

# Indian Opinion

No. 47—Vol. XXVII.

Friday, November 22nd, 1929.

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

## NOTES AND NEWS

**B**Y the death of Mr. H. H. Janion, the well-known Natal advocate last Sunday at Grey's Hospital, after a prolonged illness, the Indian community has lost a true friend. The late Mr. Janion was one of those few who are free from the poison of race prejudice. He was completely in sympathy with the Indians in their just cause and was fearlessly outspoken when asked to express his views on the question in public. There are lawyers who fight any cases for the sake of fees they get but Mr. Janion did more than that. He fought many cases on behalf of the Congress not only for the sake of fees but with the desire to get justice done. There was never a time when Mr. Janion was not available when advice was sought on communal matters. In Mr. Janion the Indian community has indeed lost a true European friend.

The many friends of the Rev. A. J. Choonoo of Maritzburg will deeply regret to learn of the sad death of his dear wife, Mrs. Ivy Dorothy Choonoo, which took place at their residence last Tuesday after a prolonged illness. The remains were brought to Durban at the residence of Mrs. S. Godfrey in Victoria Street, the grand-mother of the deceased and the funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon which was attended by a large number of friends and relatives. After a short service at the Wesleyan Church, Lorne Street, the mortal remains were laid to rest at the West Street Cemetery. The late Mrs. Choonoo was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua of Verulam and was only 30 years of age. Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to them and the members of their family and to Mr. Choonoo in their very sad bereavement.

The startling fact that the world still contains over 5,000,000 slaves, many of whom are treated with revolting barbarity, appears in an outspoken book entitled "Slavery," by Lady Simon, says a Reuter's message from London. She classifies the "black spots," notably Abyssinia, Arabia and China, and cites horrifying details of slave trade and treatment. Sir John Simon, in a foreword, describes the book as "an appeal to this generation to complete the work begun by Wilberforce and Clarkson."

A greater force than Wilberforce will be required to abolish slavery of the twentieth century. Very few seem to realise the civilised type of slavery practised by despotic rulers who keep countries and communities crushed under their iron heels in order to maintain their supremacy. India and the Natives in South Africa are a case in point.

The Central Housing Board has notified its approval of the Town Council's housing scheme for the coloured community, subject to certain minor alterations to the Borough Engineer for attention. Opposition to the scheme continues to be waged by the Ward III. Ratepayers' Association, a deputation from which is to be received by the Provincial Executive on November 27.

## HOW THE TRUSTEESHIP IS KEPT

**T**HERE have been painful scenes in Durban from the middle of last week to the middle of this week. To all those who have a heart they have seemed painful. To those who have been blinded by the White man's prestige they may perhaps not have appeared so. The self-appointed trustees of the Natives are unable any longer to stand the progress the latter have been making in recent years and they are seeking some little excuse to bring into action all their destructive weapons to crush them. Since last week a substantial step in that direction has been taken and Mr. Pirow, the new Minister of Justice, seems ambitious to wear a feather in his cap for having done the deed. A special force of South African Police arrived by special train from Pretoria and for one whole week they have been raiding the Native quarters at any time of the day or night, arousing the Natives from their sleep at mid-night or the early hours of the morning, catching hold of them on the streets and talking to them with blows, pulling them off the lorries while they are at work and treating them as though they were something else than human beings. The reason was to examine their poll-tax receipts and the object in taking this course was to defeat what is feared to be communistic or bolshevistic propoganda among the Natives and to restore respect for authority and the prestige of the White man and the law and those entrusted with its administration! Thus there has been a reign of terror. In other words the Government have themselves adopted bolshevism in their attempt to fathom the bolshevism they fear among the Natives.

Well we must say that we fail to see any excuse for this heartless, brutal and cowardly attitude of the authorities towards a powerless and helpless people.

To men with hearts it must surely have dawned, on viewing this gruesome picture,

that the White man's pride had reached the very limit and a downfall was soon bound to come.

Government may have reasons to doubt or they may even have concrete evidence of mischievous elements existing among the Natives. That is not denied for one moment. But the unrest is not caused by those elements. It is caused by their grievances which are unheeded. The real cure for the disease is, therefore, to find out the cause and to take the necessary steps to remove it. That would indeed become the trustees. But unfortunately the pride of power has killed the sense of trusteeship. That pride is a demon which when it enters into one's self instills into the mind demonlike thoughts. The trustees, therefore, have forgotten their responsibility as trustees and they seem to only think: "How dare a black man murmur against the White man's word, how dare he resist the White man's authority, he must be instantly crushed." Now, where is that bolshevistic element? Is it among the Natives or is it reigning supreme over the authorities? Those who can think may guess.

