમ્બર તા. ૨૭ મીએ પોરબંદર થઈ મુંબઈ જવા ઉપડશે.

સ્ટી. "કારાગોલા" ઓગસ્ટોબર તા. ૧૨ મીએ મુંબઈ જવા ઉપડશે.

સુચના—ઉતાડગોએ પોતાના મોટા ડાગીના સનીવારે ૧૧ વાગા અગાઉ કસ્ટમમાં પહોંચતાં કરવા.

ટીકટના ભાવો

સેકન્ડ ક્લાસ: પાર્ક ૨૪-૦-૦.

ઈન્ડર: પા. ૧૫-૦-૦

ટેક પા. ૮-૦-૦

મુસલમાની વીથી રૂ. ૪૦; હિંદુ વીથી રૂ. ૩૪.

રેકન્ડ અને ઇન્ડર માટે એક મહિના આગાઉથી બંધોબસ્ત કરવો.

દરેક હાંદીને જણાવવામાં આવે છે કે તેમણે પોતાની સ્ટીમરની ટીકટ વિગેરેનો બંધોબસ્ત કરવન આવી કરવો. દરેક ઉતાડ માટે જગ્યા અને સામાન વિગેરેનો બંધોબસ્ત અમે અમારી બંને કરી આપીએ છીએ. અમારી સાથે પત્રબંધાર કરવો બહારનારોએ.

વધુ ખુલાસા માટે લખો પા મગા:—

ચખલ હીમેડ,

Tel. Add. ૩૭૦. પાકન સ્ટ્રીટ, ઇસ્ખન.

"Karamat Durban"

અહવાડીક પત્રાંગ

| વાર | ખરિસ્તી | હીંદુ | મુસલમાન | પારસી | સુવેદિય | સુવેસ્ત |
|-------|-----------|---------|------------|------------|---------|---------|
| | ૧૯૨૬ | ૧૯૨૨ | ૧૩૪૫ | ૧૨૬૬ | ક. મી. | ક. મી. |
| | સપ્ટેમ્બર | ઓક્ટોબર | રખીડિલ અવલ | કક્ષી, સહ. | | |
| શુક્ર | ૨૪ | વહિ | ૩ | ૧૬ | ૧૬ | ૫-૪૩ |
| સોની | ૨૫ | " | ૪ | ૧૭ | ૧૭ | ૫-૪૨ |
| રવિ | ૨૬ | " | ૫ | ૧૮ | ૧૮ | ૫-૪૧ |
| સોમ | ૨૭ | " | ૬ | ૧૯ | ૧૯ | ૫-૪૦ |
| મંગળ | ૨૮ | " | ૭ | ૨૦ | ૨૦ | ૫-૩૯ |
| બુધ | ૨૯ | " | ૮ | ૨૧ | ૨૧ | ૫-૩૮ |
| ગુરુ | ૩૦ | " | ૯ | ૨૨ | ૨૨ | ૫-૩૭ |

South African Indian Congress

Sixth Session

Preliminary Notice

In terms of the Rules notice is hereby given to all Constituent bodies that the Sixth Session of the Congress will be held at Johannesburg on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd November, 1926.

The following is the provisional Agenda:

1. Presidential Address.
2. General Secretary's Report.
3. Round Table Conference.
4. Colour Bar Bill.
5. Provincial Powers Bill.
6. Revision of Constitution and Standing Orders.
7. Other grievances and resolutions thereon.
8. Treasurer's Report and Financial Statement.
9. Election of Officials.

A. I. KAJEE,

Hon. General Secretary.

South African Indian Congress.

Headquarters:

175, Grey Street, Durban.

સાઉથ આફ્રિકન ઈન્ડિયન કોંગ્રેસ

છઠી મી બેઠક

પ્રાથમિક નોટીસ

ધારાઓ મુજબ આથી સવળી કોંગ્રેસની સાથે બેલાએલી સંસ્થાઓને અખર આપવામાં આવે છે કે કોંગ્રેસની છઠી બેઠક નવેમ્બર તા. ૧૯, ૨૦, ૨૧ અને ૨૨ મીએ બેહાનીસખરગ ખાતે લરાશે.

કામચલાઉ કાર્યક્રમ નીચે પ્રમાણે છે:—

(૧) પ્રમુખનું ભાષણ (૨) જનરલ સેક્રેટરીનો રીપોર્ટ (૩) રાઉન્ડ ટેબલ કોન્ફરન્સ (૪) કલર બાર બીલ (૫) પ્રાવીનશીયલ પાવરસ બીલ (૬) કોન્સ્ટીટ્યુશન અને સ્ટેન્ડિંગ ઓર્ડરમાં સુધારા વધારા (૭) બીલ ફરીયાદો અને તે ઉપર કરાવે (૮) ટ્રેઝરરનો રીપોર્ટ અને હીસાબ (૯) અમલદારોની ચૂંટણી.

