

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Registration Of Indian Marriages

A RECENT case in the Ladysmith Court, of a marriage between a Mahomedan and a Native woman converted to Mahomedanism solemnised in the Mosque by a Mahomedan priest, not having been duly registered in the Civil Court, has revealed the fact, says the *Natal Advertiser's* Ladysmith correspondent, that the provisions of the Relief Act of 1914 are being misconstrued by Indians generally and that they consider that the priests who solemnise these marriages are, by virtue of their religious recognition as priests, also marriage officers in terms of the Act. The actual position is that the 1914 Act provides for "the appointment from time to time by the Minister of the Interior of priests of any Indian religion to be marriage officers." But hitherto no such officers have been appointed, probably, because Indians did not pay much heed to the provision. What happens, in the circumstances, is that in so far as immigrants and their descendants are concerned their marriages are supposed to be registered at the office of the Protector of Indian Immigrants while those of passenger Indians solemnised in this country are not registered, with the exception of some who have had their marriages registered at the Court in order to be saved from heavy death duties. Another anomaly is that if an immigrant Indian gets married to a passenger Indian woman and gets their marriage registered at the Protector's office their marriage is not recognised by law. Now that the old Immigration laws affecting Indian immigrants and their descendants have become obsolete it is time that this matter was looked into and the present anomalous position altered. It will be beneficial for all those concerned to get their marriages registered. Whether it is done at the Court or by special Indian marriage officers appointed under the 1914 Relief Act is for the leaders of the community to decide.

White Labour Policy Evil

At a meeting of the West Rand Juvenile Affairs Board held at Krugersdorp recently Mr. F. C. Williams observed: "The time has come when we must look upon employment from the point of

view of the citizens of South Africa, whether they are black or white. At present with the substitution of European labour we are only changing the unemployed, not changing the unemployment. We are apt to lose sight of the other section who have to live, and are being deprived of the means of living. We must not lay ourselves open to doing an injustice." Mr. J. J. Kesnick who was in the chair, speaking in support of Mr. Williams said, "as a member of the Juvenile Affairs Board, I agree that we must employ as many white youths as possible, but if we are to keep large native populations in our locations, we must also provide something for them. We are putting the native out on the streets with nothing to do, and we are going to make him into a criminal. He must eat, and if necessary he will steal to do it."

The same argument of course applies in the case of Indians and all non-Europeans and it is for this reason that Indians are protesting against the Union Government's white labour policy, but so far not with any satisfactory results.

Mr. Lucas's New Mission

Mr. F. N. W. Lucas, K.C. retired last Wednesday from the position of chairman of the Wage Board, and will resume practice at the Bar, which he gave up 10 years ago, all the time he can spare will be devoted to leading the crusade among the poorer classes in South Africa for the establishment of a more equitable economic system.

"My experience on the Wage Board has shown me in a way that is open to few the extent of the appalling poverty and misery of the great mass of our white and black people in South Africa," he said in an interview. "I am certain that the solution of these problems is the same for both races. I hope to be able to devote all the time and energy I can spare from earning my living to getting the poor and dispossessed to unite with those among the privileged classes who are willing, whatever the cost to their class, to change our economic system so as to make this country what it should be—a land flowing with milk and honey."

Working Of Wage Act Criticised

"There was one aspect of the Government's policy to which I was very much opposed," said Mr. Lucas. "The Wage Act lays down no colour bar and the board held very strongly that the only safe course to pursue was to lay down a wage for a job irrespective of the colour or race of the person performing that job. It was felt that if an employee, whatever his colour, was able to do that job he was entitled to the correct wage. The policy of the labour Department, however, has been actively to bring to bear every kind of pressure possible on employers to oust natives and substitute Europeans, even if it was necessary to grant exemptions from the provisions of the industrial council agreements and wage determinations. Colonel Reitz evidently was not aware of this form of injustice when he made his speech in London recently and said that there was no injustice to natives in South Africa. I am satisfied that we shall not succeed in uplifting our own white brothers and sisters by means such as this."

We are glad to note that Mr. Lucas is echoing the sentiments we have given expression to very often in regard to the working of the Wage Act. We wish Mr. Lucas well in his new activities.

Freehold Land For Natives

An appeal has been made to the Durban City Council to set aside land for sale to Natives in freehold. At its last meeting the Native Administration Committee considered a letter from a native, the Rev. N. M. Nduli, asking that natives be allowed to buy land in the same manner as Indians, who, he added, "arrived in this country only yesterday, finding us, the African people, already there with the White people." He suggests that the land sold be in half acre, or acre, lots for the use as vegetable gardens, occupiers to build according to approved plans. This, he states, would solve the slum problem and ameliorate the vagrancy and homelessness caused by the Land Act of 1915.

While we wholeheartedly sympathise with the appeal made on behalf of the Natives for the right to own land in

urban areas we are somewhat grieved to notice that the name of Indians is being used as though the natives were envious of them. The Native leaders at least, we should think, would be above being misled by mischievous propagandists. They have a strong and

unchallengable case which they can fight on its own merits, without being unkind to Indians in their midst who are not more than three percent of the whole population and who have always and will always stand by them in their just cause.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1935

Attack On Trading Rights

WITHIN the last few months we have reported in this journal numerous cases of applications by Indians for trading licences having been refused by the licensing authorities both in Natal and in the Transvaal. From the reported cases it would appear that such licences have been refused not because they happened to be in what are termed European localities for they were actually in areas which are supposed to be reserved for Asiatics, such as the Springs Asiatic Bazaar.

Recently there was a complaint that the Licensing Officer was refusing trading licences to Indians in the South Coast Junction area where there is a large Indian population and there is scope for trading. In a recent issue it was reported that a forty-year old Indian licence in West Street of Mahomed Abed was refused. In this issue are reported three cases of refusals in Maritzburg and two in Ventersdorp in the Transvaal. We are informed that these are not the only cases of licences refused to Indians in the Transvaal. They are being refused in many other places. The Transvaal Licences (Control) Ordinance is being put into operation in full force. Another hardship imposed on Indians in regard to trading licences is that their licences are being endorsed restricting the licence holders to trade in certain things and with a certain class of people only. The underlying policy in the harsh administration of the licensing laws, quite obviously, is to deprive Indians of the only means of livelihood they have in this country. If this is to be the fate of Indians, eighty per cent. of whom are born in this country and form part of the permanent population of the Union, they may well exclaim, what worth is the Capetown Agreement to them and what the Government of India Agency, which has been established at a great cost, to implement the Agreement has been able to achieve? We are not unmindful of the fact that the position of the Agent is very difficult in this country; not so very difficult in so far as dealing with Indians is concerned, but in so far as dealing with the Government is concerned. We admit too that the Government of India is too weak to protect the rights of its nationals who

have settled in the various parts of the British Empire. But then how long is this weakness to be hoodwinked. Why must each Agent of the Government of India just save his face and leave these shores either after completing his term of office or before. By openly declaring his weakness and that of his Government to deal with the situation here neither the Agent nor his Government will suffer humiliation but a greater thing will be done and that is that the world will be able to see the naked truth about the attitude of the South African Government.