## Town Orient Club

### Opened By Sir Kurma

The members of the Orient Club, Isipingo, have opened a branch in Durban situated at 140 Queen Street in the Bai Jerbai Rustomjee Trust building adjoining the M. K. Gandhi Library. Sir Kurma Reddi was invited to perform the opening ceremony last Saturday at 3-30 p.m. The Club which is known as the Town Club is beautifully fitted up with furniture and has a large billiard room.

Mr. R. K. Khan, the chairman of the Club, having welcomed the guests and explained the object of the Club, called upon Mr. Rooknoodeen to speak.

The latter in the course of a brief speech said this Club owed its birth to the success of the Orient Club at Isipingo and thanked Mr. Sastri and Sir Kurma for the interest they took in the project.

Sir Kurma then dwelt upon the usefulness of the Club in that it gave an opportunity to persons of various schools of thought to come together and exchange views and thus come to a better understanding over different questions and among themselves and ultimately bring about unity and harmony. In declaring the Club open he wished it a long and useful life.

Mr. Ismail Gora thanked Sir Kurma for having consented to perform the opening of the Club notwithstanding his delicate health, and Pandit Pravin-singh entertained the gathering with songs on the duty of human beings.

The function terminated after taking light refreshments.

## Natal Rural Licensing Boards

The following further Rural Licensing Boards appointed under the Rural Dealers' Licensing Law Amendment Ordinance, with effect from the 1st November 1929, are contained in the current issue of the Natal Provincial Gazette:—

**Durban County.**—The Magistrate, Pinetown (chairman), Frederick William Athorntuch, William Ernest Langton, Paul Albert Renzow, William Wittey Sykes.

**Victoria County.**—The Magistrate, Verulam (chairman), Hugh Bernard Gemwell, Henry Fisher Harrison, George Parmenus Ladlau, Raymond Trevonnen Polkinghorne.

**Pietermaritzburg Area.**—The Magistrate, Pietermaritzburg (chairman), Archibald Hugh Cockburn, Robert William Comins, James Hunt Holley, A. Kennedy Stone.

**Ixopo Area.**—The Magistrate, Ixopo (Chairman), Francis Christie, Philip Henry Grant, Joseph Evelyn Newlands, William James Blackwood Stone.

## The Joint Council On Mr. Pirow's New Bill

The Johannesburg Joint Council of Europeans and Natives, which is pledged to labour for the adjustment of racial difficulties by peaceful methods, in a resolution passed recently, deploras all inflammatory speeches and actions in connection with native affairs, and the tendency to deal with the grievances of the native people by repressive legislation, and appeals to the Government to deal with the native people's real difficulties by sympathetic inquiry as suggested by the Economic and Wage Commission, and by legislative measures designed to alleviate their lot.

Measures put forward as the newly published Riotous Assemblies Bill has been put forward, the resolution declares, can only lead to racial strife, and must be opposed by all responsible persons.

## Sir Samuel Wilson's Report On East Africa

### Condemned By East African Deputation

Mr. J. B. Pandya, Mr. B. N. Anantani and Mr. Isherdas, members of the East African deputation, have issued the following statement criticising Sir Samuel Wilson's report. They say:—

We have no hesitation in describing this report as a reactionary and one-sided document and an abject surrender to the doctrine of vigorous action of the white settlers in Kenya. Sir Samuel Wilson has attempted to draw a picture with an eye to how it would be acceptable to Europeans without regard to how it would affect Indians and natives.

The following facts stand out glaringly:

(1) The extreme solicitude of Sir Samuel Wilson for the feelings and sentiments, however unreasonable or extravagant, of the European community in Kenya, which he protects and upholds even at the cost of remarkably moderate and reasonable demands of Indians.

(2) His hint to the Imperial Government of a possibility of a division among the Indian community based on his impression and private talks with individuals.

(2) He was sent by the Conservative Government to soothe the feelings of the European community and make out a case for upsetting the majority report of the Hilton-Young Commission in the essential details of federation and constitutional changes in Kenya. This he has done well by adopting the principles of Sir Edward Hilton-Young's proposals in regard to constitutional changes in Kenya.