એ. આઈ. કાજી,

જોન જનરલ સેક્રેટરી.

સા. આ. ઈન્ડિયન કોંગ્રેસ.

નેશનલ ટી રુમ

ચોરખંદર ધીનો માલ

હમારે ત્યાં દરેક જાતની મીઠાઈઓ તેમજ ચેવડો, ગાંઠીયા સેવ ગરમ મસાલો, દેશી સ્વાદના પાપડ, તથા ઓરડરથી નાના મોટા અજીંદા તથા હલકા ભારી, શાલમપાક મેથીઆ અથાણા વિગેરે બનાવી આપીશું જો તો તક્યાર મળી શકશે.

બહાર ગામનાં પેસેનજરો માટે ખાવા રહેવાની પુરી સગવડ કરી આપીશું અથવા કાગળ લખવાથી સ્ટેશને લેવા આપીશું.

બહાર ગામનો ઓરડર ચોખ્ખાઈથી અને સ્વચ્છતાથી સંભાળ પુરવક પેકીંગ કરી મોકલાવી આપીશું. ધ્યાનમાં રાખવું કે ઓરડર સાથે પધસા મોકલવા.

મનેજર:

નાહના પરસોતમ ભુલા મટવાણીઆ.

૧૮૬ એ સ્ટ્રીટ, ડરબન.

Phone 1969. 182, Grey Street, Durban. Box 316.

HEERABHAI MORAR MATVADKAR

Wholesale Fruit & Vegetable Importer
and
Commission Agent.

૧૮૨ એ સ્ટ્રીટ, હીરાલાઈ મોરાર મટવાડકર, ડરબન
હોલસેલ ફ્રુટ અને વેજિટેબલ ઇમ્પોર્ટર
પેકીંગ સારી રીતે કરવામાં આવશે.
ટેલીફોન ૧૯૬૯. અને કમીસન એજન્ટ બોક્સ ૩૧૬.



બહારમાં ચસ્તો માલ ખરીદો તે પહેલાં વીચારજો

ભરોરો રાખજો ભાવ બ્યાજખી લઈ માલ રોકડેથી સ્વાના થાય છે.

બહાર ગામના અહાકોએ ઓરડર સાથે પધસા મોકલવા મહેરબાની કરવી.

અચાર, કમઠી લીંબુ, કેરી, તથા વેજિટેબલના અથાણાઓ મસાલેદાર પાપડ વીગેરે હમેશાં મોટા જથ્થાઓમાં તક્યાર મને છે.

ફોન ૩૬૨૩. સેંટરલ

લવો મેનેજર, કેપીટન બાલકોની હોલલ, મારનર એ અને વિહટોરીઆ સ્ટ્રીટ, ડરબન.

M. I. DADABHAY,

GENERAL MERCHANT.

P. O. Box 48.

25, Van Hagen Street,

Telephone No. 5.

CAROLINA,

Telegraphic Address

Transvaal.

"DADABHAY." CAROLINA.

પી. ઓ. બોક્સ ૪૮. ટેલીગ્રાફિક: "દાદાબાય" કરોલોન

એમ. આઈ. દાદાબાઈ,

જનરલ મરચન્ટ.

૨૫, વેન હેગન સ્ટ્રીટ,

કેરોલીના, ટ્રાંસવાલ.

ટેલીફોન નં. ૫.

TELEPHONE 3390.

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24, BEREA FLAT,

Off Warwick Avenue, Durban.

નથુ ટરભા એન્ડ કું.

નવા અને જુના ભાઉસના વેપારી.

જર પાંધવાનાં ભાઉસ, લીન, તથા તેને લખતો અ. એ સામાન રાખીએ છીએ. દરેક બીજા કિંમત ભાવે મળી શકશે.

ફ્રુટ બોક્સ કિંમત ભાવે બનાવી આપીએ છીએ.

નાથીસના બોક્સ ખાસ બનાવી આપીએ છીએ.

પ્રાઇસ લીસ્ટ મંગાવી ખાતરી કરો.

ટેલીફોન ૩૫૧૯.

વારક ૨૪, ખીરીયા ફ્લેટ, ડરબન

સાઉથ આફ્રિકામાં પ્રખ્યાત કેપીટનની

મીઠાઈ

અમારી બનાવેલી મીઠાઈઓમાં બનાવેલી વેજિટેબલ્સ ધી બીલકુલ વપરાઈ નથી એની ખાતરી આપવામાં આવે છે.

તે યાદ રાખજો

અમારે ત્યાં ચોરખંદર ધીની મીઠાઈઓ તેમજ લીખાંતમતમતાં મસાલાની ફરસાણો, ચોલાપુરી ચેવડો, લાવનજરી ચેવ ગાંઠીઆં, બચ્ચાની પુરી લખ્યા. વીગેરે

તાલ' દુધના માવાના ચેડા, બરફી, ખંખાતી સુન્દરફળી. વીગેરે ઘણી જાતની મીઠાઈઓ હમેશાં તાજ મને છે.

