

FOREWORD.

"Mr. Gokhale's attitude had been perfectly reasonable."—General Smuts to the Pretoria correspondent of the *Rand Daily Mail*, Nov. 14, 1912.

It was at the Indian National Congress last year, at Calcutta, on the resolution relating to the treatment of Indians in the Colonies, that the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., authorised the announcement of his forthcoming visit to South Africa. The statement was received with enormous enthusiasm by the vast audience of nearly 7,000 people, representing all creeds and classes from every part of India, and it was evident that public feeling in India on the question of the grievances and disabilities of Indians in this country had reached an intensity that required some such occasion for its outlet. Angry talk of retaliation was in the air, and had received expression in the Colonial resolution itself, and the Indian public realised that some possibility of an approach to reasonable and fair treatment could be reached only by such a visit. It is no secret that the Government of India received the news with a feeling of great relief that so distinguished and responsible a politician as Mr. Gokhale had undertaken the formidable task of endeavouring to effect a rapprochement between two apparently irreconcilable parties and ideals, a sentiment tinged, however, with considerable apprehension as to the treatment that might be accorded to Mr. Gokhale himself, by reason of the violent passions that had been aroused, during the last few years in South Africa, the strong prejudice against race and colour that were known to exist here, and his powerful advocacy of the cause of the Indians established in the Union.

That those apprehensions, which were shared by many prominent public men in England, were baseless is plain from the record of Mr. Gokhale's tour through the sub-continent, which has been in the nature of a triumphal progress. Between October 22, when he arrived at Capetown, and November 18, when he left British South African territory, on his return journey to India, he visited nearly every important centre of the Indian population, and during the whole of this time, it is safe to say that scarcely a jarring note was struck. Mr. Gokhale met some of the most prominent men of the country, representing many different and often conflicting interests and points of view, and discussed with them the various problems arising out of an extraordinarily complex situation frankly and fully;

and if one thing more than another was appreciated by all with whom he came into contact it was that he regarded the European position with the utmost sympathy and understanding, and that he had approached his task in a spirit of goodwill, charity, and reconciliation.

Landing at Capetown, Mr. Gokhale proceeded to Kimberley, and thence, by way of Klerksdorp, Potchefstroom and Krugersdorp, to Johannesburg. From here he continued his journey, by way of Newcastle and Ladysmith, to Pietermaritzburg and Durban. Having visited both the North and South Coast districts, he returned to Pretoria, where the tour was concluded. In each of these centres he was received by the principal European citizens, who co-operated with the local Indian communities to make the reception of a man of his ability and distinction as gracious and kindly as possible. The Mayors of the different towns waited upon him at the stations or the town halls to bid him, on behalf of the European population, a most cordial welcome, and to wish him success in his self-imposed task. His benevolent intentions were accepted on all hands, and his frequently expressed appreciation of the difficulties of the European colonists and of the genuineness of their apprehensions against the results of further immigration met with their whole-hearted recognition and gratitude. Here and there murmurs arose at the courtesy shown to a coloured man, even of Mr. Gokhale's eminence, of which examples are reproduced in the body of this souvenir. Here and there ill-balanced press criticisms appeared, calculated to render his task still harder. But, on the whole, his reception was characterised by a chivalry and a generosity that have done honour to the hospitable instinct and the sentiment of fairplay of the people of South Africa.

The Indian community have everywhere welcomed him with unbounded enthusiasm, and have made offering of costly addresses and mementoes, testifying to the deep emotion that his visit had evoked amongst his countrymen here. Scarcely a town or village within the Union, having any appreciable Indian population, but hastened to tender its respectful greeting to the distinguished visitor, and to express heartfelt gratitude for the services that he had already rendered to the Empire, to India, and to South Africa, and for those that his visit was expected to render. Nearly five hundred telegrams of welcome from all over the country awaited

his arrival at Capetown, from individuals and associations, and his departure from the sub-continent has been felt as a personal loss by 150,000 Indians resident in the Union, who have, in one way or another, presented him with a review of the disabilities under which they labour. The affection bestowed upon him and the enthusiasm aroused by his visit amongst his countrymen here, and the regard felt for him personally and as a statesman by responsible Europeans in South Africa, are a tribute to the lofty character of the man, to which, indeed, is due the unique position that he occupies in India as an exponent of popular opinion and a trusted counsellor of His Majesty.

What was it that Mr. Gokhale hoped to achieve by his visit, and what has it actually accomplished? He did not set out to stop or to restore the system of indentured Indian immigration, as has been erroneously supposed by some. He had succeeded in ending it before his arrival, and he, last of all, would have countenanced its restoration, believing it to be servile in its nature. He did not come here to put an end to free Indian immigration. For all practical purposes, such immigration had already been rigorously restricted, thanks to the reasonableness and statesmanship of the local Indian leaders. He came to study the situation on the spot, to encourage his countrymen in the performance of their duty to India and to the Empire, to suggest remedies for their disabilities, to reassure the European Colonists that their fears as to the numerical and political complexion of the country were appreciated and allowed for, and to recall them to a recognition of their responsibilities to the State and to their voteless Indian fellow colonists. It is fair to assume that, to the extent possible in so brief a stay in a country bristling with so many tremendous problems, Mr. Gokhale has accomplished his aim. He has left South Africa with a remarkably full knowledge of those problems and an expert's grasp of the Indian question in particular. The South African Indian community have been rewarded for their years of suffering and hardship by his presence amongst them. The Transvaal Passive Resisters have seen how splendidly their self-sacrificing efforts have resulted in arousing the best of India to a sense of the importance of the issues raised during the memorable five years' struggle. They have the satisfaction of knowing that at last India realises that the status of Indians in the British Empire is involved in the treatment of the Indians of South Africa. It is hoped and believed that the European Colonists—at least those who are open to argument—are reassured that no invasion of self-governing rights, no intention to change the political or racial character of the country, is contemplated. And Mr. Gokhale has, beyond doubt, succeeded in arousing the "better mind" of South Africa to a sense of its Imperial obligations. The Indian question in South Africa has been approached with a gravity and an interest that have never hitherto been forthcoming. It is generally admitted that the grievances of the Indian community are of the most serious importance, and a genuine desire has been evinced to secure the removal of some at least of them. The repeal of the £3 tax is practically assured in the near future, but other disabilities will disappear only with time and a better mutual understanding. Mr. Gokhale's visit has made it clear that the local Indian leaders are not so intransigent as they are popularly supposed to be. Moved by a sense of grave responsibility, they have at no time made demands in excess of those that Mr. Gokhale has himself presented. The Indian community in general have been warned against extravagant hopes, and have been told in uncompromising terms that, whilst India is behind them, whenever they may be engaged in the defence of the national honour, their salvation, in the long run, lies with themselves alone.

In his farewell address at Pretoria, Mr. Gokhale made the following solemn farewell appeal to the Indian community of South Africa.

"To my own countrymen resident in this land, my parting appeal is—always remember that your future is largely in your own hands. You have by no means an easy position here, and it is not impossible that it may grow even worse. But, whatever happens, do not lose faith or give way to despair. I pray to God that such a struggle as you found it necessary to wage in the Transvaal during the last three years may not have to be waged again. But if it has to be resumed, or if you have to enter on other struggles of a like nature for justice denied or injustice forced on you, remember that the issue will largely turn on the character you show, on your capacity for combined action, on your readiness to suffer and sacrifice in a just cause. India will no doubt be behind you. Such assistance as she can give shall freely come to you. Her passionate sympathy, her heart, her hopes will be with you. Nay, all that is best in this Empire, all that is best in the civilised world, will wish you success. But the main endeavour to have your wrongs righted shall have to be yours. Remember that you are entitled to have the Indian problem in this country solved on right lines. And in such right solution are involved not merely your present worldly interests, but your dignity and self-respect, the honour and good name of your Motherland and the entire moral and material well-being of your children and your children's children."

It is but human to expect the miraculous to happen, but the Indians of South Africa must remember that they have gained and can retain the respect of their European fellow-colonists only by a continued demonstration of self-respect and self-dependence. Had they not in the past shown these in some degree, Mr. Gokhale's visit would never have been thought of, and the excellent results that are now hoped for in the direction of a better mutual understanding would be impossible of achievement.

Finally, mention must be made of the courtesy and hospitality offered to Mr. Gokhale by the Union Government. These have been most sincerely appreciated by South African Indians and will no doubt be acknowledged by the Indian people in a spirit of gratitude. Mr. Gokhale was received by General Botha and his Ministers with all the honour and consideration due to so distinguished and well-equipped an "ambassador of the East." As Mr. Gokhale has himself acknowledged, they accepted his representations with sympathy and expressed pleasure at the opportunity that was afforded by his visit to discuss fully, freely, and frankly the difficulties of the situation. General Smuts has testified to the reasonable and responsible manner in which Mr. Gokhale presented his case, and it is certain that the charm of his personality, the vigour of his mind, his great sincerity, and his genuine desire to approach the problem in a spirit of helpfulness have done much to turn the face of the Government in the right direction. The services that Mr. Gokhale has rendered to the Empire and to the people of this country by his visit are incalculable, and it is but natural to look forward to a fitting response to his patriotic appeal. Progress may be slow. Disappointments may be many and frequent. But, though it may yet be darker before it is light, the dawn of a better day is at hand, when the two races will work shoulder to shoulder and with mutual goodwill for the welfare of the Union of South Africa.

H. S. L. POLAK,

Editor of "Indian Opinion."

Johannesburg, 20 November 1912.

HON. MR. G. K. GOKHALE'S VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA, 1912.

Diary of Hon. Mr. Gokhale's Tour.