The following quotations from the report prove our contention. Sir Samuel Wilson says, 'the Europeans would not accept less than 15 seats and the increase in European seats is a small one as compared with the demand made in the past.' He further goes on to say, 'one or two of the Europeans whom I interviewed in Kenya were at pains to impress on me that the opinions expressed by the European elected members did not necessarily represent the views of the European community in general. In framing my report I have been guided generally by the views expressed by the accredited representatives whom I interviewed.'

If this procedure was adopted in regard to the European community, why was another adopted in regard to Indians? Sir Samuel Wilson says in his report, 'judging from the discussion which I had with some of the leading Indians in Kenya I would not exclude the possibility of the Indian community being prepared to accept nominations to the Legislative Council instead of election, so that they could have an opportunity of proving their good faith and showing that they are genuinely ready to work for the good of the colony while not aiming at political domination.'

In another place he says, 'I suggested to the deputation of the East African Indian National Congress that since there appeared to be no likelihood at the present time of getting local agreement on the question of the communal roll it might be desirable to explore other avenues of approach which might eventually lead to such agreement. My suggestion met with no response from the meeting.'

When Sir Samuel was satisfied with representing the European view-point by repeating the parrot cries of the European community, why did he consider it necessary to weaken the Indian case by his imaginary talks with individuals?

### A Misrepresentation

We confidently assert that Sir Samuel Wilson has misrepresented the so-called private discussions. We say without the slightest hesitation that if this view-point is accepted by the Imperial Government they will find themselves completely mistaken and their false hopes as to Indians accepting nominations are not likely to be realised. Of one thing, above all, we are absolutely confident, and that is that judging from past experience of the Kenya Government's attitude of hostility to Indian interests, that Government is not likely to use its so-called good offices to bring the Indian and European communities together. Knowing as we do the opposition of the European community to the common roll, unless the Imperial Government definitely declare for the common roll and introduce the same forthwith, we apprehend that the Kenya Government would hardly get an opportunity to use its good offices.

If the position indicated by Sir Samuel Wilson is really acceptable to any Indian of standing in Kenya, why has no one from the Indian community come forward to say so? A clear indication of unity on this question has been given by the Indian community when, in Mombasa, where the franchise question does not arise in the municipal constitution, they refused to accept seats in municipal councils in order that they may not be misunderstood or misrepresented on the question of common roll. We, therefore, warn the Imperial Government not

to be misguided by the false hopes raised by the Wilson report on this vital issue. We can boldly declare that there is no section of the Indian community in Kenya who believe in moderate doctrines amounting to betraying the cause of the community and all efforts in this direction have so far failed and are likely to do so in future.

We have opposed the principle of federation, and in the event of its being inevitable, demanded an equal number of seats for Indians and unofficial Europeans. Sir Samuel Wilson makes the preposterous suggestion that such seats are to be filled on the recommendation of unofficial members of the Legislative Council. This is likely to deprive the Indian community of any chance of representation on the Central Legislature which will have the control of important economic questions in which they have great vested interests. The majority of the unofficial members in the Legislative Council are Europeans and unless expressly provided, as is the case in the Kenya constitution, that so many of the members would be Indians, it is highly improbable for any Indian to get nominated to the Central Council. This would provide the Governor with an excuse to refuse to nominate an Indian unless recommended by unofficial members of this Council.

We are glad at the assurance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that Sir Samuel Wilson's report in no way conveys the views of his Majesty's Government. We fervently hope that the Labour Government would take a broad-minded and statesmanlike view of the situation and stand by legitimate and absolutely just claims and bring about a lasting solution for the common benefit of all the races in East Africa.

We remind the Government of India that at no time in the history of Indian settlers in East Africa was the situation so serious, demanding a bold and strong stand for Indians' rights, and we remind the Government that a little weakness, a little false step at this juncture would place Indians in a position of helplessness detrimental to their status as equal citizens. In our opinion the time has also come when the Legislative Assembly should seriously consider sending out a deputation to London as they did in 1923 to support the just claims of the Indian settlers in East Africa.