Let it not be misunderstood that in saying what we have said we wish in any way to underestimate the work of the present Agent, Sir Syed Raza Ali, or the great task that lies before him. Our remarks are based generally on the Government of India and its Agency in this country. We have had it preached to us that we should become South African citizens. The fact is that eighty per cent of us are by birth South African citizens but we are not accepted as such. It is for this reason that we have to look for help to India and so long as we have not been accepted as such the Government of India has a responsibility towards us. If it is too weak to fulfil that responsibility it will serve no good purpose to keep it any longer a secret. If one were to carefully examine the restrictive measures that have passed against Indians since the Capetown Agreement, one could not but come to the conclusion that the Government of India and its Agency in this country have been weak. For those measures are by no means in keeping with the "upliftment clause" of the Agreement which reads as follows:

"The Union Government firmly believe in and adhere to the principle that it is the duty of every civilised Government to devise ways and means and to take all possible steps for the uplifting of every section of their permanent population to the full extent of their capacity and opportunities" And the clause dealing with trading licences which forms the subject of this article reads:

"When the time for the revision of the existing trade licensing laws

arrives, the Union Government will give all due consideration to the suggestions made by the Government of India Delegation, that the discretionary powers of the local authorities might reasonably be limited in the following way (1) the grounds on which a licence may be refused should be laid down by statute (2) the reasons for which licence is refused should be recorded (3) there should be a right of appeal in cases of first applications and transfers, as well as in cases of renewals, to the courts or some other impartial tribunal.

The trade licensing laws have been revised since the Capetown Agreement but instead of affording relief as promised above the laws have been made stricter and powers more arbitrary than ever have been placed in the hands of local authorities. These measures are surely not to uplift the Indian community but to crush them out of existence.

Sir Syed Raza Ali, we know is working for upliftment in the community. We know it is a difficult task and we fully sympathise with him. But we would assure him that in so far as the matters referred to above go there are no differences whatsoever in the community who would like to know what he and his Government have succeeded in doing in that connection. If nothing has been done is it not time to openly confess that the Agreement is a dead letter? The people are asking for bread and the elementary rights to live as self-respecting human beings and this is what they are being denied at every step.

Mahatma Gandhi To Visit Japan

A Reuter's message from Tokio dated August 28 states that Mahatma Gandhi has written to friends and admirers stating that he is looking forward to his visit to Japan. We, however, are unaware of any intention on the part of Mahatma Gandhi of visiting Japan.

Poet's Corner.

'BE FIT'

'Nations have passed away and
left no traces,
And history gives the naked cause
of it—
One single, simple reason in all
cases;
They fell because their peoples
were not fit
'There is one lesson in all times
and places
One changeless truth on all things
changing writ
For boys, and girls, men, women,
nations, races—
Be fit—be fit—and once again—be
fit.'"

—RUDYARD KIPLING

THE WOLF AND THE LAMB

The Nation (New York)

THE League of Nations, wounded at Corfu in 1923, and over whose corpse Japan seized Manchuria and the war in the Gran Chaco went on for years, should, now that the Abyssinian affair seems well on the way to its denouement, be buried, not so much in the interest of justice as of public health and decency. After several weeks of footless discussion the Italo Abyssinian Conciliation Commission gave up the ghost at Scheveningen. Although the purpose of the commission's negotiations had been peaceful settlement of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute, with particular reference to the affair at Ualual, the Italian delegates refused further mediation when Professor Gaston Jéze, in presenting Abyssinia's case, insisted on declaring that Ualual was in Abyssinian territory, as pertinent to the discussion. Although the creation of the League commission of four on May 25 provided, in the event of disagreement, for the selection of a fifth member who might bring about an adjudication, the commission adjourned without any proposals for further meetings. Abyssinia has now demanded that the dispute be brought before the League Council at its meeting in August, but even Emperor Haile Selassie must know, what the European countries are at no pains to conceal, on how frail a reed he is leaning when he suggests such further negotiation.

How pertinent is the old fable! The wolf said to the lamb, "I shall eat you for muddying the water," and when the lamb attempted to explain that this was impossible, since he was drinking below the stream, the wolf replied: "Then I shall eat you anyway. Why do I need an excuse?" In the modern version there is, of course, a difference.

The wolf is supported by a circle of other wolves, which, if they are not prepared to join in the banquet, are at least determined not to interfere.

It is predicted that the war will begin in September, when the rainy season has ended. Signor Mussolini declares that nothing shall stand in the way of his conquest of Abyssinia! Rome considered the attempt of the American and French delegates at Scheveningen to prolong the discussion a plan to "wreck the commission," and Italian officials are unable to understand any suggestion that the United States might invoke the Kellogg Pact, since this country "has no sphere of influence" in Abyssinia. Simple adherence to a treaty to which Italy and the United States were parties, and which attempted to make war impossible, is incomprehensible to a country bent on territorial aggrandizement at whatever cost.

As a result of Secretary Hull's latest discussions with the French, British and Italian ambassadors on July 11, at which, without actually invoking the pact to outlaw war, he expressed deep concern of the United States for the preservation of peace, it is not unlikely that further discussions will take place in an attempt to prevent hostilities. But it would be idle to suppose that any such negotiations will be successful. The Duce is playing the game with all his cards on the table, and he is well aware that no country has given any indication of effectively challenging him, or is likely to do so. France, Great Britain, Japan, even Sweden are politely disassociating themselves from the affair, if not directly then by joining the embargo against the exportation of arms to

Abyssinia. A particularly ominous note has been struck in the declaration of the International Red Cross that it will not be able to be of aid to Abyssinia in the event of war, since the Emperor has not yet found it possible to give the necessary guarantee demanded by the Geneva Red Cross Convention of 1929. The lamb, in other words will be eaten; and not only will the slaughter take place without interference, but such wounds as it may suffer before its final demise will not be ministered to in the manner which has been demanded by humanity for more than half a century.

At least one thing should be eminently clear from the progress of the Italo-Abyssinian struggle. Not only is the League of Nations shown—one may hope for the last time—to be hopelessly inadequate to deal with international disputes when these are projected by a determined and predatory government, but treaties to "outlaw war" are equally displayed to the world in all their futility. The system of economic sanctions, moreover, when it takes the form of the embargo on the exportation of arms to a belligerent or about-to-be-belligerent country, is shown to have its weaknesses. Italy, with a handsome corps of munitions factories to call upon, is not concerned with the problem. Abyssinia must buy arms from other countries, and however admirable in principle may be their refusal to sell munitions of war, in fact this refusal contributes to the weakness of what is already incomparably the weaker nation. In the face of the time-honoured process of aggression, in short, our modern diplomacy is shown to have few advantages over the old system. It takes more than a signature on a treaty to stop a tyrant.

FURTHER INDIAN LICENCES REFUSED

S. NOHAR, an Indian, had applied for a baker's licence for premises at 204, Retief Street, Maritzburg. The Licensing Officer, according to newspaper reports, refused to grant the licence owing to a technical breach of the law committed by the applicant by entering into an agreement with two Indians that they should conduct the baking under his licence.

On appeal to the City Council Mr. W. L. Howes, who appeared for the appellant explained that Nohar had acted illegally but that he had not been aware of the fact at the time. That he had lost his licence for a year and surely that was sufficient penalty for a technical breach of the law.