કેક

અમારે ત્યાં બનેલા કેકમાં ફેટ વીગેરે ધર્મને બાધ આવે એવી થીએ વાપરવામાં આવતી નથી.

Indian Opinion

No. 39—Vol. XXIV. Friday, September 24th, 1926.

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NOTES AND NEWS

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Executive Committee of the Indian National Congress, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, recorded their sense of appreciation and gratitude at the invaluable and selfless services rendered by Mr. Andrews to India, and especially to South African Indians. The committee welcomed his projected visit to South Africa at this critical period, and expressed the fullest confidence that he will continue the work he has already successfully begun as an ambassador of peace between the European and Indian communities there.

In criticising the Colour Bar Act, in the course of his recent speech, General Smuts declared that the measure had created such uneasiness in the native minds that General Hertzog had, by insisting on its passage, rendered his native legislation practically impossible. Such was the uneasiness in the native mind that the natives were hardly willing even to consider or discuss the Prime Minister's Bills. Even in regard to the native protectorates the position was rendered more difficult. For years he (General Smuts) had been busy with the scheme of getting the native protectorates incorporated into the Union. It was particularly necessary that Swaziland and Bechuanaland should be incorporated in the Union as soon as possible. As the result of the Colour Bar Act, however, he seriously doubted whether it would be possible to go on with the scheme of incorporation.

Equal representation or complete segregation is the demand now made on behalf of the Natives of South Africa. Addressing a big meeting in the location at Ladybrand recently, Keable Mote, native divisional secretary of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union, is reported to have asked how long the natives were going to remain quiet under white autocracy. He roundly condemned the whole of General Hertzog's native legislation proposals, saying that the Prime Minister wanted to take away the substance and give them the shadow. The only solution he saw—the solution General Hertzog would adopt if he were sincere—would be to give the natives either direct representation in Parliament (allowing them to elect black men as their representatives) or complete segregation, which they would accept. By this he meant that South Africa should be divided between blacks and whites, and as the natives were by far in the majority they should have better land than whites, otherwise they must with one voice tell the Prime Minister that they would have no segregation in the land of their fathers, for the partial segregation proposed would merely create a huge reservoir of cheap black labour for the farming community, the Chamber of Mines, and others engaged in high finance.

A resolution on the above lines and imploring the Government "in the best interests of European civilisation and the future of the country to embark on a policy of Christian democracy" was passed by the meeting.

Mr. A. S. Welsh, prosecutor in the Rand Supreme Court, has been appointed to succeed Mr. L. H. Nightingale as Government Law Adviser as from Nov. 1. Mr. Nightingale will succeed Mr. G. W. de Villiers, the

Attorney-General for the Transvaal, who is retiring on September 30.

The Department of Labour, following upon consultation with the Government's law advisers, has notified the secretaries of all joint industrial councils of the steps that will be necessary to restore the validity of all industrial agreements affected by the Supreme Court's recent ruling on an appeal by the Johannesburg Municipality. As soon as certain formalities have been complied with each of the agreements concerned will be gazetted afresh by the Minister of Labour.

The death occurred last week of the Very Rev. Cecil Henry Rolt, M.A., who from 1917 to 1924 was Dean of Capetown.

That the gold standard or an adaptation thereof is now enforced in thirty countries, while nineteen countries still have not introduced currency legislation, is revealed by a League of Nations currency memorandum. The memorandum also reveals the rapid progress which Canada has made in gold production, being now the third most important gold producing country in the world. Between 1913 and 1925, the United States output fell from 4,300,000 fine ounces to 2,300,000, while during the same period Canadian production rose from 800,000 fine ounces to 1,700,000.

Miss Florence Mills, the leading artist of the coloured actors who recently successfully staged "Blackbirds" in London, interviewed by the *Daily News* is reported to have said:—

"I don't see why a little colour of the skin should make so much difference. We have the same brains and feelings as white people. It hurts us when we are looked upon as a people apart. I like to work on the stage, because it is the quickest way of showing the white people that we are really very like them. In America the feeling against us is dying out, but in London we are still looked at askance by some people."

A Reuter's message from Delhi states:—

In anticipation of the forthcoming general elections in November a conference of Indian politicians who desire to work for reform by accepting Ministries was held under the chairmanship of the Pundit Malaviya. It resolved to appoint a board consisting of influential leaders to select the ablest candidates who would be willing to work in this way. The new coalition is expected to prove a formidable rival in the elections to the Swarajists, whose strength and discipline are fast waning.

It is with great pleasure, says the *Republic*, Calcutta, that we hear about the formation of an association of bachelors at Kunnankulam in Cochin. This Bachelors' Association, we are informed, will consist of young men who are prepared to take an oath that they will remain unmarried throughout and will dedicate their lives for national and social service. We have always felt the supreme need of such associations to effect the regeneration of our down-trodden mother-land. We are always anxious to be informed about the programme and progress of such associations.