- 1912
- Oct. 22—Arrived Capetown. Met Mr. Runciman on board with letter from Hon Mr. Fischer
Procession from the Wharf to "Noorbagh," 8, Kloof Street
Met Mr. Cartwright, M.P.C., and Sir Frederic Smith, Deputy Mayor.
Reception at the City Hall, 8 p.m. Mayor in the chair. Present: The Hon. W. P. Schreiner, Sir Frederic Smith, Dr Abdurahman, Mr. M. Alexander, M.L.A., Mrs. Alexander, Miss Molteno, Mrs Murray, Mrs. Abdurahman. Speakers: The Hon. W. P. Schreiner, Mr. Gandhi, Dr. Abdurahman, Dr Gool. Addresses from the Indian community, the Hindu Association, the Tamil Association, and the Cape Konkni Moslem League.
- Oct. 23—Justices Sir James Rose-Innes and Solomon left cards Interviews with the Hon. W. P. Schreiner and Sir Frederic Smith.
8 p.m.: Met the Reception Committee; discussion of grievances.
- Oct. 24.—Interview with the Right Hon. John X. Merri- man at the Civil Service Club.
Departure for Kimberley by special saloon, 11 30 a.m. Sir Frederic Smith, etc., at station.
Deputation of Indians at Wellington.
- Oct. 25.—Deputation of Indians at De Aar. Met Mrs Cronwright-Schreiner (Olive Schreiner). Special train from Kimberley met train at Modder River with about 200 Indians.
Reception at Beaconsfield by the Mayor and others. Reached Kimberley 6 30 p.m. Received by the Mayor, Major Browning, Mr. Oats (De Beers). Driven in procession to Mr. V. Samy's house
Reception at the Town Hall at 8 15 p.m., the Mayor, Mr. Gasson, presiding. Among the Europeans present were Councillor J Orr, Mr. J. W. Williams (Postmaster), Mr. Runciman, Mr. Francis Oats, Mr. I. R. Grimmer, Mr. Sagar, Mr. L. Tindall, Mr. D S Blacklaws, Mr. C. Schouw, Major Browning, Mr Denoon Duncan, Rev W. Prescott. Speech of welcome by the Mayor Presentation of address, read by Mr. Dawson. Speeches by Mr. Gandhi and Mr Isaac Joshua, Chairman of the local branch of the African Political Organisation.
- Oct. 26.—Visit to the Mines. Mr. J. McLaren called to state the grievances of the Indians in Bloemfontein. Mr. Oliver, M.L.A., called. Banquet at the Supper Room, City Hall, at 8 45 p.m. the Mayor of Beacons- field in the chair. About 150 were present, includ- ing 40 Europeans, mostly leading men of Kimberley. Among them were the Mayor of Kimberley, Mr. Oliver, M.L.A., Mr. Oats and others Speeches by the Mayor of Kimberley, Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Oats.
- Oct. 27.—Interview with Mr. Oliver, 2 p.m. Purely Indian reception at the Constantia Hall.
Left Kimberley for Johannesburg, 6 p.m.
Presentation of address at Windsorton
Addresses Christians and Bloemhof. Leading Euro- peans present at all these places.
- Oct. 28.—Met at Klerksdorp by special train from Johan- nesburg, carrying over 200 passengers. Klerksdorp Station decorated. Reception at the Klerksdorp Exchange Hall, the Mayor, Mr. A. Bramley, presid- ing, at 6 30 a.m. Present: Mr. Nesor, M.L.A., and over 100 other Europeans. Statement of grievances by British Indians
Potchefstroom reached 8.30 a.m. Reception and presentation of addresses at the Town Gardens. Station decorated. Received at station by the Mayor, Mr. M. A. Goetz, Mr. B. D. Piensaar, M.P.C., the Resident Magistrate and others. Drive to the Government Experimental Farm. Left Potchef- stroom at 10 40 a.m.
Reached Krugersdorp, 2 p.m. Station decorated. Received by Mr. L. Bangley, R.M., the Mayor, Mr. Godley, Mr. Hitchins, Mr. Steeval, Mr. P. B. du Toit and others. Presentation of address at Sta- tion. Drive to the Indian Location, Burghersdorp. Left Krugersdorp
Reached Johannesburg (Park), 4 p.m. Received by a gathering numbering over 3,000 The Mayor, Mr. Ellis, Rev. J. J. Doke, Rev. Phillips, Mr. Hosken, Dr. Ross, Sir George Albu, etc., on the platform. Presentation of addresses—British Indian Associa- tion, engraved on massive gold plate; Johannesburg Hindus, Hamidia Islamic Society, The Tamil Benefit Society, Patidar Association, Cradock Indians and Pietersburg Indians.
- Oct. 29—Attended at the Offices. Reception at the Carl- ton Hotel by European Committee, 8 15 p.m.
- Oct. 30.—Messrs. Munro, Wybergh, Creswell, M.L.A.'s, Robinson (Mines), Portuguese Consul called Inter- viewed Parsee deputation. Conference at Mr Hosken's house, 3 30 p.m. Present: Mr. W Hosken, Mr Chaplin, Mr. Doke, Mr. Gandhi, Mr Phillips, Mr. David Pollock, Mr Ritch, Mr. Berry, Mr Pim, Mr Kallenbach
- Oct. 31—Banquet at the Masonic Hall, the Mayor, Mr Ellis presiding
- Nov 1.—Attended at Offices, Chudleigh's Buildings Inter- viewed Pathan Deputation, Esson Mia Deputation, Habib Motan Deputation, Merchants' Deputation
Reception by the Transvaal Women's Association at the Independent Schoolroom, 3 30 p.m. Presentation address, etc.
Purely Indian Meeting at Drill Hall, 5 p.m.
- Nov. 2—Left for Lawley.
- Nov. 3.—Tolstoy Farm
- Nov 4.—Tolstoy Farm.
- Nov 5—Returned to Johannesburg from Lawley, 7 15 a.m. Tea at Mr Drummond Chaplin's, where met Sir Percy Fitzpatrick
- Nov. 6—Motored to Germiston and Boksburg Locations 8 a.m.
Called on Mr Ellis
Left for Natal 8 p.m.
- Nov. 7.—Address presented at Newcastle
Received people at Ladysmith.
Reception at Maritzburg Town Hall.
- Nov 8—Discussion of grievances at the Schoolroom, Maritzburg.
Left cards Administrator, Mayor Interviewed Mr Wynne Cole, licensing officer
Luncheon at Camden Hotel
Special train arrived from Durban, bearing Mr Omar and others Left by Special for Durban
Reception at Durban Station Mayor, Chief Magi- strate and others present Procession to Mr Moosa's house Carriage unhorsed Reception at the Town Hall, at 8 p.m., Mayor presiding
- Nov. 9—Children's Sports Left cards Sir David Hunter and Mayor. Received Merchants' Deputation. Attended the Oval, Albert Park, distributed child- ren's prizes.
- Nov 10.—Visited Lord's Heard grievances of £3 tax- payers
Afternoon Went by Special Train to Isipingo, re- turning 5 o'clock Motored to Phoenix.
- Nov 11—Returned to Durban. Banquet 8 15 p.m. Drill Hall, Sir David Hunter presiding.
- Nov 12—Visited Sydenham College. Met Chamber of Com- merce.
Visited Mount Edgecombe, where met indentured Indians
Met Mr. Maurice Evans Attended Reception to Mr Rustomjee
Left for Pretoria.
- Nov. 13—Addresses presented Volksrust Standerton and Heidelberg. At last two places Mayors and other prominent Europeans attended.
Reached Pretoria 7.30 p.m. Reception at Station, Mr. Findlay, Deputy Mayor, Mr Chamney, Mr. Fischer's Secretary, attending
- Nov. 14.—11 a.m., Interview with Ministers—General Botha, General Smuts, Mr. Fischer. Hon. Mr. Leuchars left his card Attended at offices. Left cards Ministers General Botha and Mayor left cards Reception at Town Hall 8.30 p.m., Deputy Mayor, Mr. Findlay presiding.
- Nov. 15—Motored Johannesburg to call on Mr Wyndham, M.L.A., 9.30 a.m.
Returned Pretoria. Lunched with Lord Gladstone
Left by 3.7 p.m. for Lawley
- Nov. 16—Tolstoy Farm.
- Nov. 17.—Called on Sir Thomas Smartt at Mr. Chaplin's house.
Called on Imam A. K. Bawazeer, Chairman Hamidia Islamic Society, Jiwan Premji, Chairman Patidar Association, and Mr. Phillips.
Left for Lourenço Marques 8.45 p.m.

Mr. Gokhale's Arrival at Cape Town.

STRIKING SCENES.

The Hon. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., Member of the Imperial Legislative Council of India, left England for South Africa on October 7, by the R.M.S. Saxon, and arrived at Capetown on Tuesday, October 22, being met on board by Mr. Runciman, of the Immigration Department, on behalf of the Union Government, who handed him the following letter from the Hon. Mr. Fischer, Minister of the Interior—

Sir,—I am desired, on behalf of the Government, to extend to you their welcome on your arrival in the Union of South Africa

This letter will be handed to you by Mr. Runciman of the Government's Immigration Staff, who has been specially deputed by the Government to meet and receive you at the Capetown Docks, and who has instructions to place himself at your disposal on your journey through the Union.

I trust that the arrangements that have been made by the Government for your comfort and entertainment during the period of your stay in the Union will meet with your approval

I understand that the Indian community in this country has made special arrangements in the direction of receiving you, and entertaining you during your stay, but the Government would be pleased if you would be good enough to accept their hospitality during your stay at Pretoria, the Seat of the Government of the Union. I should be glad if you would be good enough to indicate your wishes in this direction to Mr. Runciman and ask him to communicate them by wire to me so that I can have the necessary arrangements made for your accommodation here.

Trusting that your visit to the Union will be an enjoyable one

Though the Saxon arrived at an early hour, some hundreds of Indians were gathered on the quay. Later on, the Reception Committee, accompanied by Messrs. A. M. Cachalia, chairman of the Transvaal British Indian Association, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, and Imam A. K. Bawazeer boarded the vessel, and formally welcomed the distinguished guest, who, when he appeared on the deck, was warmly greeted and loudly cheered by the gathering on the pier. Subsequently, a formal reception took place at the residence of Mr. A. H. G. Mahomed. Later, Mr. Gokhale proceeded to Mr. J. M. H. Gool's residence, where he stayed whilst in Capetown. The procession from the steamer to Mr. Mahomed's residence included fifty carriages. Amongst those who called upon Mr. Gokhale were Sir Frederick Smith, the Deputy Mayor, and Mr. J. D. Cartwright, M.P.C.

At the Town Hall.

The *Cape Times* contains the following lengthy and interesting report of the proceedings in the City Hall, Capetown, when addresses were presented on behalf of the Cape Provincial Indian community and various local Indian organisations.—

The Mayor, Mr. Harry Hands, presided, and among those on the platform were: Senator W. P. Schreiner, Sir T. Sinclair Stevenson, Sir Frederick Smith (Deputy Mayor), Mr. Ludwig Wiener, Advocate Alexander, M.L.A., the Rev. Mr. Balmforth, Messrs. Cousins (Chief Immigration Officer), Liberman, Verster, Pentz, Advocate Toms, and Dr. Forsyth. Dr. Abdurahman and other leaders of the Asiatic community also occupied seats on the platform.

The Mayor, in opening the proceedings, said they were met together to extend a welcome to a very distinguished Indian subject of His Majesty the King; a gentleman who was a member of the Council of the Viceroy of India, and who had come to the Union of South Africa, with, he believed, the full consent of the Union Government, to inquire at first hand into an economic difficulty which had arisen in their midst and which their fellow Indian subjects had been feeling for some time. He had pleasure in extending to him a warm welcome to the Mother City of South Africa, and ventured to express the hope that the result of his mission would be the solution of the difficulty in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. (Applause)

Address of Welcome.