## Mahatma Gandhi's Address To Cawnpore Students

"Unsauced Bread In Freedom Was Better  
Than Pudding In Bondage"

Mahatma Gandhi was lustily cheered when he rose to speak and was heard with rapt attention by a vast gathering of students recently at Cawnpore. Mahatmaji said introspection was essential to one's future progress and amelioration of one's career. It appeared that young men had licence to-day instead of purity, simplicity and discipline, which were the *sine qua non* for a really efficient and useful organisation of the youth no matter whatever its appellation. He advised the young men to love Dharma, for if they did not do that, who else would? They must cultivate the habit of pure and honest thinking. But they must not stop there and let their thoughts stagnate and rot. They must not be static and indolent. As soon as the students would make up their mind, they could gain whatever they like and could even set enthralled India free if they so desired.

"Do Away With Cowardice"

He had learnt that the students of a local college had been detained by their principal. He did not

think that their withdrawal from that day's function was voluntary and had been actuated by a sense of discipline and obedience to the rightful authority, but by the spirit of cowardice which he most strongly deprecated. Even other students who formed members of the audience would have acted likewise had their principals also been similarly unwise and ugly demonstrations might have resulted as a protest, but that was not what he needed. One should decline to obey unjust rules and act as a disciplined soldier. He did not approve of the psychology of demonstrative protests. He thought it fit to speak out frankly what he felt about them, for without truth no good could be done whether personal or national.

### Read Western Books With Care

Proceeding Mahatmaji advised the students to be pure and chaste in ideas and observe Brahmacharya with the utmost and unflinching vigour. Swami Shradhdhanand was always careful to inculcate celibacy and continence among the young men and he opened Gurukul with that view. He intended to create lions from that institution and the products of the institution had sometimes encountered lions. He wanted young men to go through Western books with care, for they taught satisfaction of wants, and license instead of discipline and self-denial. They thus produced monsters and not human beings.

### Prepare For December 31

Coming to the question as to what Mahatmaji expected the students to do in January next, he said that he did not want circus-like demonstrations or eloquent debates but disciplined soldiers ready to lay down their lives any moment for the cause and who would smile and be cheerful even on the scaffold. Unsauced bread in freedom was better than enjoyment of pudding in bondage. Students must prepare themselves for the coming fight.

He disliked the deeds of violence, but they must work for having the administration in their own hands. Even the consideration of parents, wives and other relatives must not detract them from the fight which must be started in right earnest. They must be clear in their minds that demonic diplomacy had to be uprooted and that removal of individuals was unnecessary. They had to replace one set of rulers by another. They had to remove the unholy diplomacy which was the root of all evil. Rulers as such, whether English or Indian, made no difference. Instances were not wanting to show that Indians in position and authority were capable of committing greater acts of tyranny than any Englishman would do. The Punjab Congress enquiry had also confirmed this fact.

### Mahatmaji's Fears

What he feared was that the students would lag behind when January approached. They would not leave their education and plunge into the struggle unmindful of the consequence. He would take their all and offer nothing in return. Their education would allure them lucrative posts and professions, while he could only point to penury and suffering. To-day whatever contributions they made, millions of hungry and suffering souls of India would give them benedictions. But the struggle commencing from January would not offer them that even. He was, however, somewhat sceptic about the forthcoming fight. Before sun-rise there must be the lustre of day-break but he could observe no signs of dawn on the horizon. Three months only were left, and he failed to see any appreciable preparations. People must be prepared for the scaffold out that did not mean murder. He did not value political murders. He would call a man who killed an Englishman and was hanged not a martyr, but a traitor to the country. Self-purification, as enjoined

by the Nagpur Congress was essential which must accompany discipline.

Mahatmaji concluded by saying:—May God shower his blessings upon you.

## Dominion Status For India

### What Mahatma Gandhi Says

Mahatma Gandhi, writing in *Young India* with reference to cables from English friends urging him to reciprocate the Labour Government's effort to help India, says:—"If the English are not yet prepared to rely for the safety of their lives and property on the goodwill of people rather than on gun-mounted forts, no dominion status will satisfy me. My conception of Dominion status implies ability to sever the British connection if I wish."

## Taxation On Natives

### "Irk Some And Unjust"

At the Kroonstad Congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce the following resolution, brought forward by Mr. E. W. Mowbray of Kimberley, was carried:—

"That this Congress considers the Native poll tax a hardship and that it should be abolished for the following reasons: (a) That the Native is sufficiently taxed through the Customs tariff; (b) that the tax is out of proportion to the income tax levied on Europeans; and (c) that the collection of the tax is expensive, irksome and unjust, causing inconvenience and annoyance to the Native who has paid the tax, and to employers generally."