THE BEYERS DEPUTATION

NEWs with regard to the work of the Union Government's Deputation in India has been very meagre. It has been noticeable however, that every section of the country has risen to the occasion in giving the members of the Deputation lavish entertainments. While we feel it is necessary that the Deputation should be given an opportunity of studying the hospitality of the Indian Nation—a nature that is inherent in every Indian—it is doubly necessary that some home truths are "driven" in the hearts of the members.

The statement issued by the Deputation when landing at Bombay affords interesting reading. The statement is as amusing as it is interesting. The Deputation assures the Indian Nation that whatever may be the outcome of the Conference that is to be held in Capetown in December, "there has never been, nor is there now any idea of placing a mark of inferiority or stigma on the Indian Nation"

In making the statement, the Deputation has been trying to hide the truth, little thinking that the statement will not escape the eyes of such persons as Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. It is the "idea" on the part of the European people "of placing a mark of inferiority or stigma on the Indian Nation" that is the outcome of this turmoil in South Africa. For what need is there for Dr. Malan's Asiatic Bill if it is not for the purpose of placing a mark of stigma on the Indian people? If it were not for the mark of inferiority what need was there for the Deeming Order in the Immigration Restriction Act, which declares all Indians as prohibited immigrants on economic grounds? What need is there for a Boroughs Ordinance if it is not for the placing of a mark of inferiority on the Indian people? What need is there for a host of other ordinances that are directed towards the extermination of the Indian from the country if it is not for the placing of a mark of inferiority on the Indian people? And we ask what need was there for the Indian people for their gigantic struggle since 1896, if it were not for the erasing of that mark of stigma on them?

We direct these pertinent questions to the members of the Deputation for it would appear that an attempt is being made by the Deputation to keep back the true position as at present obtaining in South Africa.

Mahatma Gandhi in his short message of welcome has succinctly given the onerous duty devolving upon the members of the Deputation. He has very rightly said that the Indians in South Africa base their case on purest justice. We desire nothing more nor less. We are apprehensive that if the case of the Indians were placed in the hands of an impartial tribunal, the justification of our case could easily be seen at a glance.

Whilst in India it is essential that every member of the Deputation bears an impartial mind, for then only will he be able to see "the truth, the real truth and nothing but the truth" to use Mahatma Gandhi's words.

MR. ANDREWS' FORTHCOMING VISIT

MR. C. F. ANDREWS has decided to sail for South Africa from Bombay on September 29 in order to advise South African Indians in connection with the forthcoming round-table conference on behalf of the Indian National Congress, the Imperial Citizenship Association and other bodies. He will arrive at Durban on October 10. Before leaving he will confer with Mahatma Gandhi. The foregoing news transmitted by Reuter from Simla will be received with the greatest delight by the Indian community in this country. We need hardly enumerate here the invaluable services rendered by Mr. Andrews during his past and especially his last visit to this country when the sword of Democles was just about to drop on us. It cannot be gainsaid that Mr. Andrews was mostly, if not wholly, instrumental in saving the situation. By his modesty, sincerity and honesty of purpose Mr. Andrews succeeded in changing the tone of the hostile Press and in bringing about a very marked change in the feelings of the public. Mr. Andrews' visit, at the present critical juncture will be very timely and will no doubt prove as useful as it did in the past. The selfless services of Mr. Andrews in the interest of India and Indians in South Africa have been recognised by the Indian National Congress whose Executive Committee has passed a resolution expressing its sense of gratitude to Mr. Andrews. We know we are voicing the feelings of Indians throughout the Union

when we say that we join the Congress whole-heartedly in that expression and we pray that Mr. Andrews may long be spared to continue his noble work and to reap the good fruits thereof.

Union Deputation Arrives in India

Half-an-Hour With Mahatma Gandhi

A Reuter's message from Bombay dated Sept. 18th states:—

The members of the Union deputation, who are all well, were accorded a cordial reception on landing from the *Takliwa* this morning. They were welcomed by leading officials and non-officials. Among the latter was Mrs. Naidu. The Rev. C. F. Andrews, who was indisposed, was prevented from reaching Bombay in time.

The deputation, on landing, made the following statement:—

The deputation is visiting India, at the special invitation of the Indian Government, to enable them to meet members of the Government and prominent Indians and Europeans; and to study at first hand present-day conditions in this interesting country. We are, therefore, here as guests of the Government, in order to comply with their invitation and to observe as much as it is possible to do in a comparatively short space of time.

The various political parties of the Union are represented on the deputation.

We feel that our visit will be interesting and instructive, and hope we will have an opportunity of seeing various aspects of Indian life.

As guests, and also bearing in mind the fact that we have no instructions in this regard from the Government or people of the Union, it is not our intention to make any statement on the difficult problems which will be dealt with by the Conference to be held at Capetown in December next.