The Council was evenly divided when the question was put to the vote, and the Mayor, Councillor A. T. Allinson, gave his casting vote in favour of upholding the Licensing Officer's decision in refusing the licence.

A. D. Paruk had applied for a transfer of his general dealer's licence from Lower Church Street to 102 Church Street. The Licensing Officer refused his application. On appeal to the City Council, Mr. Brokenshaw, who appeared for the appellant said that Paruk was one of the traders who had been ejected from the Grand Theatre site in 1929. He had gone to Lower Church Street, but this area was heavily overtraded, and he now sought to transfer to Upper Church Street within the Indian trading area. The appeal was dismissed and the Licensing Officer's decision was upheld.

M. D. Vather had applied against the decision of the Licensing Officer in refusing a general dealer's licence for premises at 96 Retief Street in the vicinity of the new Native Hall and Market. The hearing was postponed in this case to allow Vather to prepare a fresh plan of the buildings to be erected.

Ventersdorp Village Council Refuses Licence

Dawood Vally of Ventersdorp (Transvaal) applied for a certificate for a general dealer's licence to the Ventersdorp Village Council. The application was refused in last January. Another application was made on his behalf again which came up for hearing on August 20 and was again refused. The refusal was communicated to the applicant by the Town Clerk of the Village Council of Ventersdorp in the following manner:

"I beg to inform you that my Council has refused your application for a certificate for general dealer's licence on erf No. 92, Breede, Ventersdorp."

The application of another Indian Jagjiwan Rama for a certificate for a general dealer's licence also came up for hearing at the same time and that too was refused by the above Council.

MR. GEORGE LANSBURY ON INDIA'S RIGHT TO FREEDOM

ONLY the other day Mr James, a member of the Legislative Assembly representing the European sojourners in India, said that they were not foreigners but a part of the people of India like the children of the soil. It was very condescending on his part to say so. Nevertheless it is a falsehood, pure and simple. Let us hear what Mr. Lansbury has to say on this point.

"When emigrants from this country go to other British Dominions they settle there and identify themselves with the inhabitants. Their children grow up and are proud of being Australians, Canadians or New Zealanders. Not so in India. The Englishman or Scotsman goes there simply to make a living, whether as a Civil Servant, in the Army, or in trade and commerce. He never becomes or thinks of himself or of his children as Indian. He works to make sufficient money to enable him to retire and spend the remainder of his days in this country or, in the case of the Services, until the time has come when he can claim his pension payable out of Indian revenues. These pensions, spent entirely outside of India, amount to millions of pounds annually—a heavy drain on India."

The prevailing illiteracy in India has been often spoken of by Englishmen of various sorts as one of her main disqualifications for self-rule by a system of representative government. Now, are the people of India alone responsible for this shameful fact? Mr. Lansbury answers:

"The total literate population is just over 28,000,000, or about 8 per cent. Out of every hundred of the male population eighty-five can neither read nor write in any language. In the case of the female population ninety-seven out of every hundred can neither read nor write. Two-thirds of the villages has no schools. The responsibility for this appalling amount of illiteracy must rest to a very great extent on our shoulders. If we refer to the evidence given before a Committee of the whole House of Commons on the East India Company's affairs 120 years ago—on 12th April, 1813—which I have besides me as I write, we find that Colonel (afterwards Sir) Thomas Munro, who had then spent over thirty years in the East India Company's service, during which time he had lived in various parts of the peninsula, when asked about the

By

RAMANANDA CHATTERJEE
Editor, 'Modern Review'

(Continued from last week)

then civilization of India, said in his evidence 'If a good system of agriculture, unrivalled manufacturing skill, a capacity to produce whatever can contribute to convenience or luxury; schools established in every village for teaching reading, writing and arithmetic; the general practice of hospitality and charity amongst each other; and, above all, a treatment of the female sex, full of confidence, respect and delicacy, are among the signs which denote a civilised people, then the Hindus are not inferior to the nations of Europe; and if civilisation is to become an article of trade between the two countries, I am convinced that this country will gain by the import cargo."

It is only to be expected that a man of the people, a well wisher of the masses everywhere and a lover of liberty like the author should say of the anti-India Bill (now India Act.—Ed. I.O.) now before the House of Lords:

"We believe that the Constitution Act now proposed does little or nothing to enable the masses of workers in India to secure for themselves through legislation better conditions. Provision must be made for the extension of the suffrage until there is full adult suffrage. This is quite possible even at present in the urban areas; it ought to be possible in a period of ten years at most all over British India. It is not possible for the workers even then to secure better conditions with the legislatures weighted as at present proposed by landowning and special interests."

What in his opinion ought to be done?

"India must again be given the chance to frame her own constitution, giving due consideration to the various minorities, religions, etc. We believe that she must in this way work out her own salvation, and that she alone can do it"

The author quotes some score of British promises, pledges etc., relating to India, by various persons from Sovereigns downwards. His own opinion, quite rightly, is that all these ought to be fulfilled. But the opinions of a Conservative commoner and a Conservative lord have been already quoted from his book to the effect that nothing is bind-

ing except an Act of Parliament. It is not, of course, for a subject people to ask whether King John's Magna Charta was an Act of Parliament, and whether all those Britishers who, down the centuries, have taken their stand on it as the great charter of English personal and political liberty were mistaken. It is true, no doubt, that King John signed the Great Charter under pressure. But is it true that whatever has been directly or indirectly promised to India has never been done under pressure of circumstance but has always been due to British generosity, pure and simple?

One great value of Mr. Lansbury's recital of British proclamations, pledges and the like is that he has given exact references to occasions and dates. I am not, of course, going to quote all that he has written. But since it has been said that nothing is binding except an Act of Parliament I quote the following from his book to show that the fulfilment of at least one Act of Parliament has been evaded:

"Indeed many Indians, not without reason, hold that the words written by the late Lord Lytton when Viceroy of India, in a Government of India despatch to the Secretary of State, Whitehall, on May 2nd 1878, still hold good: The Act of Parliament's undefined and indefinite obligations on the part of the Government of India towards its native subjects are so obviously dangerous that no sooner was the Act passed than the Government began to devise means for practically evading the fulfilment of it. Under the terms of the Act, which are studied and laid to heart by that increasing class of educated natives, whose development the Government encourages, without being able to satisfy the aspirations of its existing members every such native, if once admitted to Government employment in posts previously reserved to the covenanted service, is entitled to expect and claim appointment in the fair course of promotion to the higher posts in that service. We all know that these expectations never can, or will, be fulfilled. We have had to choose between prohibiting them and cheating them; we have chosen the least straightforward course. . . . Since I am writing confidentially, I do not hesitate to say that both the Governments of England and of India appear to me, up to the present moment, unable to answer satisfactorily the charge of having taken every means in their power of breaking to the heart the words of promise they had uttered to the ear."

To be continued

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

The Next Move Of The Congress

ON the eve of the Congress Working Committee's Meeting an important statement was issued jointly by Doctor Ansari, Doctor B. C. Roy, Mr Asaf Ali and Chaudhri Khaliquz-zaman. They hold that the Congress should contest the elections under the new Act and capture all places of power and vantage to assert the dominating will of the people. Admitting that the new constitution will only offer limited opportunities to Congress men, they think it can be utilized for the successful prosecution and furthering of the constructive programme of the Congress. While conscious of the risks and difficulties involved they advise the acceptance of office.