The following address was presented to Mr. Gokhale by Dr. Gool, on behalf of the British Indian community resident in the Cape Province:

We, the undersigned, representing the British Indian community resident in Cape Colony, having the

great privilege conferred upon us of welcoming you to the shores of South Africa, desire to extend to you our heartiest greetings, and to assure you of our fervent hope that your visit to South Africa may be not only healthful and pleasant, but that it may produce such results as will gladden your heart and encourage you in your noble lifework. We are not unacquainted with your magnificent achievements, a result of your efforts to inspire with a true and genuine patriotism the millions of our countrymen in our native land. We know of the great sacrifices you have made for your people. We desire to give expression to our feelings of gratitude to Providence for having granted to our people a patriot of such ability, of such pure and lofty purpose of life, of such devotion to his ideals, and of such bright intellectual attainments, as have been continually conspicuous in your public career.

You have displayed in all your lifework that energy, fearlessness, and integrity which have deservedly won for you in the hearts of your people the highest esteem and respect. As an educationist, your career will serve as a stimulating model, worthy of imitation by all who may take up that calling, which has been ennobled by your work and methods. Your marvellous powers as an organiser have been amply displayed in your foundation and management of the Servants of India Society, which we trust will accomplish the aims that you have in view for it—the advancement of the principles for which you are living and working. Your visit to South Africa will, we hope, tend to produce a better understanding between the Europeans and Indians resident in the Union.

May you be long spared to carry on your great work, may your years be crowned with the blessings of peace and good health and by the sight of your work prospering!—We are, sir, your ever grateful friends,

ADAM H. G. MAHOMED,
Chairman, Reception Committee.
E. NORODIEN,
President, Kokney Moslem League.
S. M. RAHIM,
Secretary, Reception Committee.
S. V. SATHE,
President, United Hindu Assn.
A. I. GABRU,
President, Habibia Moslem Society.
ABDUL HAMID,
President, Mizan of Afghan.
KHAN GOOL.
ADAM MAHOMED,
Kanamia A. Islam.
M. HALIM,
Chairman, Mahfab-i-Ikhlās.
K. N. NAIDOO,
Chairman, Madras Association
S. ISMAIL.
H. M. SURATEE, Parsee.
HASSAN MIA HAFIZ.
MOHEDIEN VINOOS
SHIRAJOODIEN MOOLAJEE.
FAKEE ABDULA,
AHMED ABBAS,
OSMAN DAWOOD.
MANI BHAI DESAI.
BURHANDIEN DESAI.
ARDOOLA AMIEN KAPADIE.

Kokney Moslem League.

The South African Kokney Moslem League presented the following address:—

To the Honourable G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., M.A.

Honourable Sir,—We, the South African Kokney Moslem League, most cordially welcome you on your arrival in South Africa, and we deeply appreciate your coming to see us. We are proud of your being a Maharashtrian like ourselves, and your visit appeals specially to us apart from the fame you have earned as a high politician and thinker.

The great and enthusiastic efforts you have made in the cause of education have earned our gratitude, and the strenuous steps you have taken to advance the position of India and its peoples are acknowledged by all acquainted with our homeland. Our hearts are full of anticipation that with your great experience you will, from the information given to you personally, readily learn the details of the various questions between our race and the Government of South Africa, and our wish is that the people of South Africa and our countrymen will have a clearer understanding of each other's rights as members of the British Empire, to which we humbly tender thanks for its great freedom and justice. Allow us to extend to you our hope that you will have a happy journey, and find that your visit has benefited our community, and resulted in progress in the better cementing of the friendship of all British people.

On behalf of the South African Kokney Moslem League, we are, sir, your most respectful servants,

E. NORODIEN, President.
M. ENOOS, Vice-President.

BURHANODIEN DESAI,
MAHOMMED JAFFER,
Joint Secretaries

AHMED ABBAS,
ESOOF JAFFER,
Joint Treasurers.

United Hindu Association.

The United Hindu Association presented the following address:—

To the Honourable G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E.

Sir,—On behalf of the members of the United Hindu Association of the Cape Peninsula, we, the undersigned, extend to you a hearty welcome and wish to express the great pleasure with which we observe your desire to become personally acquainted with the position and problems of the Indian community in South Africa.

Having studied thoroughly the political economy of our country, you are one of the few who can speak with authority on economic problems, and we confidently anticipate that the result of your visit will have far-reaching effects and will tend to the betterment of our position in this, the land of our adoption.

Amongst your many great and valued services, your scheme embodied in the "Servants of India Society," will, if it reaches perfect fruition, which we earnestly hope, earn the gratitude of all well-wishers of India.

We pray that the Almighty, the giver of all wisdom, may attend your footsteps, and guide and inspire you in your life's work,

S. V. SARHE, President.
P. A. Joshie, C. B. Ghiwala, G. R. Desai, H. B. Godbole, V. R. Vartak, D. C. Mehta (Mossel Bay), Chhiba Jaga Patel, Lala Govind, K. G. Patel, G. Bhana (Huguenot), B. Davjee (De Aar), D. I. Patel, Morarbhaj Chhiba.

Madras Indians.

The Madras Indian Association presented the following address:—

To the Honourable Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E. etc.

The Madras Indian Association of Capetown begs your acceptance of this humble address of welcome to South Africa's shores.

We take this glad opportunity to convey to the patriot we are proud to claim as a brother-son of Mother India some small token of the regard and admiration his labours have evoked in our breasts.

Your self-sacrificing work for the uplifting of our fellow-countrymen at home, and in defence of the elementary human rights of those of us who have travelled abroad, compels the admiration and affection of every child of India.

We tender you our expression of these coupled with a glad and grateful welcome to South Africa, and we add a prayer that your visit may be rich in good fruit and your life be spared to the fulfilment of the noble task to which you have devoted your great energies.

K. M. NAIDOO, Chairman.
R. MOODLEY, Treasurer.
A. M. BENJAMIN, Secretary.

Mr. Schreiner and Indentured Labour.

Senator Schreiner said the city of Capetown testified by the presence of its chief citizen its welcome to Mr. Gokhale, and showed that it was not unaware of the distinction he had gained during a long and honourable career. Speaking for a large and growing section of the European population of South Africa, he (Mr. Schreiner) was entrusted with a message of welcome to Mr. Gokhale, because he was a distinguished Indian (Cheers) They recognised that the Empire was one and that India was not the least of the jewels in the Crown of the Emperor. Mr. Gokhale had known how to combine the highest ideals of the purest patriotism with the most unswerving loyalty to the Emperor-King. They knew of their visitor's high culture and education, his high position among his own people, how he had devoted himself unsparingly towards advancing the cause of his people, towards elevating and civilising them, and how that the ideal of education had been at the back of all his efforts. Continuing, Mr. Schreiner said they did not wish to introduce controversial topics, for that was a meeting of welcome, but they knew of the attack Mr. Gokhale had made on the indentured labour system, but they believed that after he had gone through South Africa it would probably be better for the indentured Indians than it was before his visit (Cheers) They believed he would be able to show cause why a man, after he had served his time, should not be treated as a pariah, and that his wife and children should not be put under such severe handicaps as to prevent them living in South Africa.

The Surrounding Circumstances

However, they believed that after Mr. Gokhale had gone round South Africa many things which might have seemed very bad at a distance might seem somewhat better when he had become acquainted with the surrounding circumstances. They believed that he would appreciate both the political, economic, and administrative difficulties of a Government and Parliament situated as the Government and Parliament of this country were, and that therefore he would be all the more likely to be able to contribute something to the solution of a great problem, the problem of the right and just Government by the people of this country of the people in this country. They did not believe he had come for the purpose of lighting fires. Some might fear that, but he could assure them that he did not think the Europeans of this country would think that when he had made his address. He (Mr. Schreiner) had anticipated the time when he (Mr. Gokhale) had been through the country and might be here again, when they would hear from him the results of his visit to different parts of the country. He felt pleasure at the knowledge that he was here as the guest of the Union Government. They hoped that not only formal courtesies would be accorded to him, but that he would find—he believed he would find—that he could shake hands with the Government and find a way out of the difficulties that were tramping them and of which Mr. Gandhi was aware. (Hear, hear) He had great pleasure in testifying here that among the pure-spirited men who worked for no gain, no profit, many kicks, but with high ideals, they could recommend themselves to Mr. Gandhi. (Applause) An unselfish man; one whom he was proud to say he recognised as a member of the profession to which he (the speaker) belonged, and one who in any other calling might have made great gains. In going round with Mr. Gandhi he believed Mr. Gokhale would be introduced without any bias and bitterness to the problem in detail which he would have to meet. (Hear, hear) Those problems distressed the hearts of kindly Europeans as much as they did the hearts of Indians. With regard to the small attendance of Europeans, he would say that there were many to whom Mr. Gokhale's visit had come, to some extent, as a surprise. He had come somewhat earlier than he was expected. He believed when he came to Capetown again, after his tour, the European population would not then be so sparsely represented, because he believed then he would have achieved something towards the settlement of this great problem which was a part of the problem of Imperial solidarity. He was engaged in the work of solidifying the Empire in India. (Hear, hear.) They knew how he could sway the people in India, and they were bound to extend to him the right hand of fellowship when they knew that he was engaged in a work that was dear to all of them. (Hear, hear) When he (Mr. Schreiner) welcomed Mr. Gokhale, he did so not merely as a person, but as a representative.

Economic, Political, and Administrative Difficulties.

He hoped that in Mr. Gokhale's passage through the country he might everywhere find aid in the work he was endeavouring to do. The wish of the European population was that his visit might conduce to the solution of these economic, political, and administrative difficulties which

were not the choice of any of us, but which were the result of circumstances, prejudice, and conditions over which, perhaps, humanity had no control, but which might be dominated very much by approaching them closely and seeing what solution justice and right could bring about. Let Mr Gokhale trust the Union Government; let him be frank with them, and then he (Mr Schreiner) hoped that the next session of Parliament might bring out a measure differing in certain important particulars from the one submitted to it last session, and which they might accept as a solution. He did not know, however, whether Mr. Gokhale could hope to so soon arrive at a solution of the economic difficulties, which should be looked at without prejudice, or ill-will, or antagonism of a racial kind. But however they were looked at, he (Mr Schreiner) hoped there would be found a solution of the licensing question. It should not surpass the wit of man to devise a method by which every man should be entitled to trade who could satisfy certain conditions, and then we could do away with humiliating measures attacking a particular class of trade in its business. In conclusion, Mr. Schreiner expressed the hope that the fine climate of South Africa might establish Mr Gokhale in the best of health, and wished him in his mission and journey through South Africa "God speed." (Loud cheers).

A Sacred Name.