We do not propose to anticipate discussions and proposals at the conference in any way. We, however, wish to assure the Indian Government and people that, whatever may be the outcome of the conference, and whatever legislation may be passed affecting the Indian community in the Union of South Africa, there has never been, nor is there now, any idea of placing a mark of inferiority or stigma on the Indian nation.

The people of South Africa fully recognise and value the ancient civilisation and status of India.

We should like to take this opportunity of expressing the Union's goodwill towards the Government and people of India, and our appreciation of the invitation to come and see for ourselves.

Viceroy's Message

The Viceroy cabled as follows to Mr. F. W. Beyers, K.C., chairman of the delegation on board the *Takliwa*:—
"On behalf of India, I offer you and the members of your delegation a most hearty welcome on your arrival in this country. I earnestly hope that your visit, although shorter than we should have wished, will be throughout a source of interest and pleasure to you all."

Mahatma Gandhi's Message

Mahatma Gandhi, in a message of welcome, emphasised that the deputation should be enabled to see the truth, the real truth, and nothing but the truth. The case for

the Indian settlers in South Africa, he says, rests on the purest justice. An impartial study of the question, therefore, on the spot, on the part of South African statesmen can only do the cause good.

Newspapers Welcome Deputation

In editorial articles the newspapers dwell on the importance of the visit, and offer a hearty welcome to the members of the delegation.

Banquets and Garden Parties

The deputation stayed two days in Bombay during which banquets were given in their honour by the Imperial Citizenship Association and Mr. Kay, president of the Chamber of Commerce, both being private functions.

A Garden party was given by Mr. Lalji Nazanji, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The deputation had a special private interview lasting half-an-hour with Mr. Gandhi at which Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was also present.

The deputation inspected the Bombay docks and visited various other public institutions after which they went to Poona.

Viceroy's Guests

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin have invited the deputation to be their guests at the Viceroy Lodge during their three days' stay in Simla from October 1 to 4.

M. K. Gandhi Library And Parsee Rustomjee Hall

Fifth Anniversary

The Fifth Anniversary Celebration and Annual General Meeting of the M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall took place in the Parsee Rustomjee Hall, Queen Street, Durban, on Thursday the 9th instant. Mr. A. H. West, supported by the members of the Executive Committee, occupied the chair. There was a large attendance of the Indian public and a few Europeans.

The chairman, in his opening remarks, welcomed those present and said that the Committee was happy to report a successful year and an increased attendance at the Library. Their aim was to make the Library still more attractive by adding books and newspapers as they were doing from time to time. It was but fitting that they should call to remembrance the late Mr. Parsee Rustomjee who established two educational trusts from which the necessary income for the upkeep of the Library and Hall was derived. These trusts also provided large sums for the building of schools in India as well as Natal. The work was now going on and would continue to do so, as only the income from large investments was used. The Indian public could do nothing more pleasing to the late Mr. Rustomjee than by making more and more use of the excellent Library provided and kept up entirely free of charge to all comers. In conclusion the chairman spoke highly of the invaluable services rendered to the Committee by the Hon. Secretary Mr. B. M. Patel, and the Hon. Treasurer Mr. S. Emmamally.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, which was agreed to on the proposition of Mr. A. I. Kajeo, seconded by Mr. M. B. Nank, the hon. Secretary presented his annual report. The attendances at the Library, which is open daily, including Sundays and holidays, totalled

40,319 during the year, being an increase of 2,628 over the previous year. Several distinguished visitors recorded their names including visitors from India, England, America and different parts of South Africa. The Hall was used on eighteen occasions for public meetings, lectures and conferences. The Library now contains 1,968 English, 786 Gujerati, 225 Tamil, 209 Urdu and 102 Hindi books, making a total of 3,290 volumes. On the tables are to be found 113 newspapers and periodicals, including dailies, weeklies and monthlies, an increase of 49 over the previous year. The total number of books issued for reading was 2101, an increase of 402 over the previous year. On the proposition of Mr. M. Beethasee Maharaj, seconded by Mr. M. M. Lockhat, the report was adopted.

Councillor Rev. A. Lamont, M.A., B.D., who was presented with a bouquet, had a hearty reception on rising to address the gathering. His remarks covered a wide field. He spoke of his experiences in the Malay States, Ceylon and the Far East. As a young man, after completing his education in Scotland (if it could be said that one's education was ever completed) he found very much to learn when he came in contact with the Chinese and Indians. During the years spent in South Africa, he had learnt still more. As a Town Councillor he had sometimes to take the unpopular side in order to take a stand for justice and fairplay. He hoped that the future would see less and less of race prejudice, and in this connection he mentioned the visit of Union Parliamentarians to India as a hopeful sign of better understanding. Mr. Landit's remarks were punctuated by frequent bursts of applause as he made his points, sometimes with a touch of humour, and again in a serious vein.

Mr. Rooknooßen spoke in Ilinustani paying a tribute to the late Mr. Parsee Rustomjee and impressed upon the necessity of the public making a greater use of the Library than they were doing at present.