The statement which represents the views of quite an important section of the Congress, however, does not change the situation. And there is little doubt that the proposal to accept offices must be facing considerable hostility in the Working Committee. The opposition will be of course, by socialist who held a meeting of their Executive Committee at Benares and considered the attitude they should adopt towards the question. After prolonged discussions they reiterated their Nagpur decision that the Congress, on no account, should accept ministerial offices under the new constitution and suggesting that wherever it is in a majority it should make the working of the new reforms impossible, thereby rejecting the sham constitution. It was felt that the acceptance of offices would strengthen the elements of constitutionalism in Congress.

The socialists are not in a majority in the Working Committee and, therefore, it is almost certain that acceptance of offices, with certain reservations, will be decided upon. What is needed is united action in accordance with whatever decision is arrived at and the determination that whether Congressmen accept offices or not they will ever keep the interests of the country at heart and not shirk their duty when it calls them to plunge again in the vortex of a struggle for the freedom of the nation.

Lahore Situation Improves

The situation at Lahore has improved. The Majlis-i-Ahrar, a popular and responsible body of nationalist Muslims, has issued a opportune and welcome statement calling upon the Musalmans to give up the unfortunate attitude they had adopted in connection with

the Shahidganj dispute. The Majlis-i-Ahrar is a well-known body of patriotic Musalmans and it is heartening to note that it rose to the occasion and gave the right lead to the Musalmans. In consequence of this appeal the *jathas* have been abandoned and the city is again returning to normal. It is also significant to note that several *Ulema* or religious heads of Musalmans have issued statements saying the Musalmans were doing no good to the cause of Islam by carrying on the futile agitation which could end in little else except spilling of blood and creation of bitterness. It has now been suggested that the Muslims should try some more peaceful methods of arriving at a settlement with the Sikhs.

The situation briefly summed up is this. The Sikhs had legal ownership of the mosque and complete liberty to do what they liked with it. But were they justified in demolishing the mosque? No doubt they had the legal right to do so. But it is also true that by demolishing a house of God they served no good purpose and on the contrary created bitterness and hostility. Musalmans were equally to blame in adopting truculent methods to arrive at settlement. There will always beget ire and it is only reasonableness that can settle such delicate questions. Even now it is not too late and the indications are that attempts that are being made to bring about conciliation will bear fruit. The sooner the unfortunate affair is dead and buried in a revival of better communal relations the better it will be for Punjab and India.

Sarat Bose Released

When the Congress contested the last Assembly elections and gained a smashing majority at all places one of the few candidates who got in unopposed without any need for an election was Sarat Chandra Bose. The candidate, it will be recalled, was in jail. For what offence? None, for there had been no trial and no conviction. The police thought he should not be allowed to live freely and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, an eminent lawyer of Calcutta and the brother of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, found himself in jail. Thousand and five hundred other Bengalis are also in similar detention without having been ever tried or convicted before a court of law. The powers of the police under the emergency laws of Bengal are wide, too wide. They may send any one on the slightest pretext to detention without giving the accused a chance to defend himself.

It was to protest against this system that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, though he was in detention, was elected to the Assembly. By electing one of the detainees unopposed the Bengal electors effectively protested against the ordinance regime which is responsible for such detentions. Mr. Bose applied at the time of the last Assembly election to be allowed to attend the Assembly and to discharge the public duty that devolved upon him. The Government refused to release him and this occasion was utilized by Congressmen and other non-official members to censure the Government for their ordinances. Mr. Bose later resigned from the Assembly and a bye election was held again returning a Congressman. And now suddenly Mr. Bose has been released without any conditions. It is to be hoped that the other gentleman would resign and Mr. Sarat Bose re-elected to the Assembly once again to voice the nation's protest.

Tilak Anniversary

India celebrated the fifteenth death anniversary of the great Indian patriot and leader, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak who breathed his last on the last day of July 1920. Born in the year preceding the great Indian (so called) Mutiny, 1856, Tilak lived to the ripe age of 65. And even in his last years on this world he retained his bodily fitness and mental vigour and to the last was engaged in political activities. One of the sturdiest patriots and incorruptible politician and an ardent social reformer he will live in the memories of Indians for ever and when the history of Indian nationalism comes to be written Tilak's name will be there in golden letters. One of his greatest virtues was his unflinching loyalty to the Indian National Congress. Nourishing it and the nationalist movement with his life blood he remained firm in his loyalty to it from the day of its inception to the day of his death. Indians of today have a great deal to learn from his life.

Quetta Still Needs Money

The refugees from Quetta still require money for their relief. The Central Relief Committee has again appealed for funds.

The following are the totals of the various funds started for the relief of the sufferers.

The Viceroy's Fund, exceeds Rs. 20 lakhs

The Congress Central Relief Committee Fund, over a lakh and a half.

The Bombay Citizens Fund, over Rs. 88,000.

The Bombay Mayor's Fund, over 118,000.

The Three Papers Fund, over Rs. 27,000.

But even all these funds combined are not sufficient to adequately relieve the suffering of Quake victims. Several crores are needed and the work of collections will go on for yet some more months. In this connection it is very gratifying to learn that Indians abroad and particularly in South Africa have not forgotten their brothers in distress and are collecting funds for the sufferers of Quetta as they did at the time of the Bihar earthquake.

News In Brief

Reports received from Jamnagar state that there was a heavy rainfall there which caused great havoc in the district. On one day fifteen inches of rain fell and was followed by strong wind and flood in the river. A village was isolated and thousands of sheep washed away. The state authorities are making arrangements for the rescue of the villagers involved.

Calcutta papers publish the sensational story that the Howrah bridge over which thousands of persons pass every day is in grave danger of collapse which has

been aggravated by the increased velocity of the tides. The structure of the bridge is very old and in a rotten state and a new bridge is being contemplated.

Late News

Latest reports from Wardha where the working committee of the Congress is meeting indicate that no decision will be arrived at over the question of acceptance of office and the matter referred to the All-India Congress Committee. The socialist who are leading the attack the on proposal to accept offices are further receiving support from the Punjab Congressmen under Sardar Sardul Singh who too oppose the idea.

South African News In Brief

Prayers For Peace

ANGLICAN churches throughout the Diocese of Natal are to combine next Sunday in special prayers for the preservation of the peace of the world. The prayer will refer especially to the present dispute between Italy and Abyssinia.

Death Of An Old Resident Of Ladysmith

The sad death of Mr. Hajee Mahomed Moola, the founder of the well-known firm of Ladysmith of Messrs M. M. Amod and Co., (Pty) Ltd., took place at the age of 90, on Saturday morning August 24. The funeral was attended by about 500 people including all sections of the community among whom were some Europeans. Many friends were also present from Durban, Greytown and other places. Hajee Mahomed Moola who leaves behind one son several grand-children and large family to mourn their sad loss was a prominent resident of Ladysmith and well liked by every section. We extend to the directors of the firm of Messrs M. M. Amod and Co. (Pty) Ltd. and the bereaved our heartfelt sympathy.

Death of Judge Gardiner

Mr Justice Gardiner, the Judge-President of the Cape Provincial Division, passed away shortly after midnight on Aug. 22. Mr. Justice Gardiner had been lying seriously ill as the result of a collapse following an attack of pneumonia.