Mr M. K. Gandhi said the name of Mr. Gokhale was sacred to him, Mr. Gokhale was his political teacher, and whatever he had been able to do in the service of his fellow-countrymen in South Africa—of which he claimed to be a citizen—was due to Mr Gokhale. (Cheers) This South African question was not a new one to him; but they loved him not only for his interest in that question, but because of his life's work. Although he was a candid critic of the Indian Government, he was also a friend to it. (Applause) He thought it a hopeful sign that they had this representative gathering over which the Mayor of the city presided. And the hospitality accorded to Mr Gokhale showed that though there had been hard knocks given between the European and Indian communities, there was no bitterness. In every town where these meetings were to be held the Mayors had signified their intentions to preside. Mr Gokhale had come to help them in bringing the two peoples closer together, and his mission would let them know that behind this country was another, in which the people were watching its representatives in this country. They knew his Highness the Aga Khan was expected to arrive some time next year in connection with this same question. The British Indian Association had only just received a letter from His Highness, in which he expressed his intention of arriving in South Africa to study the question at first hand, in so far as it affected his countrymen here. But he (Mr. Gandhi) wished to utter one word of warning, and it was this: that many of them had, in their ignorance, false expectation that Mr Gokhale's visit would act as a charm, and that all their disabilities would disappear. He hoped his countrymen would not have those expectations, or, if they had them, that they would dismiss them. Mr Gokhale was certainly going to assist them, but they had to remember that there was nothing so valuable as self-help. (Applause). They would have to work out their own salvation, and men like Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Schreiner could only point the way to the solution, and make the path easy. They could get nothing that they could not deserve, and it was only when the time came that they would reap the reward of their past actions. (Loud applause).

Dr. Abdurahman said that their guest was not only one of the foremost sons of India, but he was one of the most distinguished and brilliant men in the British Empire. (Hear, hear). Whatever may be the result of his visit over 300 millions of his fellow-men were anxiously watching the progress of his tour, and were awaiting its result. But there were others in South Africa who were awaiting the result of his visit. There were others outside also; there were countless millions of coloured people who were watching South Africa, and awaiting the solution of this problem. (Hear, hear). India deserved well of the British Empire. India enabled Britain to retain its position in the East. (Applause).

Obligation and Gratitude.

India was maintaining 320,000 native soldiers to keep India as an integral part of the British Empire. (Loud cheers) England had placed South Africa under a deep obligation, the magnanimity with which England treated the Northern Provinces after the war was unexampled in history. European South Africans could trade freely and rest peacefully at night, because their property was well protected by the British Fleet. (Cheers) If England owed India a debt of gratitude for keeping the flag flying in the East, this country owed England a great debt of gratitude; and South Africa should in some way recompense Great Britain by extending more freedom to coloured British subjects, and more particularly to Indians.

(Cheers). The Indians had many real grievances, but they had been asked not to mention them specifically that night. Every alternate Thursday, however, he saw how one people should not treat another people. He trusted that Mr. Gokhale's visit would be the means of stopping that trend of prejudice which had been turning away the minds of South Africans from the right path of solving the problems before them.

Mr. Gokhale's Reply.

In reply, Mr. Gokhale, who was received with loud cheers, said that it was his first visit to South Africa, and it was an intense pleasure to him to meet on the very first day of his arrival there so large a gathering, not only of his countrymen resident in this land, but also of friends and well-wishers of Indians. He had come here at the invitation of the Indian community of South Africa, so that he might go around and see things for himself and be in a position to advise usefully their countrymen in India as to what might be done there, in order that the difficult problem which confronted the people and Government of this sub-continent might be satisfactorily solved.

This was principally a meeting of the Indian community, but the pleasure of the occasion had been greatly enhanced by the kind and graceful presence there of so many European ladies and gentlemen; and the Mayor, by taking the chair on the occasion, had paid a compliment to the Indian community, for which he was sure they all felt deeply grateful. (Hear, hear.) Further, his warm acknowledgments were due to the different speakers who had referred to him in such generous terms. Last, but not least, he would like to express publicly his sincere and respectful thanks to the Union Government for deputing a special officer to look after his comfort during his stay, for offering him hospitality at Pretoria, and for showing him other and marked kindnesses. (Hear, hear.) Many of them had no doubt heard—he had made references to it himself—that his object in coming here was to acquire a first-hand knowledge of the Indian problem in South Africa. It was true he had spoken on the South African question in India often in the past, and it was also true that he had been following developments here pretty closely. But a change had come over the situation in India during the last four or five years, and that had pushed the South African problem to the front there in a way it had never been pushed before. He was free to confess that until recently they in India had not been able to pay much attention to this question, because questions of great import connected with their internal affairs had claimed their attention. Those of them who were following Indian events during the past six or seven years need not be told that they had passed through dark and stormy times and had had to deal with dangerous and disturbing elements. Happily, owing to the wise statesmanship of the men in authority, steps had been taken which had largely cleared the air of those dangerous elements, and one might fairly say that things were, on the whole, well in India. (Hear, hear.) The fact that the internal affairs of India had been eased had, however, drawn the increased attention of the people in India to this matter of the people in South Africa, and he would ask them to believe him when he said that no internal problem in India to-day exceeded the South African question in intensity of interest. That being so, he felt that a special responsibility rested on those who assisted in framing public opinion in India to acquaint themselves with the details of this problem, and he felt that as one of the workers in the public life of their country, he should take an early opportunity to come to South Africa and acquaint himself with the facts of the case at first hand, so far as it was possible to do so during a short visit. For these questions involving racial considerations were exceptionally difficult to deal with, whether they had to be dealt with in the East or the West. No questions lent themselves more

easily to the introduction of feelings of prejudice, even of unreasoning hate; and therefore those on whom devolved the responsibility of dealing with them owed it not only to their side, but to the other side, and above all to the highest of all causes—the cause of truth—to look at them from all sides. (Applause.) It was with the object of looking at the Indian question from all possible sides that he had come to this country, and he would once again say that he was deeply grateful for the kind manner in which not only his countrymen, but the members of the European community, had received him, and, above all, for the generous action of the Union Government. (Applause.) He had told them just now that he had come here to learn. One thing he already realised. There was no doubt whatsoever that the question of the Indian—he was speaking only of the Indian community in South Africa—the question of the Indian community in this country was an extremely difficult, an extremely complicated one. He would not say that there was a simple solution to it, that all they had to do was to treat everyone on equal terms, and there would be an end to the matter. The question was much more difficult and delicate than that.

Fundamental Position.

But there were certain positions which he would describe as fundamental in any consideration of the problem. One of these was that for better or for worse the people of India were in the Empire; they were members of the Empire; they were subjects of the King and citizens of the Empire; and they would decline to be treated as helots of the Empire. (Applause.) He thought that was a fundamental principle which was not open to argument. Any inequalities that existed must be redressed as far as possible, and progress and justice must be and must remain the watchwords of the Empire for all who were included in it. (Applause.) He thought the Europeans in this sub-continent were entitled to ask the Indian critics of their policy that they should understand their position and their difficulties—a small community in the midst of a vast native population. Great allowances had to be made for the difficulties of this position. He would ask the Europeans here, on the other hand, to remember that everything in India was equally open to all—(hear, hear)—and they could not hope to shut the Indian out of their territory altogether without inflicting a very serious blow on the prestige of the Empire, which, after all, must be based on justice. If the different parts of the Empire would approach any given problem in a spirit of compromise and with the desire to help on the cause of justice, then he did not despair of statesmanship, whether of the West or the East, finding a solution of this problem; but if colour and race prejudice were to be the dominant factors, then a satisfactory settlement could not be arrived at. Only those who took up that attitude would have to satisfy themselves how far they really showed true allegiance to the Empire, for with such feelings in the ascendant in any portion they were bound to have their reaction in other parts, and that would ultimately recoil on those who for the moment obtained some advantage from them. These were generalities, almost platitudes; but it was useful to draw attention to them. "I will," said Mr. Gokhale in conclusion, "go through South Africa in the three weeks at my disposal with every real desire to understand the European standpoint, and whatever conclusions I arrive at, I will endeavour to state them with due restraint, and with such regard as may be expected from one in my position in India, to the interests of the Empire of which we are all members. I have not come here to light a flame; flames have often a knack of burning those who light them; I have only come to find out how my countrymen in this land are doing. India is now watching what is being done to her sons. There is a new awakening throughout the East, not merely in India, but all

through Eastern lands. You feel a new life throbbing, a new national consciousness everywhere; and however indifferent India may have been in the past to the sufferings of her children and to her own humiliations, there will be more and more self-respect in the future in her dealings with such matters. (Cheers.) My countrymen here will find that India is behind them; only they must never lose sight of the fact that they are members of the Empire, and must leave no room for doubt as to their attitude to the real interests of the Empire. In that spirit we may go forward boldly and with every confidence that ultimately things will right themselves. We shall certainly do everything in our power to have them righted; the rest lies on the knees of the gods" (Cheers)

Dr. Gool proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor for presiding.

The meeting terminated with the singing of the National Anthem and with cheers for Mr. Gokhale and the Mayor.

Mr Gokhale and party left for Kimberley on Thursday morning, October 24, in the special saloon provided by the Government

CRADOCK ADDRESS.

The Cradock address, of which the text is printed below, was presented at Johannesburg.—

Presented to The Hon. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, representing Veda Dharma Sabha (the British Indian residents of Cradock), beg to extend you a hearty welcome to this Province. Every Indian throughout South Africa recognises the sacrifice you have made in coming to this sub-continent in order to study the various questions affecting the status of your countrymen residing in the Union.

We hope that your mission will bear fruit, and that you will return to the motherland with happy thoughts about your visit.

We now beg you to accept as a souvenir the accompanying casket, and pray to the Almighty that He may spare you for many years to come for the service of the land of your birth.

We remain, yours faithfully,

V. S. NAIDOO, Chairman

J. S. VASSEN, Secretary

S. VALLOO, Treasurer

O. Dhanji, L. Lackmidas, O. Naran, D. Govan, V. R. Naidoo, P. A. Pillay, V. Veerasamy, T. Kassavan, P. Mitha, K. Nadasen, V. Vandavar, C. Williams, D. Kalidas, S. S. Odayar, V. S. Lungam, D. Vassen, G. Padiachy, G. Naidoo, R. R. Naidoo, J. Williams, Adams, R. Vardhoo.

Cradock, October, 1912.

The Indian community of Cradock also presented Mr. Gokhale with a handsome silver stationery case, bearing the following inscription:—

"Presented by the Veda Dharma Sabha and Indian Community of Cradock Hon. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., on the occasion of his visit to South Africa, 1912."

PORT ELIZABETH ADDRESS.

It was hoped that Mr. Gokhale would be able to visit Port Elizabeth, but the time at his disposal was too short to allow him to do so. An address was forwarded to him at Durban.

ARRIVAL AT KIMBERLEY.