Introducing the motion Mr. Mowbray said it must have been evident to most business men that the poll tax levied on the Natives was most unjust. There were Natives in some instances getting as low a wage as £12, £15, or £18 per year, and being called upon to pay out of that to inland revenue, while a European did not pay any personal tax until he was earning £300 and, if married £400. The Native was also taxed far more heavily indirectly through Customs duties.

Yet the Native was one of the economic resources of South Africa and, instead of taxing him, they should look after him. He would give some illustrations of inconvenience and annoyance caused to the Native who had paid his poll tax. Supposing a Native had paid his tax and got his receipt, he would be liable any fine morning to be arrested and taken to the police station because he had not his receipt in his pocket. If that was the sort of thing that was going on, was there any wonder that there was unrest among the Natives? You may think that I am particularly fond of the Native. I am not; but he is an economic asset and he should have the same treatment as is meted out to ourselves. (Applause.)

Mr. I. H. Harburger (Bloomfontein) seconded. He thought it was the duty of Europeans in South Africa to see that justice was done to the Native in every respect.

Mr. George Bishop (Ficksburg) supported the motion. He said farmers would bear him out in his statement that the Native on farms was so poorly paid that the employer often had to pay the poll tax in the first instance and afterwards recover the money from the man's wages.

Mr. B. O. Schonegevel, M.P.C., (Kingwilliamstown) made a striking appeal to the congress to carry through this motion. They often heard mention made of the black problem. There was no problem.

If there was, it was not the Native who was responsible for it. If those who were to-day sitting in high places would give their undivided attention to the European problem they would very soon realise that there was no Native problem. (Hear, hear.)

A million pounds a year was paid into the coffers of the central Government as the result of this Native poll tax. Europeans were getting the benefit of the balance of £80,000 left over, after deducting the money that was returned to the Native in the form of education and otherwise. Was that playing the game by the Native?

He would remind the Transvaal that, as the president had stated in his able address, 45 per cent of the exports of this country consisted of gold. Who had been responsible for the export? It was Jim Fish who was playing that important part in the development of the country. (Applause.)

Strong opposition to the motion came from Mr. P. Silbert (Krugersdorp,) who gave his experience as a large employer of Natives. He paid them well, but his experience was that most of their money went in drink. He had found it expedient to defer payment of their wages on account of this state of affairs.

Mr. A. C. Kiddie, M.P.C., (Kimberley,) took exception to the remarks of the last speaker. He felt that Mr. Silbert's definition of labour explained what had happened to labour the world over. The conditions his labourers worked under warranted the condition they got into when they were paid.

Mr. Kiddie said he was one of those who felt that one of the reasons that the white race had been put into this country was to work for the uplift of the Native, and he thought it was along those lines that they ought to work. The uplift of the Native would prove to be no end of a benefit to the commercial and manufacturing communities. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. S. G. Fuller, (East London,) associated his Chamber with the resolution. He could not see much hope in the future for the Native to become a more useful economic factor, unless he was lifted up and relieved of unjust taxation.

Mr. F. Roberts, (Pietersburg) spoke, as a Free Stater now domiciled in the Transvaal, against the resolution. There was not a happier man in the whole country than the Native in his kraal in the Northern Transvaal. If he were left alone he would be quite content for his wife to go out and do all the work while he sat at home and lived on the fat of the land. He would like to see the Native taxed more heavily. They had to protect the Native and the administration costs in that direction were very heavy.

Referring to the above resolution Mr. J. S. Marwick, M.L.A., says with regard to police raids: "I think a great deal can be said against the overbearing methods which are said to be employed on certain occasions. The Native is easily stirred up by anything which savours of necessary harshness, and there is no doubt that a very small percentage of the South African Police understand the Native language, or are capable of dealing with Natives in such a way as to get the best out of them, without having recourse to overbearing methods."

## Thanks

Mr. Abdool Wahab, eldest son, and the family of the late Moulvi Hajee Fateh Mahomed, desire to tender their heartfelt thanks to all friends and relations for their kind sympathy in their recent sad bereavement.