Governor-General On Leave

The Governor-General and the Countess of Clarendon will sail from Capetown for England on six months' leave of absence in the Warwick Castle today August 30. Their Excellencies will return to South Africa towards the end of February, 1936.

White Man's Country a Fallacy

General Smuts in opening the first Congress of the Border and Eastern Province Branches of the United National Party at East London on Aug. 21 referred to the ever-increasing difficulty of finding markets overseas for their agricultural produce and said that they would have to turn their attention more and more to internal markets, but principally to raising the standard of the life of the Native and White peoples of the country. It was a fallacy to say that South Africa was purely a White man's country, he said. The Native was part and parcel of South Africa and a very important part too, for it was to the 8,000,000 Native people that they would have to look for markets and therefore it was imperative to improve his economic life and give him greater purchasing power.

General Smuts maintained that the Status Act settled most of their controversial problems, because it laid down that South Africa should remain a member of the British Commonwealth, that South Africa owed allegiance to the King and that the King as settled by the British Act should be King of South Africa. The Status Act was a most solemn declaration of the ties that bound South Africa to the British Empire. The Empire, however, was not a separate entity. The Empire was a collection of countries each of which was a separate entity. The only unity was the King—one binding link between the various countries which were called the British Empire. The Dominions were not part of the Empire but partners in the Empire, as his Majesty himself had phrased it. Answering the question of whether the people had lost their British nationality, which the Dominion Party were making much of General Smuts said that the Nationality Act of 1926 was actually drawn up in England and recommended by Britain to all the Dominions. The Act of 1927 merely laid down who was a Union citizen, and General Smuts said that Union citizenship was based on British nationality.

City Council Elections

Nomination day for the Durban Municipal elections is Monday, September 16, when the list closes at noon. Formerly municipal elections have been held on the first Wednesday of August throughout Natal, but this year for the first time Durban will have election on October 2.

Shop Hours In The Township Of Charlestown

In terms of Section 7 (1) of the Shop Hours Ordinance, No 12, 1919, the Administrator in Executive Committee has been pleased to declare Charlestown a special place within the meaning of the said Ordinance, and to appoint the hours of 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. as closing hours on Wednesdays and Saturdays, respectively, for all shops within the Township.

Solicitor Turns Missionary

Mr. W. T. Clark, one of the prominent solicitors of Durban intends to dispose of his legal practice in the near future and enter the mission. He wishes it to be understood that his retirement does not mean that he holds the view that practising the legal profession was incompatible with Christian principles. He realises that in the profession one can be honest, straightforward and of help to one's fellowmen, but nevertheless he feels that he now has his call for work in the mission field.

Durban Indian Club

Durban's latest club, the Durban Indian Club, was opened on Wednesday night, Aug. 21, by the Mayor, Dr. S. Copley. A dinner was held at which 83 persons were present. Mr. Denis G. Shepstone addressed the club on the ideals of communal endeavour. In opening the club, the Mayor complimented the organisers on including social welfare along with social enjoyment in their objects. Dr. Copley also commented on its freedom from politics. The Agent of the Government of India, Syed Sir Razi Ali, was invited but was not present owing to in-

disposition. It was announced that Mr. S. M. Naidoo had made a donation of £100 "to start the club off." Mr. P. G. Naloker, chairman of the institution, presided and among others present and who spoke were Dr. Maurice Peters, Mrs. Morel and Mr. A. Rai. Mr. H. Robinson, Protector of Indian Immigrants, was also one of the guests of honour. Musical selections were provided by Mrs. A. D. Lazarus and Mrs. S. Joseph.

Dr. W. Godfrey Shot

Dr. W. Godfrey, of Johannesburg, was accidentally shot through the collar bone at Botha's Pass, Newcastle, last week, when an Indian in his party was shooting fish with a revolver. Dr. Godfrey was attended by his son, Dr. Ernest Godfrey, a lecturer of the University of Edinburgh, who is on a visit to the Union, and was taken to the Newcastle Hospital, where his condition was reported to be comfortable. We join the many friends of Dr. Godfrey in wishing him speedy recovery.

Silver Jubilee Medal

It is notified for information that His Majesty the King has signified his approval of a suggestion that any recipient of the King's Silver Jubilee Medal may have his name engraved on the rim of the Medal at his own expense if he should so desire.

T. A. U. Passes Anti-Asiatic Resolution

At the Congress of the Transvaal Agricultural Union held at Rustenburg on August 22, a resolution moved by Mr. I. R. Ivy of Klipplaatsdrift Farmers Association, that Congress ask for a law to be enacted which would prohibit the employment of European girls by Asiatics, was passed. Mr. Ivy is reported to have said that in Pietersburg 147 general dealers licences had been issued to Asiatics, as against, he believed, only one to a European. Mr. Ivy is not sure of his figures but we think he is hopelessly in the dark unless of course he has chosen to willfully exaggerate. We could believe him if he said that only one licence was issued to an Asiatic and 147 to Europeans.

Opening Of Sawoti Hindu Temple

Pundit Mahaboo Maharaj in opening the Sawoti Hindu Temple on August 21 thanked Mr. D. Chowhee (president of the Sawoti Hindu Sabha) and the Indian community for the honour. He emphasised that all Hindu brethren of the Sanathan Dharam must at all times pay due reverence and homage to their religion. Among the distinguished visitors and others present were Pundit Purmanand, J. I. Surjoodheen and N. T. Maharaj, Messrs. R. Debba, J. J. Hammond, Jugernath Singh, Laldhari Singh, Laloo Singh, David Jahdoo, Manohur Boodhram and R. D. Pillay. About 500 people attended the *Jayanti* celebrations, some of

whom were from various suburbs. They were entertained by Eastern dances throughout the night by Mahas and the Sawoti Dancing Companies. Dinner and refreshments were provided free by the Sawoti Hindu Sabha.

Greenwood Park Indian School Repairs Fund

The Shree Ranganatha Temple and the Government Aided School, Greenwood Park, which have been in existence for the last 32 years, required considerable repairs and renovations and the trustee, Mr. K. K. Pillay, acknowledges with thanks the following donations which he has received for this object:— Mrs. Amorthamal Pillay £100, Messrs. K. K. Pillay £26, Chiniah Govender £93, Thumbiah Thatthiah £8 5s., Matho Iyer £5, Rungasamy Govender £5, Ram Lugan £5, Mrs. Veeragavan Naidoo £12 4s., Collection per Matho Iyer £5 1s 3d., Messrs. Sewohuran £2 15s., T. Marimuthu £2 2s., Chengiah £3 1s., T. Marimuthu Govender £2, H. G. Thatthiah £3 1s., P. S. Ramasamy Naloker £1, Hindi Club, Sea Cow Lake £1, Mrs. S. P. Kanamal £1, Messrs. S. M. Moodley £1, D. L. Naidoo £1 10s 6., Mrs. Chinuamal £1, Messrs. V. M. Soliyar £1 10 6d., A. O. Moodley £1, V. Chituniah Govender £1 1s., P. Appelsamy £1 10s., Rama Govender £1 3s., S. Ramasamy Naidoo 15s., Murugas Naloker 5s., Beepan Bros. 2s 6d., Madurai 5s., A. Krishnan 10s., A. Gopaul Naidoo 12s 6d., Nadas Pillay 10s., V. R. Moodley 15s., Karupana Govender 10s.; total £205 12s 3d. Messrs. K. V. Pillay 1,000 bricks, K. S. Pillay 1,000 bricks, Peru 2 packets cement, Valaithum Moodley eight packets cement, Jaak Moopanan 3,000 bricks.