Presentations were then made to the Librarians. Votes of thanks to Mr. Lamont and the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

Manibhai Desai of Kenya

(By C. F. ANDREWS)

In a few words I wish in the columns of INDIAN OPINION to pay a tribute of affection and regret to the memory of Manibhai Desai of Kenya who was suddenly taken ill with malaria and died of heart failure a short time ago.

Manibhai Desai was one of the most unselfish workers in the national cause we have ever had in East Africa. He was the only one who was able to give up all his time to the work. He sacrificed a fortune in order to carry it on without interruption. For even at a time when business was flourishing in the boom of trade just after the war he stuck to his post and maintained the work of the East African Indian Congress at full vigour. He was to me a very dear friend and he accompanied me on many journeys. Especially I remember a voyage we had together on the R. M. S. Kaiser-i-Hind when we were bound for London on the Kenya Question. He had a very warm heart and a generous nature and nothing could exceed his genial kindness. It is a very great loss indeed to me personally that he is taken from us; but beyond that there is the loss to the whole Indian community: Who will take his place in East Africa? That is a very burning question.

The Story of My Experiments With Truth

[BY M. K. GANDHI]

VI. Changes

Let no one imagine that my experiments in dancing and the like marked a stage of indulgence in my life. The reader will have noticed that even then I had my wits about me. That period of infatuation was not unrelieved by a certain amount of self-examination on my part. I kept account of every farthing I spent, and my expenses were carefully calculated. Every little item, such as omnibus fares or postage or a couple of coppers spent on newspapers, would be entered and the balance struck every evening before going to bed. That habit has stayed with me ever since, and I know that as a result, though I have had to handle public funds amounting to lakhs, I have succeeded in exercising strict economy in their disbursement, and instead of outstanding debts have had invariably surplus balance in respect of all the movements I have led. Let every youth take a leaf out of my book and make it a point to account for everything that comes into and goes out of his pocket, and like me he is sure to be a gainer in the end.

As I kept strict watch over my way of living, I could see that it was necessary to cut my coat according to my cloth. I therefore decided to reduce my expenses by half. My accounts showed numerous items spent on fares. Again my living with a family meant the payment of a regular weekly bill. It also included the courtesy of occasionally taking members of the family out to dinner, and also attending parties with them. All this involved heavy items for conveyances, especially as, if the friend was a lady, custom required that men should pay all the expenses. Also dining out meant extra cost as no deduction could be made from the regular weekly bill for meals not taken. It seemed to me that all these items could be saved; as likewise the drain on my purse caused through a false sense of propriety.

So I decided to take rooms on my own account, instead of living any longer in a family, and also to remove from place to place according to the work I had to do, thus gaining experience at the same time. The rooms were so selected as to enable me to reach the place of business on foot in half an hour, and so save fares. Before this I had always taken some kind of conveyance whenever I went anywhere and had to find extra time for walks. The new arrangement combined walks and economy, as it meant a saving of fares and gave me walks of eight to ten miles a day. It was mainly this habit of long walks that kept me practically free from illness throughout my stay in England and gave me a fairly strong body.

Thus then I rented a suite of rooms; one for a sitting room and another for a bed-room. This was the second stage. The third was yet to come.

These changes saved me half the expense. But how was I to utilise the time? I knew that Bar examinations did not require much study, and I therefore did not feel pressed for time. My weak English was a perpetual worry to me. Mr. (afterwards Sir Frederic) Lely's words "Graduate first and then come to me" still rang in my ears. I should, I thought, not only be called to the Bar, but have some literary degree as well. I inquired about Oxford and Cambridge University courses, consulted a few friends and found that if I elected to go to either of these places they would bring me in for a lot of expense and a much longer stay than I was prepared for. A friend suggested that if I really wanted to have the satisfaction of taking a difficult

examination, I should pass the London Matriculation. It meant a good deal of labour and much addition to my stock of general knowledge, without any extra expense worth the name. I welcomed the suggestion. But the syllabus frightened. Latin and a modern language were compulsory! How was I to manage Latin? But the friend entered a strong plea for it: "Latin is very valuable to lawyers. Knowledge of Latin is very useful in understanding lawbooks. And one paper in Roman law is entirely in Latin. Besides, a knowledge of Latin means greater command over the English language." It went home and I decided to learn Latin, no matter how difficult it might be. French I had already begun, so I thought that should be the modern language. I joined a private Matriculation class. Examinations were held every six months and I had only five months at my disposal. It was an almost impossible task for me. But the aspirant after being an English gentleman chose to convert himself into a serious student. I framed my own time-table to the exact minute; but neither my intelligence nor memory promised to enable me to reach Latin and French besides other subjects within the given period. The result was that I was ploughed in Latin. I was sorry but I did not lose heart. I had acquired a taste for Latin, also I thought, my French would be all the better for another trial and that I would select a new subject in the science group. Chemistry which was my subject in science had no attraction for want of experiments, whereas it should be a deeply interesting study. It was one of the compulsory subjects in India and so I had selected it for the London Matriculation. This time however I chose 'Heat and Light' instead of Chemistry. It was to be easy and I found it so too.