## The Story of My Experiments With Truth

[ BY M. K. GANDHI ]

### Part V. Chapter XXXVII.

#### THE AMRITSAR CONGRESS

The Punjab Government could not long keep in confinement hundreds of Punjabis who, under the martial law regime, had been clapped into jail on the strength of the most meagre evidence by tribunals that were courts only in name. There was such an outcry all round against this flagrant piece of injustice that their further incarceration became impossible. Most of the prisoners were released before the Congress opened. Lala Harkishanlal and the other leaders were all released while the session of the Congress was still in progress. The Ali Brothers too arrived there straight from their jail. The people's joy knew no bounds. Pandit Motilal Nehru, who, at the sacrifice of his splendid practice, had made Punjab his headquarters and had done great service, was the President of the Congress; the late Swami Shradhdhanandji was the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Up to this time, my share in the annual proceedings of the Congress was confined only to the constructive advocacy of Hindi by making my speech in the national language and to presenting in that speech the case of the Indians overseas. Nor did I expect to be called upon to do anything more this year. But, as had happened on many a previous occasion, responsible work came to me all of a sudden.

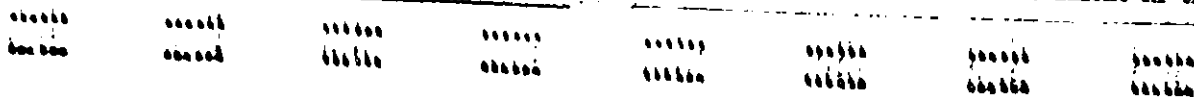
The King's announcement on the new reforms had been just issued. It was not wholly satisfactory even to me, and was unsatisfactory to every one else. But I felt at that time that the reforms though defective could still be accepted. I felt in the King's announcement the hand of Lord Sinha and its language lent a ray of hope. But experienced stalwarts like the late Lokamanya and Deshabandu Chittarajan Das shook their heads. Pandit Malaviyaji was neutral.

#### MALAVIYAJI'S SIMPLICITY

Pandit Malaviyaji had harboured me in his own room. I had a glimpse of the simplicity of his life on the occasion of the foundation ceremony of the Hindu University, but on this occasion, being in the same room with him, I was able to observe his daily routine in the closest detail, and what I saw filled me with joyful surprise. His room presented the appearance of a free inn for all the poor. You could hardly cross from one end to the other. It was so crowded. It was accessible at all odd hours to chance visitors who had the licence to take as much of his time as they liked. In a corner of this crib lay my cot in all its dignity.

But I may not occupy this chapter with a description of Malaviyaji's mode of living and must return to my subject.

I was thus enabled to hold daily discussions with Malaviyaji who used lovingly to explain to me like an elder brother the various view-points of the different parties. I saw that my participation in deliberations on the resolution on the reforms was inevitable. Having had my share of responsibility in the drawing up of the Congress report on the Punjab wrongs, I felt that much that still remained to be done in that behalf must claim my attention. There had to be dealings with Government in that



matter. Then similarly there was the Khilafat question. I further believed at that time Mr. Montagu would not betray or allow India's cause to be betrayed. The release of the Ali Brothers and other prisoners too seemed to me to be an auspicious sign. In these circumstances, I felt that a resolution not rejecting but accepting the reforms was the correct thing. Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das, on the other hand, held firmly to the view that the reforms ought to be rejected as wholly inadequate and unsatisfactory. The late Lokamanya was more or less neutral, but had decided to throw in his weight on the side of any resolution that the Deshabandhu might approve.

#### DIFFERENCES WITH LEADERS

The idea of having to differ from such seasoned, well-tried and universally revered leaders was unbearable to me. But, on the other hand, the voice of conscience was clear. I tried to run away from the Congress and suggested to Pandit Malaviyaji and Motilalji that it would be in the general interest if I absented myself from the Congress for the rest of the session. It would save me from having to make an exhibition of my difference with such esteemed leaders.

But my suggestion found no favour with these two seniors. The news of my proposal was somehow whispered to Lala Harkishanlal. 'This will never do. It will very much hurt the feelings of the Punjabis,' he said. I discussed the matter with Lokamanya, Deshabandhu and Mr. Jinnah, but no way out could be found. Finally, I laid bare my distress to Malaviyaji. "I see no prospect of a compromise," I told him, "and if I am to move my resolution, a division will have to be called and votes taken. But I do not find here any arrangements for it. The practice in the open session of the Congress so far has been to take votes by a show of hands with the result that all distinction between visitors and delegates is lost, while as for taking a count of votes in such vast assemblies, we have no means at all. So it comes to this that even if I want to call a division, there will be no facility for it, nor meaning in it." But Lala Harkishanlal came to the rescue and undertook to make the necessary arrangements. 'We will not,' he said, 'permit visitors in the Congress pandal on the day on which voting is to take place. And as for taking the count, well, I shall see to that. But you must not absent yourself from the Congress.'