Mayville Ward Indian Ratepayers Association

The Annual Meeting of the above Association was held on Sunday August 25 in the A. Y. S. Schoolroom, Mayville, under the chairmanship of Mr. K. Baijnath the president. There was a fair attendance of ratepayers. Mr. B. Barnabas, the honorary Secretary, presented his annual report in which he touched upon various activities of the Association. He made special mention of the improvement to certain roads, the extension of lightening and water, the erection of more pillar boxes, the acquiring of 15 acres of land by the Corporation for recreation purposes and putting into operation the Slums Act. The chairman in moving for the adoption of the Report eulogised the work put in by the Secretary. The Treasurer, Mr. B. R. Singh submitted the Balance Sheet which reflected a credit balance. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Mr. K. Baijnath, President, (re-elected); Mr. B. Barnabas, Hon: Secretary, (re-elected); Mr. G. P. Maharaj, Hon: Assistant Secretary (re-

lected); Mr. B. R. Singh, Hon: Treasurer, (re-elected). Messrs. S. M. Gounder, K. M. Gounder, R. S. K. Singh, Ramthaij Maharaj, A. E. Subrati, A. K. E. Bux, P. Chirkoot, S. A. Maharaj, and R. N. Naidoo (Vice-Presidents).

Indian Market Account

The Revenue according to the first budget of the City of Durban, comprising early morning market fees (£7,000) and rent and sundries (£12,012) is estimated to total £19,012. The expenditure, including interests £2,384, Sinking Fund £314, Renewals Fund £284, contribution to Borough Fund £1,760, and working charges £13,833, is estimated at £18,575 and the surplus is therefore £437.

Indian School Band Of Mercy

There is, at the Malvern Government Aided Indian School, a branch of the Band of Mercy. The object of the Band is to foster the habit of kindness to animals. There are over 80 pupils, all of whom are members of the branch. Prior to a vacation, collection cards are supplied to each member for the collection of funds in aid of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and during July the sum of £4 2s. 5d. was raised. Mr. G. Mungar, the Headmaster, has been asked to convey to his staff and pupils the thanks and appreciation of the Society. Each week lessons and lectures are given to the children and great interest is taken in the subject. More than 60 certificates of Kindness to Animals League were awarded to pupils during August by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Haj Pilgrims Return

On board the B.I. boat *Karanja* which arrived on Wednesday morning from India, were Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Lockhat accompanied by Mr. H. G. Paruk who left in November for Mecca, to perform the sacred requirements of Haj, in accordance with Islam, after which they paid a visit to India.

Old Indian Firm Re-opened

The old and well-known firm of Messrs. M. S. Randaree and Co. have re-opened under the same firm name at 335, Pine Street, Durban, their old address.

Thanks

The Directors of Messrs M. M. Amod and Co. (Pty.) Ltd, and Mr. E. M. Moola of Ladysmith desire to express through the medium of this journal their deep appreciation to all relatives and friends who attended the funeral of late Hajee Mahomed Moola on Saturday August 24, and also sincerely wish to thank all those who expressed their sympathy by letters and telegrams.

Things In General

French Title for an Indian

THE President of the French Republic has conferred the title of *Officier de la Legion d'Honneur* on Mon de Zir Nayudu, Privy Councillor. He is the first Hindu and the second Indian to get this high honour in French India. His other titles are: Chivalier de la Legion d'Honneur, Officier de l'Instruction Publique, Officier du Nichan D'Iffikhar (Fr. Africa) and Medaille du Bien Publique. He is the President of the Consultative Committee of Indian Jurisprudence.

American Woman Doctor On India

Dr. Rose McBride of Chicago who is on a world tour whilst in Durban in the course of an interview with a press representative she made the following references about the conditions in India: She visited hospitals in India, where she was most impressed with the efforts being made to cope with difficulties in the outlying districts. Tuberculosis, she found rife in India, while in Colombo 800,000 people have died within the last six months of malaria. The book "Mother India" which she has read, Dr. McBride feels, is authentic, but she is of opinion that the authoress has made more of the sordid side of conditions than is necessary. She may lecture on her experiences when she returns home.

Death Of Sir Basil Blackett

Sir Basil Blackett, who was Finance Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India from 1922 to 1928, and who was responsible for having secured the stabilisation of the exchange at 13s 6d was killed says Reuter from Berlin, in a level crossing accident last week when a train crashed into the back of his car.

Conference of Universities

It is understood that a quinquennial conference of universities of the British Empire will be held at Cambridge from July 13 to 17, 1936, immediately after the celebration of the centenary of the University of London. Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge has consented to act as President. The University of Calcutta will be represented at the Congress by Mr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Professor S. K. Mitra and Sir W. E. Greaves, an ex-Vice-Chancellor and ex-Judge of Calcutta High Court.

Suez Canal The Key

The Archbishop of York, writing to the *Times* submits the following considerations in regard to the Abyssinian crisis:—(1) We are bound by the covenant of the League. To fail now in loyalty to the League, because that loyalty might have grave consequences, would be sheer

wickedness, involving an indelible disgrace, (2) The obligation of States as members of the League is joint, not several. We must make perfectly clear our adherence to the League and our purpose to make operative the terms of the covenant. But we retain our freedom if other Powers refuse to co-operate. (3) We have responsibility for leadership, partly because we enjoy a measure of detachment and partly because of our special position in relation to the Suez Canal. If at the direction of the Council of the League, the British and French fleets combine to close the Suez Canal to Italian ships, unless Italy agrees to submit the whole dispute to the League, it would be very difficult for Italy to continue her course of isolated action,

Alleged Arrest of British Indians

According to reports from Massawa, in Eritrea, 15 Indian British subjects have been arrested by the Italians following a dispatch the Indians are alleged to have sent to Aden advising their business associates not to ship any further merchandise to Massawa.

Indian Troops To The 'War Zone'

A simla message states that a small detachment of the Fifth Battalion of the 14th Punjab is being dispatched from Bombay to reinforce the guard of the British Legation at Addis Ababa. A communique states that the question of reinforcement was recently considered by the Indian and British Governments with a view to facilitating the protection of British subjects. The steps mentioned are taken to ensure that the contingent will be available "in the near neighbourhood" in case of necessity.

Ireland Sides With Abyssinia

Abyssinia has found a new champion in Mr. de Valera, President of the Irish Free State, who has decided to go to Geneva in September for the meeting of the League Council. He will express his Government's point of view on the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, and it is understood he will indicate his Government's readiness to co-operate to the fullest extent with the League in the efforts to preserve peace and the independence of Abyssinia.