With my preparation for another trial I made an effort to simplify my life still further. I felt that my way of living did not yet become the modest of means of my family. The thought of my struggling brother, who nobly responded to my regular calls deeply pained me. I saw that most of those who were spending from eight to fifteen pounds monthly had the advantage of scholarships. I had before me examples of much simpler living. I came across a fair number of poor students living more humbly than I. One of them was staying in the slums in a room at two shillings a week and living on two pence worth of cocoa and bread per meal from Lockhart's cheap Cocoa Rooms. It was far from me to think of emulating him, but I felt I could surely have one room instead of two and cook some of my meals at home. That would be a saving of four to five pounds each month. I also came across books on simple living. I gave up the suite of rooms and rented one instead, invested in a store, and began cooking my breakfast at home. The process scarcely took me more than twenty minutes for there was only oat-meal porridge to cook and water to boil for cocoa. I had lunch out and for dinner had bread and cocoa at home. Thus I managed to live on a shilling and three pence a day. This was also a period of intensive study. Plain living saved me plenty of time and I passed my examination.

Let not the reader think that this living made my life by any means a dreary affair. On the contrary, the change harmonised my inward and outward life. It was also more in keeping with the means of my family. My life was certainly more truthful and my soul knew no bounds of joy.

XVII. Experiments in Dietetics

As I searched myself deeper the necessity for changes both internal and external began to grow on me. As soon as or even before I made alterations in my way of living and expenses I began to make changes in my diet. I saw that the writers on vegetarianism had examined the question very

minutely, attacking it, in its religious, scientific, practical and medical aspects. Ethically they had arrived at the conclusion that man's supremacy over the lower animals meant not that the former should prey upon the latter but that the higher should protect the lower or that there should be mutual aid between the two as between man and man. They had also brought on the truth that man eats not for enjoyment but to live. And some of them accordingly suggested and effected in their lives abstention not only from fresh meat but from eggs and milk. Scientifically some had concluded that man's physical structure showed that he was not meant to be cooking but a frugivorous animal; that he could take only his mother's milk and as soon as he had teeth should begin to take solid foods. Medically they had suggested the rejection of all spices and condiments. And from the practical and economic argument they had demonstrated that a vegetarian diet was the least expensive. All these considerations had their effect on me and I came across vegetarians of all these types in vegetarian restaurants. There was a Vegetarian Society in England with a weekly journal of its own. I subscribed to the weekly and joined the society and very shortly found myself on the Executive Committee. Here I came in contact with those who were regarded as pillars of vegetarianism and began my own experiments in dietetics.

REAL SEAT OF TASTE

I stopped taking the sweets and condiments I had got from home; and the mind having taken a different turn the fondness for condiments were away and I now relished the boiled spinach which in Richmond tasted insipid cooked without condiments. Many such experiments taught me that the real seat of taste was not the tongue but the mind.

The economic consideration was of course constantly before me. There was in those days a body of opinion which regarded tea and coffee as harmful and favoured cocoa. And as I was convinced that one should eat only articles that sustained the body I gave up tea and coffee as a rule and substituted cocoa.

There were two divisions in the restaurants I used to visit. One division which was patronised by fairly well-to-do people provided any number of courses from which one chose and paid for a carte (each dinner thus costing from one to two shillings). The other division provided six-penny dinners of three courses with a slice of bread. In my days of strict frugality I usually dined in the second division.

IS EATING EGGS AGAINST THE VOW?

There were many minor experiments going on along with the main one e.g. giving up starchy foods at one time living on bread and fruit alone at another and some time living on cheese, milk and eggs. This last experiment is worth nothing. It lasted not even a fortnight. The reformer who advocated starchless food had spoken highly of eggs and held that eggs were not meat. It was apparent that there was no injury done to living creatures in taking eggs. I was taken in by this plea and took eggs in spite of my vow. But the lapse was momentary. I had no business to put a new interpretation on the vow. The interpretation of my mother, who administered the vow was there for me. I knew that her definition of meat included eggs. And as soon as I saw the true import of the vow I gave up eggs and the experiment alike.

There is a nice point underlying the argument and worth noting. I came across three definitions of meat in England. According to the first meat denoted only the flesh of birds and beasts. Vegetarians who accepted that definition abjured the fish, not to mention eggs. According to the second definition meat meant flesh of all living creatures. So fish was here out of the question but eggs were allowed. The third definition included under meat

the flesh of all living beings as well as all their products thus covering eggs and milk alike. If I accepted the first definition I could take not only eggs but fish also. But I was convinced that my mother's definition was the definition binding on me. If therefore I would observe the vow I had taken I must abjure eggs. I therefore did so. This was a hardship inasmuch as inquiry showed that even in vegetarian restaurants many courses used to contain eggs; which meant that unless I knew what was what, I had to go through the awkward process of ascertaining whether a particular course contained eggs or not; for many puddings and cakes were not free from them. But though the revelation of my duty caused this difficulty it simplified my food. The simplification in its turn brought me annoyance in that I had to give up several dishes I had come to relish. These difficulties were only passing, for the strict observance of the vow produced an inward relish distinctly more healthy, delicate and permanent.