I capitulated; I framed my resolution and in heart trembling undertook to move it. Pandit Malaviyaji and Mr. Jinnah were to support it. I could notice that although our difference of opinion was free from any trace of bitterness and although our speeches too contained nothing but child reasoning, the people could not stand the very fact of a difference; it pained them. They wanted unanimity.

#### A COMPROMISE

Even while speeches were being delivered, efforts to settle the difference were being made on the platform, and notes were being freely exchanged among the leaders for that purpose. Malaviyaji was leaving no stone unturned to bridge the gulf. Just then Jayaramdas handed over his amendment to me and pleaded in his own sweet manner, to save the delegates from the dilemma of a division. His amendment appealed to me. Malaviyaji's eye was already scanning every quarter for a ray of hope. I told him that Jayaramdas's amendment seemed to me to be likely to be acceptable to both the parties. The Lokamanya, to whom it was next shown, said, "If C. R. Das approves I will have no objection." Deshabandhu at last thawed and cast a look towards Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal for endorsement. Malaviyaji was filled with hope. He snatched away the slip of paper containing the

amendment, and before Deshabandhu had even pronounced a definite 'yes,' shouted out, 'Brother Delegates, you will be glad to learn that a compromise has been reached.' What followed begged description. The pandal was rent with the clapping of hands and the erstwhile gloomy faces of the audience lit up with joy.

It is hardly necessary to deal with the text of the amendment. My object here is only to describe as to how this resolution was undertaken as part of my experiments with which these chapters deal. The compromise further increased my responsibility.

## India And Europe

The one outstanding visible relationship of Europe and Asia to-day is that of exploitation, says Sir Rabindranath Tagore in *Everyman*. That is to say, its origins are "commercial and material."

It is physical strength that is most apparent to us in Europe's enormous dominion and commerce. Illimitable in its extent and immeasurable in its appetite. The harshness of these external contacts is galling, and, therefore, the feeling of unrest ever grows more oppressive. There is no people in the whole of Asia to-day which does not look upon Europe with fear and suspicion.

Yet there was a time when we were fascinated by Europe. She had inspired us with a new hope. We believed that her chief mission was to preach the gospel of liberty to the world.

But slowly, Asia and Africa have become the main spheres of Europe's secular activities where her chief pre-occupations have been the earnings of dividend, the administration of empires, and the extension of commerce.

Sir Rabindranath continues that personally he does not believe that Europe is occupied only with material things. She may have lost her faith in religion, but not in humanity.

Man, in his essential nature, is spiritual and can never remain solely material. If, however, we in the East merely realise Europe in this external aspect, we shall be seriously at fault. For in Europe, the ideals of human activity are truly of the soul. They are not paralyzed by shackles of scriptural injunctions. Their sanction lies in the heart of man and not in something external to him.

## Our Book-shelf

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following books sent to us for review by the authors and publishers' compliments:—

**THE STORY OF MY EXPERIMENTS WITH TRUTH**—By M. K. Gandhi. The second and final volume published by the Navajivan Press, Ahmedabad. This is a beautifully printed and bound volume containing 598 pages. It contains the autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi with an elaborately detailed index. Price Rs. 5-8.

**LORD ARISHATANEMI**—By Mr. Harisharya Bhattacharyya, M.A., B.L., published by the Jan Mitra Mandal, Delhi. This little booklet of 90 pages contains the biography of Lord Arishatanemi, one of the 24 Tirthankars.

**GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE**—A historical biography by T. K. Shabani, M.A., published by R. K. Mody, 35 Nagdevi Street, Bombay. This interesting book of 388 pages is a prize-essay which was written in the latter half of 1915 the year of the death of the great patriot. The prize was offered by a Bombay merchant from whom subsequently Mr. R. K. Mody, a great philanthropist and public-spirited

merchant and citizen of Bombay, took over all the interest in the publication. Owing to unavoidable circumstances, it is stated, the publication of this book was prevented for over a decade. The book is worth a thousand times more the 4s. which is its price.