What War Cost

K. R. Knickerbocker writes in the *Natal Mercury*:—

The next World war may last as long as, or longer than, the so-called "Great War". That War, according to the figures compiled by the Swiss statistician Professor L. Hersch, cost no fewer than 41,435,000 lives. Thirteen million soldiers were killed or died. It should not be forgotten that although America lost 116,000 soldiers, America lost 1,500,000

dead in the influenza epidemic, for which the War was directly responsible. Thus even the last War struck heaviest at the civilians, for out of the 41,435,000 dead, 27,379,000 were civilians who died of war-inspired disease. It is true that in this mighty holocaust 13,700,000 were "only" Asiatics. It is seldom remembered that war plagues swept the East with a virulence even more devastating than in the West. Yet the Western World suffered the loss of over 26,000,000 soldiers and civilians, a population over half that of France, England or Italy. Nothing promises less, but everything promises more havoc in the next war. Its havoc could only be reduced when, as the Danish Professor Joerg Joergensen puts it in his "Effect of War on Mentality and Morale," "by suitable means the civil population has been reduced to such a state of fear that they are seized with panic bordering on madness in which every trace of self-control is lost." Thus the choice is between near-madness and near-extirpation. Some say the horror, what the Germans call the "Schrecklichkeit" of the next war will prevent it. But the horror of it is too little known. It was to make it known that this report on the next war's possibilities was written. We can only note that in the "Great Obass" nobody will win. Everybody will lose. No merely strong nation can stay out of it. Only an overwhelmingly strong nation can keep out of it. Strength to-day means airplanes. Nine million Englishmen voted "For Peace" in a ballot just held, but Europe is spending every day £2,500,000 for war. Down London's Piccadilly walks to-day a melancholy sandwich man. His front reads: "The next war will end in revolution. Make no mistake about that." His back reads: "Our dead in the last War would cover 1,000 miles. They went through hell. So will you."

A Review.

"Kent Tells The World"

The Kent County Society publishes an Annual called *Kent Tells the World* describing the beauties, industries and general activities of this English County and it serves as a reminder to those from this County who are scattered all the world over. The 1935 issue is Jubilee Number very nicely got up and profusely illustrated. It describes the various important industries and all that go to make up this country or a portion of it as the *Garden of England*. The men and women of Kent ought to be proud of this number and of the county not only because of the above facts but also because the King was pleased to honour them by bestowing on his youngest son the title of the Duke of Kent. The price is only 1s.

The Sporting World

Soccer.

Sam China Cup Tournament

The postponed meeting of the Natal Indian Football Association was held at Ladysmith last Sunday, the 25th August. The Selection Committee was enlarged from 3 to 5 members, the new members being Mr. S Rajpaul (Mayville District) and Mr. R. P. Moodley (P. M. Burg). The following is the team chosen to represent Natal at the forthcoming Sam China Cup Tournament, to be held in Johannesburg from September 18th to 25th. Goal: Nadasen Peter (Mayville District); Full Backs: George Singh, D. Abrahams (Durban District) S. M. Ismail (Klip River District); Halves: R. A. Naidoo (Durban District) (Captain); Ganes Raman (Mayville District); P. M. Pillay (South Coast District); Aron George (Maritzburg District); Forwards: Patrick Nulliah (South Coast); P. Muthoo (Newcastle); P. Naraidoo (Durban District); R. Manloun (Maritzburg District); and Adria Lewis Nynah (Mayville District). Manager and Trainer of Team: Mr. M. K. Naidoo.

Tandaree's Cup Competition

There was a very sparse attendance of spectators to witness the second round of the Tandaree's Cup Competition in Durban. The teams, too, were in many cases depleted. On the No 1 ground Sydenham beat Stella easily by 6-2; On Main ground Sastri College beat Blue Bells by 5-0. This match was fairly even till the interval when the College had a narrow lead of 1-0. In the second half, however, the youthful Collegians had matters all their own way and netted another 4 goals prior to the final whistle. In the juvenile division, for the Raman Brothers Cup the Clare Estate, who have a hitherto unbeaten record in Durban, had a walk-over, over the Sastri College.

Cricket.

Muslim Cricket Club

The third annual general meeting of the Young Muslim Cricket Club was held on Sunday at the Muslim Institute, 140 Queen Street, Durban. Mr. E. L. Haffjee, chairman, presided, supported by Mr. S. L. Ansary, life president, Mr. A. G. Khan, secretary, and Mr. D. E. Paruk, treasurer. After reviewing the successful activities of the past season and complimenting the officials at the very useful balance of £12, the following officials were elected for the ensuing season: Patrons: Messrs. A. I. Kajee, D. Fakir Yusuf, Shaikh Abdulla; hon. life president: Mr. S. I. Ansary; hon. secretary: Mr. Ahmed G. Khan; hon. treasurer: Mr. Dawood E. Paruk; vice-

By "Ramöler"

presidents: Messrs. E. A. Patel, Shaikh Hassan, G. H. Hassan, A. G. Ahmed and A. S. Kajee; captain: Mr. I. Yusuf; vice-captain: Mr. Ismail E. Akoojee, Selection committee: Messrs. S. I. Ansary, A. G. Khan and M. I. Yusuf; Committee: Messrs. S. I. Ansary, A. G. Khan, D. E. Paruk, I. E. Akoojee, G. Mahomed, M. E. Asmal; Delegates to D. D. I. C. Union: Messrs. E. L. Haffjee, M. E. Asmal and A. G. Khan.

Durban and District Indian Cricket Union

The annual meeting of the Durban Cricket Union has been set down for the last week in August, and all clubs desirous of playing this season are requested to send in their applications together with the affiliation fees before that date.

Australian Team For India

After banning number of prominent cricketers from visiting India with Tarrant's team the Australian Cricket Board of Control has as an exception lifted the ban on Oxenham and has given its sanction to the following team: Ryder, Lisle, Nagel, Ellis, Ironmonger, Hendry, T. B. Leather, Alexander, Allsopp, Macartney, Love, Mair, Wendell, Bill, Bryant, Morrisby and Oxenham. In addition to Oxenham, the board had banned Woodfull, Kippax, Chilvers, Rigg, Ponsford, Nitschke without giving reasons for banning them and has refused to lift the ban apart from Oxenham.

Tennis

Previous Winners To World Tennis Championship

1919, G. L. Patterson; 1920, W. T. Tilden; 1921, W. T. Tilden; 1922, G. L. Patterson; 1923, W. M. Johnston; 1924, J. Borotra; 1925, R. Lacoste; 1926, J. Borotra; 1927, H. Cochet; 1928, R. Lacoste; 1929, H. Cochet; 1930, W. T. Tilden; 1931, S. B. Wood; 1932, H. E. Vines; 1933, J. H. Crawford; 1934, F. J. Perry.

S. A. L. Tennis Association

A Special general meeting of the South African Indian Lawn Tennis Association was held on Thursday August 15, 1935 at 439, Smith St. Durban. There were present Messrs. M. K. Naidoo (President), D. Ramoharan, P. B. Singh, Mr. I. Haffjee (N. I. L. T. A.), Mr. V. Thambi R. Regnath, A. C. Ayob, R. Mahabeer by Proxies from Messrs. Willie Earnest, Advocate I. I. Hazaree, and Himdad Khan (T. I. L. T. U.) S. Rajpaul (Hon Secretary). Affiliation from the Transvaal Indian Lawn Tennis Union accompanied

by Two rounds two shillings (£2:2:0) sterling with their Official List were accepted. Affiliation from the Frontier Tennis Association was read and noted. It was decided to forward the Draft Constitution and Minutes of the last Special General Meeting held in Johannesburg and Durban. It was also agreed that the Inter-Provincial Tournament for Mr. M. M. Govender's Shield be played in Johannesburg during the Xmas Holidays 1935.