The railway station and environs were the scene of considerable excitement (says the *Diamond Fields Advertiser*) on the arrival of the Hon. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., M.A., member of the Viceroy's Council of India. Some 200 Indian residents went to Modder River by special train earlier in the day, where they met the "Tolstoy of India," as Mr. Gokhale has been designated by many. The party returned with their guest, but were an hour late, owing to the Cape train, which they followed, being delayed en route. Prior to the arrival of the train, a dense mass of people had assembled in and around the railway station, while carriages lined Florence Road from end to end. The train, with the engine decorated with flowers, steamed in a little before 7 p.m., the distinguished visitor being met on the platform by the Mayor (Councillor

W. Gasson, J.P.), Councillor John Orr, J.P., Mr. J. H. W. Williams (Postmaster), and the following members of the Reception Committee:—Messrs. V. Samy and Ahmed Mahomed (patrons), P. M. Dawson (chairman), T. V. Pillay, S. R. Naidoo (treasurers), and A. Kalidas (secretary). Pink-turbaned Indians in great numbers, wearing similarly tinted sashes, lined a carpeted aisle in the station, and on stepping out of his carriage, amid deafening cheers, Mr. Gokhale had a garland placed on his shoulders by Mr. V. Samy, while Mr. P. M. Dawson handed his eminent countryman a bouquet. In the train were also Mr. Gandhi, the Indian barrister, and Mr. G. H. Runciman, of the Department of the Interior, who is accompanying Mr. Gokhale on his tour. The Mayor, after cordially greeting and welcoming the distinguished visitor, introduced him to several townsmen. A little while was spent in conversation, Mr. Gokhale saying, "I thank you, Mr. Mayor, for the great honour you have done me in meeting me." A movement was then made for the carriages amidst great cheering, the Mayor accompanying Mr. Gokhale to the residence of Mr. V. Samy, whose guest he will be until his departure for Johannesburg by to-morrow afternoon's train. A huge procession then formed, and proceeded to Mr. V. Samy's residence in Upper Jones' Street, it being remarked that never in the history of Kimberley had a congregation of so many of His Majesty's Indian subjects been seen.

The Town Hall Meeting.

Last night (reports our Kimberley contemporary, on the 25th ultimo) the Town Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity with members of the Indian community, and a large sprinkling of Europeans, the occasion being a public meeting addressed by the Hon Mr G. K. Gokhale. On the platform were the Mayor (Mr. W. Gasson), Mr. Francis Oats (Chairman of Directors of De Beers Consolidated Mines), Mr. I. R. Grimmer (Assistant General Manager De Beers Consolidated Mines), Mr. Runciman, of the Department of Interior, Messrs. J. Orr, W. Sagar, L. Chandler, D. S. F. Blacklaws, C. Schouw, Major Browning, Denoon Duncan, Rev. W. Pescood, and others. At the commencement of the proceedings, Mr. Gokhale and the Mayor were the recipients of garlands and bouquets of flowers.

The Mayor's Welcome.

The Mayor, in extending a welcome to Mr. Gokhale, said Mr. Gokhale was making a tour of the principal centres of South Africa, principally as he understood, to study the Indian question, and in that, he thought, he was taking the right step to make himself acquainted with the conditions here. No man could judge a matter of so important a nature without going into it personally. So far as Kimberley was concerned, he wished originally that Mr. Gokhale should have been the guest of the citizens of Kimberley, but in deference to the wishes of the Indian community the invitation was shared. He was pleased also that De Beers had extended an invitation to him, and had provided for a visit to the mines. The Mayor referred to the fact that Europeans and Indians on the Diamond Fields were on the best of terms. He apologised for the absence of Mr. H. A. Oliver, C.M.G., M.L.A., who was in Johannesburg, and for Mr. E. Oppenheimer, who had sustained a sad bereavement in the death of his mother.

The Address

Mr. P. M. Dawson, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, then presented Mr. Gokhale with an illuminated address in the following terms:—

To the Honourable Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.

Dear Sir.—We, the undersigned, on behalf of the Indian community of Kimberley, Beaconsfield, Barkly, and Winderton, beg to extend to you a right hearty welcome to Kimberley on this your first visit to South Africa. We hail this occasion as a memorable one in the annals of the South African Indians, and we are sensible of the high honour you do us in accepting our hospitality.

We wish to express publicly our warm admiration and appreciation of your long and arduous labours in the Fergusson College, your unrivalled capacity for calm, forcible, and lucid exposition of the political problem of our country, your recent efforts to provide free and compulsory education throughout India, and of your fervent devotion to and advocacy of the cause of your countrymen in South Africa, which brought about the long-desired stoppage of indentured Indian labour for Natal.

It is needless to assure you of our deep feelings of affection and respect, and of the high place you occupy in the estimation of your countrymen.

Your patriotism and self-sacrifice in responding to the call of our "venerable and helpless Mother," and in founding the "Servants of India" Society, whose members, trained to continue the work you love so well, will ever stand forth as a shining light in the history of New India.

That God may bless you and spare your life for many years, in order to continue your noble work, and that this work may in time to come bear abundant fruit, is our daily prayer.

(Here follows an ancient benediction in Sanscrit.)

Signed on behalf of the Indian community,

AHMED MAHOMED and
V. SAMY, Patrons
P. M. DAWSON, Chairman.
S. RAMANUJAM NAIDOO, Hon. Treasurer.
K. KALIDAS PATEL and
OSMAN CHOGLAT, Joint Hon. Secs.

The address is a very artistic production, and contains many points of interest, says our contemporary. A map of India, faintly outlined, is brought out distinctly by the underlining of the text. In addition to a portrait of the recipient, the border has, in the top corners, heads of elephants, caparisoned in scarlet and gold, while the five-pointed star, backed by the "Sunburst," the badge of the Order of the Indian Empire, figures on each side, the one being scrolled with the motto "Heaven's Light our Guide" in English, and in Sanscrit on the other. The bottom corners are occupied by the arms, on shields, of the Cape and Bombay provinces, the latter being the recipient's native Presidency. Mounted with purple ribbon, the address is handsomely framed in dark carved wood, each corner embellished with the Star of India in silver, with a gilt star in relief.

In presenting the address, Mr. Dawson said, on behalf of the Indian community, he had the honour and privilege of bidding Mr. Gokhale a hearty welcome to Kimberley. The occasion was a memorable one for the Indian community, by reason of the fact that Mr. Gokhale was the first of their countrymen of distinction to visit South Africa. He had travelled thousands of miles from home, leaving behind him those near and dear to him, in order to study the Indian problem on the spot, and to see for himself the disabilities under which his countrymen laboured in this British Colony, and, if possible, to bring forth a better understanding, and to obtain, if possible, some relief for those disabilities. Continuing, Mr. Dawson said those disabilities were the natural result of a breach of promise which had been vouchsafed to the Indian community by a solemn declaration of His Gracious Sovereign of the Empire and his responsible Ministers, a promise which has been disregarded, and privileges which were being sacrificed on the altar of expediency. The affairs of which Mr. Gokhale's visit was concerned, not only affected the British Indian committee, but the British Empire itself, and the selection of Mr. Gokhale for that purpose was a wise one, for no Indian occupied a higher place in the estimation of his countrymen than Mr. Gokhale. Mr. Dawson paid eloquent tribute to Mr. Gokhale's high office, eminent social position, natural qualities, and splendid abilities, and spoke eloquently of his untiring energy to procure free and compulsory education throughout India, qualities which, together with his admirable devotion, that placed him in the front rank of political leaders in India. In the course of further tribute to Mr. Gokhale's self-sacrificing labours in the interest of his countrymen, Mr. Dawson expressed the hope that his efforts in connection with the present mission would be crowned with success. (Applause.)

Mr. Gandhi

Mr. Gandhi next addressed the meeting, and said an occasion like this was one of sacred memory. He paid great tribute to Mr. Gokhale's gentleness, his self-effacement, his great love of India, and consistently with that love of India, his love of humanity and his love of the Empire of which he was such a distinguished citizen. He regarded Mr. Gokhale as a political asset. He referred in glowing terms to Mr. Gokhale's services and sacrifices in the interests of Fergusson College, and in the cause of education. He declared with a show of pride that had Mr. Gokhale been an Englishman he would have been occupying the position now held by Mr. Asquith, and possibly had he been born in France he would have been President of the French Republic. He hoped the result of this mission would be a better understanding between Europeans and Indians residing in South Africa. He uttered a note of warning to his countrymen not to raise false hopes and expectations from Mr. Gokhale's visit. The advent of Mr. Gokhale in their midst would not bring about the millennium among the Indian community, nor did they expect that all their disabilities would disappear as if by magic. His arrival, however, might bring about a better understanding and a better knowledge of one another, and would lead to better possibilities of a solution of the great problem that not only faced South Africa, but also the whole Empire. The remedy lay mainly in their own hands. (Applause.)

The A.P.O.

Mr. Isaac Joshua, as Chairman of the local branch of the African Political Association, extended a hearty welcome to Mr. Gokhale. He regretted to say that the

coloured people of South Africa laboured under great disabilities, and they sympathised with the Indians. Their fight was our fight, because they laboured under the same obnoxious laws as they (the coloureds) laboured under, and he only trusted that the Indians might receive better treatment in future through the visit of Mr. Gokhale, and that following that, the coloured people in South Africa would also receive fair and just treatment, as they should do under the British flag (Applause)

Mr. Gokhale.

Mr Gokhale expressed his sincere thanks to his countrymen resident in Kimberley, and tendered also his warm thanks to those Europeans who had associated themselves with this function. He particularly thanked the Mayor for his presence at the station and at that meeting. It was a pleasure to him to come to Kimberley, because he understood that the relations between British Indians and Europeans on the Diamond Fields were more cordial and harmonious than anywhere else in South Africa. He had come to that land to study the Indian problem there at first hand. He had, however, only been in the country three days, and that was not sufficient time for any man to study a large and complicated question such as the Indian question was, and they would not expect him to express and he should not be justified in expressing definite views on the question at that stage. One or two things, however, were suggested by the address which had been presented to him. He was glad to hear his countrymen express their pleasure that the system of indentured labour in Natal had at last been stopped. When that step was taken by the Government of India there was but one feeling throughout India, namely, a feeling of intense satisfaction and relief. There was no question about it, that the system was wrong in itself. The general opinion was that such a state of things should not have been allowed to exist under the British flag. They in India had reason to complain of the system of indentured labour, which caused all Indians to be regarded as coolies, no matter what their status was. They objected to the system because it lowered their national self-respect. It was that system which had been and still was responsible for the Asiatic problem in South Africa. If the

Indenture System

had not been introduced into South Africa for the benefit of planters in Natal, there would have been no Indian question in South Africa. He wanted this to be clearly realised. The free Indian came in the wake of the indentured Indian, and those who were primarily responsible for the Indian problem in the country were the British Government acting in the interests of certain planters there. He intended spending three weeks in South Africa, during which time he would endeavour to look at the question not only from the Indian standpoint, but from the standpoint of the European community, and he would not arrive at any definite conclusions until he had had an opportunity of studying the question from all sides. India had a population of 300 millions, containing some of the finest types of men, as recognised by the Imperial Government. The King had journeyed specially to India to announce his Coronation, and to show that Indians were his subjects, and not the subjects of his subjects; that they were, equally with Europeans, subjects of the British flag, and not subjects of the British people under the flag. If this Empire was to endure, it could only do so upon the basis of justice for all; it would not endure upon the basis of selfishness by any particular class or section. This was a fact that was sometimes lost sight of. He believed the question was one capable of adjustment, and he appealed especially to the European community, in all respect and all humility, to look at the question not simply from the standpoint of South Africa, but from the standpoint of the Empire. They could not hope only to share in the privileges and escape altogether the disadvantages which resulted from belonging to the Empire. A practical solution must be found

to reconcile the Imperial with the local aspect of the question, and if they all approached the question with a desire to do justice to all parties, the solution would not be impossible to find. (Loud applause)

Votes of thanks to the Mayor and Mr Gokhale, and cheers for the Mayor, Mr. Gokhale and Mr Gandhi, terminated the proceedings.