The real ordeal however was still to come and that was in respect of the other vow. But who dare harm whom God protects?

INTERPRETATION OF PLEDGES

A few observations about the interpretation of vows or pledges may not be out of place here. Interpretation of pledges has been a fruitful source of strife all the world over. No matter how explicit the pledge people will turn and twist the text to their own purposes. They are to be met with among all classes of society from the rich down to the poor, from the prince down to the peasant. Selfishness turns them blind and by a use of the ambiguous middle they deceive themselves and seek to deceive the world and God. One golden rule is to accept the interpretation honestly put on the pledge by the party administering it. Another is to accept the interpretation of the weaker party where there are two interpretations possible. Rejection of these two rules gives rise to strife and iniquity. It is founded on untruthfulness. He who has selected the right path easily follows the golden rule. He need not seek learned advice for interpretation. My mother's interpretation of meat was according to the golden rule the only true one for me and not the one my wider experience or my pride of better knowledge might have taught me.

To return.

A VEGETARIAN CLUB

My experiments in England were conducted from the point of view of economy and hygiene. The religious aspect of the question was not considered until I went to South Africa where I undertook strenuous experiment which will be narrated later. The seed however for all of them was sown in England.

A convert's enthusiasm for his new religion is greater than that of a person who is born in it. Vegetarianism was then a new cult in England and likewise for me because as we have seen I had gone there a convinced meat-eater and was intellectually converted to vegetarianism later. Full of the neophytes zeal for vegetarianism I decided to start a vegetarian club in my locality Bayswater. I invited Sir Edwin Arnold who lived there to be Vice-President. Dr. Oldfield who was Editor of THE VEGETARIAN became President. I myself became the Secretary. The club went on for a while but came to an end in the course of a few months. For I left the locality according to my custom of moving from place to place periodically. But this brief and modest experiment gave me some little training in organizing and conducting institutions.

NATAL INDIAN CONGRESS ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Natal Indian Congress will be held at the Rawat's Bio Hall, Victoria Street, Durban, on Sunday, the 10th day of October, 1926, at 2 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. Secretary's Report.
2. Treasurer's Financial Statement.
3. Revision of Rules.
4. Election of Officials.

Members are kindly requested to attend.

AMOD BAYAT,

President.

V. S. C. PATHER,

SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE,

Jt. hon. Secretaries.

P.O. Box 360, Durban.

N.B. Members are requested to pay in their subscriptions (2s. 6d.) to enable them to take part in the meeting.

નાટાલ ઇન્ડિયન કોંગ્રેસ

વાર્ષિક જનરલ મીટિંગ

આથી જાહેર કરવામાં આવે છે નાટાલ ઇન્ડિયન કોંગ્રેસ વાર્ષિક સભા, રવિવાર તા. ૧૦મી ઓક્ટોબર ૧૯૨૬ ના બપોરે બે વાગે રાવટ બાયરોમાં હોલમાં ભવેના કામે માટે ભરાશે.

૧. રિપોર્ટની રીપોર્ટ.
૨. ટ્રેઝરરનો હિસાબ.
૩. વાચામાં સુધારા વધારા.
૪. અધિકારીની ચુકવણી.

દરેક મેમ્બરને કાનર થવા વિનંતી છે

અધ્યક્ષ લેવામાં મુખ્ય. શ્રી. એચ. વી. પાથર } ને. બેન. શ્રીરામભાઈ રસ્તમજી } સીક્રટરી

પી. એ. બોક્સ ૩૬૦. દુરબન.

તા. ૬, દરેક મેમ્બરને વિનંતી કરવામાં આવે છે વાર્ષિક શી. ૨-૬ મેમ્બર શી ભરી દેવી કે નેથી સભામાં ભાગ લઈ શકાય.

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 0
 - A Book-land and its Misnomer 1 0
 - Bagevat Gita. Mrs. Besant's Translation 2 0
 - Asiatic Registration Amendment Act (1908) in English and Gujarati 9 0
 - Hindu Social Ideals, by P. J. Mehta 4 0
 - Rise and Growth of Bombay Municipal Govt. 4 0
 - Agricultural Industries in India 2 0
 - The Story of the Ramayana, the Epic of Rama 4 0
 - A Study in Indian Economics, by P. Bannerji 4 0
 - The Indians of South Africa, by H. S. J. Polak 4 0
 - Life of M. K. Gandhi (in Tamil) 0 0