Sydenham Tennis Club

The seventh annual meeting of the Sydenham Tennis Club was held on the Courts, Spearman Road, recently when the following office-bearers were elected: Patron, Mr. S. B. Singh; vice-patron, S. Mahabeer; president, R. A. Gany; vice-presidents, Puckree Chetty, D. G. Glen, S. A. Moodley, A. D. Singh, J. B. S. Singh, C. C. Govender and Jack Bachan; committees, D. A. Kudoo, R. O. Jithoo, R. Jithoo, Bob Jhupsee, B. S. Jugdee, M. Ramcharan and Jack Mahabeer; executive: D. A. Kudoo, R. A. Gany S. A. Ally; captain: Jack Mahabeer; vice-captain: D. A. Kudoo; hon. secretary: S. A. Ally; hon. treasurer: Bob Jhupsee; hon. auditor: S. L. Singh; delegates to N.I.L.T.A.: R. A. Gany and D. A. Kudoo. Members are called upon to put in practice as club competitions are to be organised shortly in preparation for the Natal competitions.

All members are requested to be present on Sunday, September 1 at the courts, when the doubles competition will begin for B. S. Singh's Cup. The ballot for partners will take place at 9 a.m.

Fairbreeze School Indian Sporting Club

The fifth annual general meeting of the Fairbreeze School Indian Sporting Club was held at the Fairbreeze School on Sunday, August 11 and the following were elected as officials: Patrons: Messrs. M. M. Khan and N. M. Naidoo; hon. Life vice-president: Mr. O. O. Naidoo; president: Mr. M. Y. Naidoo; vice-presidents: Messrs. L. Bhagwandji, M. S. Mohideen, D. E. Mahab, O. Karim, S. M. Khan, N. V. Naidoo and S. V. Naidoo; hon. treasurer: Mr. M. H. Saib; hon. secretary: Mr. O. V. Khan; assist. hon. secretary: Mr. E. H. Saib; captain: Mr. S. Adams; delegates to the Natal Indian Lawn Tennis Association: Messrs. M. S. Mohideen and O. M. Khan.

On Saturday week at the Bantu Tennis Court, Johannesburg, Hossen Jajbhay contested Freddy Smith the local Coloured Singles champion, in a game of Singles. These were a very large crowd of non-European present to witness this great

event which was staged specially to see who was the better of the pair. The weather was fine. Smith the veteran beat Hoosen Jajbhay in a straight 3 sets, the result being 6-3, 6-2, and 6-0. Hoosen tried his utmost to avoid the love set in the last game, when it was found the older man had the best of the day's game.

Boxing.

Baer's Determination

Max Baer is desperately in earnest over his forthcoming fight with Joe Louis, the 20-year-old Bible-reading Negro, who thrashed King Levinsky to a technical knockout in one round recently. The bout will probably take place in the Yankee Stadium, on September 26 and is expected to draw a gate of £130,000 to £230,000.

Sporting Chips.

The Channel season has already opened and already a number of noted international swimmers are in preparation for the feat, which means the swimming of the British Channel from England to France or vice-versa.

The first successful Channel swimmer this year is Haydn Taylor, a dentist of Okeethorpe. He left Cape Gris Nez at 1.35 a.m. on Aug. 21st, and landed on the beach near the old Shakespeare Colliery in the neighbourhood of Dover at 4:30 p.m. This was his first attempt.

In the first Tennis Test between Australia and South Africa, held in Johannesburg over the last week-end, the visiting Australians scored a grand slam, winning by 6 matches to nil. Quist created a record by being unbeaten in a single set. This week the visitors will be engaged in the Second Test in Durban.

Muslims Youth League

The Annual General Meeting of the Muslims Youth League will be held on Sunday September 15, 1935 at 2-30 p.m. at the Madressa Hall, Pine Street, Durban. Agenda: Minutes, Annual General Report, Alterations and Amendments to Rules and Regulations, Election of officials, General. All are invited to attend by the Jt. hon. Secretaries Messrs A. M. Langry and S. M. Mayet.

Weddings

The Marriage of Mr. G. Jagathesan Pather eldest son of Mr. and Mrs V. S. C. Pather with Pushpavathi Ammal youngest daughter of the late Mr. M. N. Moodliar of Umsinto will take place on Sunday Sept. 1, 1935 at "Sarojini Villa" 26, Beatrice Street Durban. Nuptial Ceremony will take place, between 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 p.m.

The marriage of Mr. Kunnle Govender eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Parasurama Govender with Kamatchecammal daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bacon Narainswami Govender will take place on Sunday Sept. 1, 1935, at the Bridegroom's residence, 149 Railway Barracks, Somtson Road, Durban. Nuptial Ceremony will take place between 7 and 9 a.m. The bridegroom is assistant instructor to the Chellai Pillai Physical Culture Club.

The marriage of Mr. Swaminathan Pillay youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Muthusamy Pillay of Duffs Road, with Miss Rajambal eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. V. Pillay of May Street, Durban will take place on September 1, 1935, at 71, Prince Edward Street, Durban. Nuptial ceremony will take place between 7-17 and 8-53 a.m.

Obituary

Death of Mr. Sewchurran

The death took place yesterday morning, Thursday, August 29, at his residence at Inanda of Mr. Sewchurran father of Mr. S. Ramgobin a well-known farmer and merchant of the district. Mr. Sewchurran was an old resident of Inanda and had risen by the help of his active and industrious sons from a small gardner to his present prosperous position. In his old age he was able to fulfil his desire to pay a visit to his Motherland and had returned only a few months ago. He was indisposed ever since. The late Mr. Sewchurran leaves behind his widow, seven sons and three daughters and many grand children to mourn their sad loss.

We extend to them our heartfelt sympathy.

The Late Mr. Hugh Brown

There were more than 500 people present at the funeral in Durban on Friday last of Mr. Hugh Brown, managing Director of Messrs W. G. Brown & Co., whose death occurred in Maritzburg on Wednesday night following an accident on the polo field. A collision occurred during a match and Mr. Brown was kicked on the head by a pony. He was carried off the field unconscious and died some hours later in hospital. The tragedy created profound regret throughout Natal where Mr. Brown was well known and exceedingly popular in all circles, business, social and sporting. A large number of mourners assembled at the funeral parlour whence the coffin was conveyed to the crematorium. The number was greatly swelled by those who awaited the cortege at the crematorium and who did not follow the hearse. Prominent members of the Indian Community were also present.

M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall

Fourteenth Anniversary

The celebration of the fourteenth anniversary of the M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall, and the fourteenth annual general meeting will take place on Saturday, September 7, 1935 at 7-30 p.m. in the Parsee Rustomjee Hall, 140 Queen Street, Durban. A cordial invitation is extended to all. His Worship the Mayor and Mayoress and also Sir Syed Raza Ali have kindly consented to be present. Ladies are specially invited to attend in large numbers.

B. M. PATIL,

Hon. Secretary.

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

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