THE BANQUET.

On Saturday evening a banquet was given by the Indian community in the Town Hall Supper Room in honour of the visit of the Hon. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., M.A., member of the Viceroy's Council of India. The gathering was unique in the annals of the Diamond Fields, for it is the first occasion in local history when Europeans and Indians have met at a common table, giving (as one of the spectators tersely put it) the direct to Kipling's dictum that

"East is east and West is west,
And the twain can never meet."

About 100 persons sat down to dinner, consisting solely of vegetarian courses, and among the guests invited by the Indian community reception committee and who accepted the invitation were the Mayor of Beaconsfield (Councillor T. Pratley, J.P.), who presided, the Mayor of Kimberley (Councillor W. Gasson, J.P.), the Civil Commissioner (Mr. H. Dreyer), Mr. H. A. Oliver, C.M.G., M.L.A., Mr. Francis Oats (chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd.), Messrs. H. B. Rudd, W. Pickering, D.S.O. (Secretary De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd.), L. G. Nightingale (Crown Prosecutor), I. R. Grimmer (assistant general manager De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd.), G. Foster (Commissioner of Police), Denoon Duncan, Major Browning, E. C. Lardner Burke, W. T. Anderson, J. H. W. Williams, J. D. Tyson, T. Wynne, J. Orr, A. J. Green, the Rev. W. Pescod, Runciman, J. S. Lakey, I. P. Joshua, E. Tippe, P. Christian, H. Kallenbach, and A. E. Sams. Among the distinguished members of the Indian community, in addition to the guest of the evening, were Messrs. M. K. Gandhi, A. M. Cachalia, P. M. Dawson, K. Kaldas, and others.

After dinner various toasts were submitted.

The toast of "The Emperor of India and the Royal Family" was submitted by the Chairman and duly honoured.

Mayor of Kimberley

Mr. W. Gasson proposed the toast of the evening, "Our guest," and said he need hardly say that he esteemed it a great privilege to meet Mr. Gokhale, who was such a distinguished member of the Indian community, who had taken an active part for some years in the legislation of India. It was seldom that they had a visit from such a distinguished representative of another part of the dominions. They looked upon India as the first of the branches of the great Empire of which they all formed a part. In many respects India and South Africa were similar. Both had vast plains and varied inhabitants, but the plains of India were much more impressive, and its inhabitants were much more numerous. When they considered that India had three hundred million inhabitants, they could realise the vast importance of that part of the Empire. They therefore appreciated all the more the visit of one who had done so much, and was still doing so much, for that Empire. He thought this unique gathering augured well for the success of Mr. Gokhale's mission, and he felt sure Mr. Gokhale would not have reason to be disappointed with the result of that mission. He had a great deal before him, and he was sure that those who heard Mr. Gokhale the previous evening must have been impressed with the studiously fair-minded way in which he dealt with that difficult and delicate problem. The land from which Mr. Gokhale hailed was one in which they were bound to be interested. It was a land of romance. His own knowledge of India dated from his earliest days, when he associated it with tigers and elephants, rajahs and pagodas. (Laughter.) Speaking for the European community, he wished Mr. Gokhale every success in his mission, and they highly appreciated the visit he had paid them, and trusted he would carry back pleasant memories and good recollections of the time he had spent in Kimberley. (Applause)

Other speakers supported the toast

Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Gandhi, who was cordially received, said he thought they might well drink the toast of the guest of the evening, if what Mr. Oliver, who was good enough to pay them a visit, had playfully said was true, namely, that Mr. Gokhale had brought with him the much-needed rain which the parched land of Kimberley required so badly. He only

hoped that that rain had reached Johannesburg, and not merely Johannesburg, because he lived there, but throughout the whole Union. We Indians were supposed to be a superstitious nation, and he had no doubt many of his countrymen would share his (the speaker's) superstition that Mr. Gokhale had brought with him that much-needed rain. (Applause) He thought there was another reason also why this toast might be commended, both to their European friends, who had been good enough to respond to the invitation issued by the reception committee, as also to his countrymen, and it was this, that Mr. Oats was good enough to take the guest of the evening, together with his following, over his great mine, and when he took them over those huge pieces of machinery he (Mr. Gandhi) could not help thinking what a great thing it was. Some of us (Mr. Gandhi's) friends present at this function knew he was no believer in machinery. He for one was quite willing to admit that he could have done with Kimberley even had there been no diamonds and no machinery. He was no believer in millions and in diamonds, but he realised that he was now before

Diamond Kings

and he therefore bowed his head before them. One thing struck him forcibly when watching that machinery, and that was that if they as human beings worked so well together as this marvellous piece of machinery, what a happy family they would be. Then, indeed, their swords would be beaten into ploughshares, and the lions would certainly be down with the lambs. He also felt that if one nut in that piece of machinery went loose it was possible for the whole machinery to become disjoined, and to carry that analogy to human beings, they had seen so often that one obstreperous man could break up a whole meeting, and one rogue in a family could damage the reputation of that family. Similarly, to take the reverse position, if the chief part of the machinery did its work regularly they found the other pieces working in harmony without being disjoined. He (Mr. Gandhi) regarded Mr. Gokhale's mission as a holy one, and it was a matter of pride to him that Mr. Gokhale had been instrumental in bringing about such a happening in Kimberley as a meeting of the most representative Europeans and Indians at a common board. He hoped such gatherings would be multiplied. As a humble student of the life and teachings of Tolstoy, he felt also that functions like that were unnecessary, and that they sometimes did a great deal of mischief if only by way of interfering with one's digestion. (Laughter) But although a student of Tolstoy, for the time being he was prepared to reconcile himself to those functions even, if they brought them together, and if they enabled them to know each other better when the

hymn,
 "We shall know each other better,
 When the mists have rolled away,"

and though they might have their differences, they would know each other better when the

Mists of Ignorance

had rolled away. His distinguished countryman had come to South Africa in order to dispel those mists of ignorance. He had come as the brightest jewel that India could present to them. He (Mr. Gandhi) knew that he deeply wounded Mr. Gokhale's susceptibilities whenever he made mention of what he had done, but he (Mr. Gandhi) had to perform a duty, though painful to him. There was no one who could tell him so much of Mr. Gokhale as he could about his life in the political arena of India. He it was who gave twenty years of his life to the cause of education for a mere pittance. Even to-day Mr. Gokhale lived in poverty, although he could command riches. Hundreds of pounds were always at his disposal whenever he wanted them for public institutions. A Viceroy of India carried the burden of Empire on his shoulders for five years (unless he was a Lord Curzon, and then held office for seven), and even then had a train of workers to assist him, but here was a distinguished countryman of his carrying the burden of Empire on his shoulders unaided and unassisted and undecorated. True, he carried the C.I.E., but in his opinion he was worth a much better decoration. The decoration that Mr. Gokhale loved best was his love for his countrymen, and the approval of his own conscience. To those Indians who were educated with Western ideas he had given a lesson in humility and gentleness. (Applause).

Messrs. Kallenbach and Cachalia also supported the toast, which was drunk with enthusiasm

Mr. Gokhale's Reply.

Mr. Gokhale, who was received with cheers, thanked them most sincerely for the great honour which they had done him, and for the extremely kind manner in which the toast had been given and received. The Indian

community of Kimberley was numerically a small community, and many of its members, it was not surprising to find, owing to the peculiar circumstances of South Africa, were in comparatively humble situations of life, and he therefore felt profoundly moved by the thought that this small community had put itself to all this trouble and expense on his account, and had shown so much enthusiasm in the welcome accorded to him. He thanked the Mayor for expressing the sentiment that this unique gathering was a happy augury for the success of his mission. He did not mind confessing that it was a source of sincere gratification to him to receive that mark of kindness from the members of the European community, and that not because it was always pleasant to receive kindly courtesies, but for the simple reason that if the mission on which he had come to this land was to succeed, and if the conditions of the British Indians in the sub-continent were to improve, the solution of this most delicate problem depended to a large extent on the attitude of the European community. He must, therefore, naturally feel grateful to that community for any opportunities it might give him of placing what he would call the Indian view of this question before them. In the remarks he had made on the previous day, he had briefly indicated the purpose for which he had come to South Africa; also in a general way what were the grounds on which their appeal was based. He proposed on the present occasion to tell them at some length what was thought in India of this matter—not the view of the Indian community in this country, but the view held in India of the question of the

Treatment of British Indians

in South Africa. It was only during the last four or five years that that question had really received any appreciable attention in India, and that for many reasons. First, the Indian community here had deputed a most devoted worker in the cause—Mr. Polak—to proceed to India to tell the people there of the disabilities under which they were suffering. Then the passive resistance movement in the Transvaal had stirred the very heart of the community. In addition to this, other causes too had been at work. Those who had followed the internal affairs of India knew that they in India had passed through a comparatively stormy period during the last seven or eight years. Things were out of joint. He would not go into the cause. It was a grave and anxious situation, anxious for the rulers and for those Indians who believed in order and progress for their people under the British flag. Happily, in the wisdom of the rulers, important changes were made in the administration of the country, constitutional reforms were granted which for the moment had met the requirements of the situation, and to-day the feeling in India was easier, as between the two communities, than it had ever been in his experience of 25 years of public life. This improvement in the situation had, however, concentrated their attention now upon this South African question. Lastly, forces were at work throughout the East, great world forces which were driving humanity forward in all lands. They could not control them, they could only try to understand them and shape their courses accordingly. The whole East for some time past, especially since the beginning of the century, had been swept along by a new impulse. There had been