**Sporting News**

Young Tailors Sporting Club

vs.

Surat Hindu Young Men's Sporting Club.

A friendly cricket match was played on Sunday the 17th instant at the Mitchell Crescent school ground. The S.H.Y.M.S.O. in their first inning made only 26 runs. The Young Tailors replied with 55 runs. The visitors in their second venture made 55 runs. The Young Tailors in their second inning made 46 runs for 6 wickets and won the match by 20 runs and 5 wickets.

The following represented the victors: Messrs. Nathoo V. Morar, Dayaram Hargovan (Capt.) H. Jagjivan (Vice-Capt.), K. Magan, P. Mackan, J. Sydney, B. Jekison, G. Mahabeer, M. Narotam, Gopal Lalla and I. Harilal.

**First Annual General Meeting**

The first annual general meeting of the Young Tailors Sporting Club was held on Sunday the 17th instant at 4 p.m. at Mr. Kapitan's Tea Room. Mr. I. Harilal presided. The secretary submitted his annual report which showed that besides many matches played, 9 monthly general meetings and one emergency meeting were held. The financial report was then submitted which showed a credit balance of £3 18s. 1d. till the end of October 1929. The election then took place which resulted as follows:—President Mr. Manilal Parsotam, Vice-President Mr. I. Harilal (re-elected), Captain Mr. Mackan Parbhoo, Vice-Captain Mr. Narotam Morar, Committee Messrs. Naranadas Daya, Dayaram Hargovan, I. Harilal, H. Jagjivan, Mackan Parbhoo, Magan Kalidas and Gopal Lalla, Executive Committee Messrs. Manilal Parshotam, Nathoo V. Morar, I Harilal, H. Dayaram and H. Jagjivan.

After tea being served the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

**South African Indian Congress**

**TENTH SESSION OF CONFERENCE**

**PRELIMINARY NOTICE**

Preliminary Notice is hereby given that the tenth session of the Conference will be convened at Capetown from the 1st to 4th January, 1930.

Agenda of proceedings will be announced later.

Notices of motions and resolutions should reach the Secretaries, through the Headquarters of the respective Provinces, not later than the 15th December, 1929.

S. R. NAIDOO } Joint Hon. Secy.  
E. M. MALL } S.A.I. Congress.

**"SEND YOUR ORDERS TO:**  
**THE TRANSVAAL MALT CO.,**  
**(L. HOLLY)**  
EXPERT CHINESE MALT MANUFACTURER,  
27 Frere Road, - - BERTRAMS,  
JOHANNESBURG.  
Best Quality Coarse or Fine Malt Produced.  
Guaranteed Sound And Dry.  
*Write To Us For Quotations.*  
*Reduced prices for Quantities."*

**MAX LEVY**  
Estate, Insurance & General Agent.  
*Administration of Estates, Secretarial Work, Absentees Represented, Rents & Debts Collected, Etc.*  
AGENT FOR:  
THE  
YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.  
THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION  
OF AUSTRALASIA LTD.  
If you wish to Insure for  
*Fire, Life, Motor Car, Personal Accident, Driving Accident, Workmen's Compensation, Plate Glass, Burglary, Etc.*  
Write, Phone or Call  
**MAX LEVY,**  
5, Beckett's Building,  
69 President Street,  
P. O. Box 7085. JOHANNESBURG.  
Phone 3348.  
*Country Clients Called Upon At Their Request.*

**ATTENTION.**  
THE UNION ART COMPANY (Pty.) Ltd., of Johannesburg is prepared to execute by the best known artists, the highest grade of de Lux pastel paintings from original photographs. You are invited to call at the Gandhi Library in Durban and view the paintings made by this Company, of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri and Sir Kurma Reddi.

સાઉથ આફ્રિકન ઇન્ડિયન કોંગ્રેસ  
પ્રારંભિક નોટીસ  
આથી પ્રારંભિક નોટીસ આપવામાં આવે છે કે  
કોંગ્રેસની દસમી બેઠક તા. ૧લીથી ૪થી જાન્યુઆરી  
૧૯૩૦ સુધી કેપટાઉન ખાતે મળશે.  
હાર્થિકમ હવે પછી જણાવવામાં આવશે. નોટીસ  
આફ્રીકન અને આર. નાયક, } નો. જોન. જનરલ  
કે. એમ. માલ. } સેક્રેટરીઓ.