A New Awakening

of national consciousness everywhere, and India had shared this with other countries in the East. In India they were under the flag of England, and those who felt the national aspirations of which he had spoken could not but devote their attention to the question, what was to be the future of India under the British flag? And that question had received more attention during the last ten years than ever before. He would tell them what the bulk of the thinking people thought of this matter; that was, the classes

who had been influenced by Western education—though they by no means exhausted the educated community of India. There was a large number of those who were brought up in the learning of the East, but they took no interest in the worldly affairs of politics, conning themselves to religious or spiritual studies. The aspirations he had spoken of were felt by those classes who had come under the influence of western ideas, and he would tell them what their outlook was. They all recognised the good work done by England in India. There was no question about that. But mere gratitude for the past was not a sound basis upon which anyone should build. England in India had stated her policy on many occasions, and on every occasion she had said that she was there as the trustee for the people of India. Her sole aim and intention was to advance the people of India gradually to a position of equality with the people of England themselves. This promise was made in Acts of Parliament and Royal Proclamations, and there could be no going back on that policy. Any attempt to go back would result not only in failure, but in disaster. It was a recognition of that fact that had brought about the reforms introduced three years ago. So far as their attitude towards British rule was concerned, it was this: They willingly owned allegiance to the Empire, because they believed that under the Empire they would steadily advance, until at last they reached a position where they would have the respect of the civilised communities of the Empire. There were two conditions which must be fulfilled in order that a policy like that must be successful. On the Indian side nothing should be done or attempted which would ever raise a doubt about their loyalty to the Empire. That was a solemn responsibility which rested upon their side. On the other hand, there must be no attempt of any kind on the English side to regret the promises made in the past, or to regret the steps that were being taken at present in order to redeem those promises. If that were done, he for one had no fear about the relations between England and India. He believed that whatever differences there were were matters for adjustment, and if the statesmen had the right stuff in them, their statesmanship should be equal at all times to the adjustment of whatever differences were likely to arise. He thought they were on the right track, and would advance just as they wanted to advance. That was his faith, and he represented in that the bulk of the educated classes in India. They were, however, members of the Empire, and they declined to be treated as serfs in the Empire. He respectfully asked their attention to that. It was the thought of what their future in this Empire was going to be—not only in their own country, but in the Empire, which had drawn pointed attention to the manner in which their countrymen were being treated in South Africa. He had been only a short time in their midst, and he would not make any definite pronouncement at that early stage. But speaking in a general way, he would say that the treatment of Indians throughout the British Colonies was deplorable, and unless that was remedied on a basis of justice, there would be no contentment in India, but serious discontent, which would grow, and was bound to affect the internal administration of India. He wanted this to be realised, especially by the European community throughout the Empire. They were all members of the Empire, but the Europeans were at present the centre, and on them, therefore, rested the responsibility of finding how to reconcile the true, real interests of the Empire with the wishes and aspirations of the different people who were in this Empire. If Indians were to be treated as helots, then of course the Empire would be to them

A Mere Nameless Thing,

and that was bound to start another train of thought in India, and that would make Indians feel that they must reconsider their position. He hoped, therefore, that

the question would be considered from that standpoint by the European community, not merely from the standpoint of this colony, but from the standpoint of the whole Empire. Anything they might do here would be watched by the hundreds of millions of their fellow-subjects in India, and unless their treatment here was based substantially on justice, it was bound to create difficulties and embarrassment both to the Government and the people in India. That was the responsibility which rested upon Europeans; on the other hand, there was a corresponding responsibility resting upon the Indian community. England had done well on the whole in India, and in the consideration of any difficulties with which England might be confronted, she was entitled not only to patience, but a generous forbearance also. They were further bound in this sub-continent to realise the difficulties of the white population as far as possible. It was a serious and perplexing problem, and the European community were entitled to expect that from them. They must not merely say they were citizens of the Empire, equal subjects of the King, and they must, therefore, have absolute equality in every respect. If they said that they would be taking up a position theoretically sound, but in practice hardly tenable. They had to

Recognise the Limitations

within which the principles of justice of just and equal treatment in this sub-continent could be applied. In making their claims for fair treatment, the Indian community were bound to recognise the facts of the situation, and not expect more than that this treatment should be reasonably satisfactory. It could not be absolutely equal; it could not be absolutely just even, but it must be so far just and humane as to be reasonably satisfactory. The Indian people were not an emigrating people, and the problem here in South Africa was the result of the indentured system in Natal sugar plantations. Now that that system had been stopped, he did not think that many Indians would want to come here of their own accord. There was no desire on an appreciable scale on the part of Indians to emigrate. They were a home-loving people, and the scarcity of labour at present in India was such that it was hard to find labour for Indian requirements. Last year India could not exhaust her irrigation funds because of the scarcity of labour. Moreover, Burma was practically half-empty even today. The fear, therefore, of a continued influx of Indians into this country was, to his mind, more or less groundless, and if they waited and watched for two or three years, they would find it so themselves. However, if they wanted to take reasonable steps to ensure that, he would not be disposed to complain. But that having been secured, he hoped they would see the necessity of treating the Indians who were here, justly and humanely, and of giving them every legitimate opportunity to prosper in that land. (Applause)

Mr. Oats and Native Policy.

Mr. Francis Oats, on being pressed to speak, said he was not prepared to make a statement or speech which could interest them at all. He thanked them for the way in which Mr. Dawson had spoken of De Beers Company, the company he (Mr. Oats) represented more particularly, and speaking on their behalf, he thought it would ill become them to allow a gentleman of Mr. Gokhale's position to pass through Kimberley without paying him such respect as they could do—that is, so far as the company was concerned. He did not think he had a right to say anything further than that, because amongst the numerous shareholders of that great company there were people with different views on the subject which had been referred to, and it was much easier for him to speak without embarrassment and responsibility of the company as an individual. He could only say for himself that he had no fault to find with what Mr. Gokhale had said of the situation which had been created in South Africa. There was nothing in that speech he could take exception to; on the contrary, he entirely agreed with the sentiments expressed. One had heard or seen it said lately by a politician of great notoriety

in South Africa at present, that in dealing with a certain question it might be necessary to be unfair to a certain section. Well, in his (Mr. Oats') personal capacity he repudiated that sentiment entirely. He did not know what the Dutch equivalent was for the word unfair, but there were a good many English equivalents, and a stronger one was that it was unrighteous, and whether it was with regard to the Asiatics, the natives, or the coloured community in this country, he repudiated entirely the necessity for any Government, especially the Government of this country, to do what it knew to be an unjust act in legislation and in practice towards a section of the community in the interests of the other. Some *modus vivendi* must be sought for on this question, and it should not be unfair or unjust to any section. He was rather pleased to have had this opportunity of expressing his sentiments in that direction, because here in Kimberley they were more or less a mixed community. They wanted to live in peace and harmony with each other, and that would be impossible if one section was to suffer an admitted and acknowledged injustice at the hands of another. He was pleased to have met Mr Gokhale, and wished him every success. (Applause.)

During the evening songs were given by Messrs Sass and Norton, and a recitation by Miss Enid Dawson, a little Indian girl of some eight summers. Mr. O. S. Spark's orchestra (under the leadership of Mr Rybnikar) enlivened the function with musical sections. The proceedings terminated about 11.30 with the singing of the National Anthem.

On Sunday night Mr. Gokhale and party left Kimberley en route for Johannesburg.

At Windsorton and Christiana addresses were presented.

At Bloemhof, the following address was presented —

BLOEMHOF ADDRESS.

To the Hon. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.
Bloemhof

Dear Sir,—We, the British Indians of Bloemhof, beg heartily to welcome you in our midst. Those of us who have followed your unexampled career know how, under a vow of poverty, you toiled away as a Professor at the Fergusson College, for nearly twenty years. We know how you gave your valuable time, for the love of India, to the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, and you are now doing patriotic service for our beloved country in your position as Imperial Legislator. In honouring you, therefore, we are honouring one of the most devoted sons of India. We hope that you will keep good health, and that the Almighty will grant you long life, so that our country may have the benefit of your services for many years to come.

We remain, yours faithfully,

Dawood Asmail Patel, Hafeji Moosa, Doorasamy Pillay, Mahomed Moolla, Ebrahim Moosa Sidat, Naran Kesha.

Bloemhof, 27th Oct., 1912.

At Klerksdorp.

Klerksdorp, Oct. 28 (Reuter).—The Hon. Mr. Gopal Gokhale arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning. The local Indians held a reception and presented an address of welcome in the Exchange Hall. Numbers of Europeans were present, also some 400 Indians from Johannesburg, who came by special train. The Mayor (Mr. A. Bramley) presided.

Mr Gokhale left by special train, accompanied by a Rand escort, at 20 minutes to 8, for Potchefstroom, Krugersdorp, and Johannesburg.

The following is the text of the Klerksdorp address —

To the Honourable Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.
Member of Supreme Legislative Council of India.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, on behalf of the British Indian residents of Klerksdorp, Transvaal, beg respectfully to welcome you to South Africa and to this town. We have heard much of your good deeds and your love of country and people, and sincerely appreciate the efforts you have made for the betterment of the Indian people.

Your visit to South Africa is made at a most critical time. We have for years been greatly disturbed owing to the insecurity of our position in this country, which alarm still prevails, and we sincerely trust that your efforts will result in the establishment of the rights of present Indian residents of the country, and a permanent improvement of our position as South African residents.

We wish you a pleasant tour through South Africa, and that you may long be spared to continue the noble work you have undertaken, and beg to subscribe ourselves

Yours very respectfully,

MAHOMED ISMAIL & Co.

E. A. DENDAR.

ESOP ISMAIL PATEL.

MAHOMED ESOP TILLY.

PARSY NADIR SHAW.

At Potchefstroom.

Potchefstroom, Oct. 28 (Reuter).—An enthusiastic reception was accorded the Hon. Mr. Gokhale this morning by members of the local Indian community, who met the special train. Among those on the platform, in addition to officials of the local Indian Society and practically all the members of the Indian community of the district, were the Mayor (Mr. M. A. Goetz), Mr. B. D. Pienaar, M.P.C., Mr. A. R. Orsmond (resident magistrate), and others.

A move was made to the Park Hall, where Mr. S. D. Bobert, chairman of the Indian Society, presided, and an address of welcome was presented, amid much enthusiasm. The visitors drove to the Government Experimental Farm, and left at half-past 10 en route for Krugersdorp and Johannesburg.

The following is the text of the Potchefstroom address:—

To the Hon G K Gokhale, C.I.E.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, representing the British Indian residents of Potchefstroom, beg to extend to you a hearty welcome to the Transvaal Province. Every Indian throughout South Africa recognises the sacrifice you have made in coming to this sub-continent in order to study the various questions affecting the status of your countrymen residing in the Union.

We hope that your mission will bear fruit, and that you will return to the Motherland with happy thoughts about your visit.

We pray to the Almighty that He may spare you for many years to come for the service of the land of your birth.

We remain, yours faithfully,

S. D. BOBART, Chairman.

EBRAHIM BROS., } Joint Hon.

A. RAHMAN, } Secretaries.

M. E. NANABHAY, Treasurer.

M. Bismilla, Osman Ally, H. A. K. Mahomed, Gooman Vazair, G. M. K. Desai, Omarjee Mahomed, Hassim Tayob, Osman Latief, A. M. Cassim, Ganee Ebrahim, Adam Dada, A. G. S. H. Mahomed.

Potchefstroom, 28th October, 1912.

At Krugersdorp.

Krugersdorp, Monday.

The Hon. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., arrived here at two o'clock this afternoon by special train. The station had been gaily festooned for his reception, whilst a temporary platform had been erected for the formal presentation of an illuminated address. There was a profusion of flowers used in the decorating, and a large streamer bore the inscription "Welcome to the Hon Gokhale, C.I.E., Noblest Son of India." A large number of Indians awaited the arrival of the visitor, and there was a sprinkling of civilians, mostly officials. They included the Mayor, Mr. L. Bangley, R.M., Captain Godley, T.P., Dr. Van der Merwe, Messrs. Adcock, T.O., Bush, V.S., A. H. Blake, Hutchins (Standard Bank), Steibel (Native Affairs Department), Du Toit (Mining Commissioner), and Munsie.

The visitor was received with cheers as the train steamed into the station, and as he alighted on the carpet laid to the platform, his way being strewn with rose petals. After introductions, Mr. Bangley, in a brief speech of welcome, said he attended on behalf of the Government to give Mr. Gokhale a very hearty welcome to Krugersdorp. The attendance showed that he was welcomed not alone by his own people, but by those who had an interest in the town.

Mr. Sulman Amod Cajee, chairman of the local British Indian Community, having read an address of welcome,

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale, who was heartily cheered on rising, said he was deeply grateful to the members of the British Indian Community of Krugersdorp for the very kind welcome they had been pleased to accord him. His very sincere thanks were also due to the members of the European community who, by their kind presence, had associated themselves with the function. He also returned his best thanks to the Magistrate for his welcome. They knew he had come to South Africa to enquire into the question of the condition of British Indians. Of course recently a good deal had been heard in India of how his countrymen had been faring. It was thought best in India and in consultation with the Indian community here that one of the public workers should proceed to South Africa to see things for himself, and acquire a first-hand knowledge of the condition of things. He had therefore come on that mission, and though he had been in the country only four or five days he already recognised the great difficulty of the question. It was not only a one-sided question, but a two-sided, possibly more. He would honestly and frankly look on the

question from all sides and would give no expression of opinion until he had examined it from all sides. He would like to say to his countrymen it was a great pleasure to him to see so many of them there. Their possibilities and grievances, of which they had heard a great deal, were matters of vital interest to Indians. Whatever the state of things in the past, India would take more interest in their fortunes in the future, and in any struggle in which they would engage, if it were just and to the extent it was just, they would find their countrymen behind them. (Applause) The moral interest in life was to be engaged in struggles that were just. He repeated that he was expressing no opinion on the question which had brought him there, and he could only give the one word of encouragement to his countrymen that he had given. He again thanked them for their great kindness in coming to meet him and for the welcome they had extended to him. (Applause)

The visitors having been presented with wreaths, the formal proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale spent an hour in the town, being driven round to various places of interest. On the train steaming out for Johannesburg at three o'clock there was a further scene of enthusiasm.

The following is the text of the Krugersdorp address:—

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, representing the British Indian residents of Krugersdorp, beg to extend to you a hearty welcome to the Transvaal Province. Every Indian throughout South Africa recognises the sacrifice you have made in coming to this sub-continent in order to study the various questions affecting the status of your countrymen residing in the Union.

We hope that your mission will bear fruit, and that you will return to the Motherland with happy thoughts about your visit.

We pray to the Almighty that He may spare you for many years to come for the service of the land of your birth.

We remain, yours faithfully,

SULIMAN AMOD CAJEE, Chairman.
MAHOMED MAMOOJEE DADOO, Vice-Chairman.
ISMAIL ESOP NAVA PATEL, Joint Secretary.
MAHOMED SULIMAN BHABHA, Treasurer.
B. D. DESAI, Secretary.
SURSETJEE HORMASJI DESAI, Joint Treasurer.
ESOP ISMAIL PATEL, Joint Treasurer.
Prag Prema, Hassan Amod Tadia, M. M. Cassim, Amod Moosa.

The train then proceeded direct to Johannesburg.

JOHANNESBURG STATION.

Monday, the 28th October, is a day that will live for ever in the memory of Johannesburg Indians. It was the day on which the special train bearing the Hon. Mr. Gokhale was due, and, though the scheduled time for its arrival was 4 p.m., from noon men might be seen wending their way to Park Station to take part in the memorable welcome. The enthusiasm on all sides was unbounded. Under the supervision of the Railway Superintendent of Works, the platform at Park Station was gaily decorated with flags and bunting. Over the dais specially erected for the occasion, covered with rich carpets and rugs, the flag of India was draped, surrounded by the flags of the other sections of the Empire. The sombre grey of corrugated iron and girders was transformed for the time at least into a brilliant blaze of colour. The floral decorations, for which Mr. H. Fuchs was responsible, lent further beauty to the scene. The culminating point of the decorations was the large arch of welcome which rose at the Eloff Street entrance to the station. Its design, the work of Mr. H. Kallenbach, the well-known architect, was typical of the most decorative features of Indian architecture. The central arch, about 20 feet high, was flanked by two octagonal towers or minarets of graceful proportions, rising some 40 feet above the level of the street, and crowned with domes surmounted, on the finials, by the Moslem Crescent and the Hindu Trident. On either side of the main archway were placed smaller arches, with towers at the extreme ends, somewhat similar to the two central ones but smaller and different in detail. A panel over the central arch bore the inscription "Hearty Welcome" in Gutarati carried out in gold letters. The erection was the work of Mr. John Barrow, and the whole was under the able superintendence of Mr. A. Forrest. The Volunteers, under the leadership of Mr. L. W. Ritch, were in attendance at the platform to maintain order; while Mrs. Vogl was at the arch to receive the guests who had been invited to partake in the welcome. Among the many who responded to the invitation, were Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Sir George Albu, Mr. Emie Nathan, M.L.A., Mr. Wm. Hosken, the Rev. J. J. and Mrs. Doke, Miss Doke, the Rev. Chas. Phillips and Mrs. Phillips, the Rev. Dr. Ross, Mr. Richard Goldmann, Mr. J. W. O'Hara, Rev. Andrew Brown, Mr. and Mrs. David Pollock, Mr. R. H. Henderson, Mr. C. F. Tainton,

Mr. Leung Quinn, Dr. Gilchrist, Miss Knudsen, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Mr. N. J. Scholtz, Mr. W. Easton, Mr. Martin Easton, Mr. MacIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. Quail, Mr. and Mrs. Tosh, Mr. T. C. Gavin, Mr. A. M. Abrahams, Mr. and Mrs. Woolhams, Mr. and Mrs. McLaren, Mr. H. J. Hofmeyr, Mr. L. U. Partridge, Mr. Henry Nourse, Mr. P. Deys, Mr. W. Light, Mr. Haddon, Mr. Howard Pim, Mr. M. Glennie, Rev. Canon Berry, Miss Northcroft, and Mr. L. E. Neame. As, promptly at four, the train steamed in, the station re-echoed with cries of "Bande Mataram" from some five thousand enthusiasts. On alighting, Mr. Gokhale was welcomed by the Mayor, Mr. Ellis, and conducted to the dais, where, in time-honoured fashion, he was garlanded, a like honour being conferred on the Mayor, whilst a bouquet was presented to Mrs. Ellis, the offerer of these floral tokens being Miss Janaki Moodaley. Then Mr. Dowell Ellis formally welcomed Mr. Gokhale to Johannesburg.

The Mayor's Welcome.

He described him as one of the Governors of India who had come to South Africa for the purpose of looking into the welfare of the citizens of that great part of the Empire who were resident here. These people had always been law-abiding in Johannesburg, and he hoped—he knew—that every facility would be given Mr. Gokhale to go thoroughly into all that affected them in that city. It was his privilege to introduce Mr. Gokhale to the citizens of Johannesburg. Great enthusiasm was exhibited by the assembled Indians at the Mayor's remarks. The cheering was renewed as the presentation of addresses was commenced. There were six in all. First came that of the British Indian Association, and then, in the order mentioned, those of the Hamidia Islamic Society, the Johannesburg Hindus, the Tamil Benefit Society, the Patidar Association, and the Indians of Pietersburg.

Splendid Gifts.

The only address read was the first—by Mr. Gandhi. This presentation was extraordinarily beautiful and elaborate. It took the form of a solid gold plate representing a map of India and Ceylon, engraved with the text of the address, and bearing at the foot the facsimile signatures of the President and Secretary. The map was flanked on either side by two gold tablets, one bearing an illustration of the famous Taj Mahal and the other a characteristic Indian scene. The whole was mounted on Rhodesian teak, set in an elaborately carved frame of polished South African wood, and enclosed in a velvet-lined casket of Rhodesian teak. The addresses from the Hamidia Islamic Society, the Patidar Association, and the Johannesburg Hindus were enclosed in massive silver and silver-gilt caskets chased with characteristic emblems. That from the Islamic Society bore Moslem symbols, that from the Patidar Association agricultural designs, and that of the Hindus the emblematic lotus leaf. The illuminated address of the Tamil Society was bound in a morocco album, mounted with four fine gold corners, and a centre shield, all chased with the lotus leaf.

The addresses were as follows—

The Honourable Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.,
Johannesburg.

Dear Sir,—On behalf of the British Indian Association, we beg to extend to you a very hearty welcome to the Union in general and to the Transvaal in particular. The estimation in which you are held by our countrymen in the Motherland would suffice to ensure for you a warm welcome from us here. But you have a special claim to our gratitude.

When passive resistance was at its height, and when hundreds of our countrymen were undergoing imprisonment in this Province for conscience sake, we knew that we had your most active support and co-operation. We are aware that it was because you threw the whole weight of your influence in our favour that the passive resistance fund was swelled by munificent contributions from India. Mr. Polak has told us how invaluable your advice and guidance were to him whilst he was our delegate in India. It was due mainly to your efforts that the supply of indentured Indian labour to South Africa was stopped. For this, not only are your countrymen most grateful to you, but we believe that the European residents of South Africa also have warmly welcomed your work in this direction.

You have crowned this special South African work of yours by now paying us a visit for the purpose of

making a local study of the situation. We know what this visit has meant to you. We shall never forget the sacrifice made by you in coming to us. We thank you for it, and hope that you will carry with you pleasant recollections of your visit to South Africa; and we pray God that He may spare you for many a year to continue your service of the Motherland, which you have so patriotically made the work of your life.—We remain, yours faithfully,

A. M. CACHALIA, Chairman.
M. K. GANDHI, Hon. Secretary

Hindu Address

To the Honourable Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.,
Johannesburg

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, representing the Hindu population of Johannesburg, desire, particularly, to voice our veneration and regard for you

There is not one among us who does not know of your untiring labours in the cause of the Motherland and her sons scattered far and wide throughout the globe. Your name is a household word with us, your image graven on our hearts, your noble example an ever-present spur to duty.

We bid you welcome to this land of our adoption, and trust that your sojourn in our midst may be a pleasant one. May you long be spared to us, and granted health and strength to continue your glorious work.

M. K. Gandhi, Surandrarai Bapcoobhai Medh, Tatansee Muljee Sodha, Dalabhbhai Kalanje Desai, Ratanjee Ragnath, Kalan Laloo, Bhikhabhai Ravjee, Bhai Kotwal, Paragji Khandoobhai Desai, V. Bhagwan and Co. 'Soni Gordhan Kanjee, Makanjee D. Master, Mango Diarbhai, Chibabhai Gopal, Ramz Morar, Panchabhai Haribhai, Naran Ramjee, Visram Pema, Parantbhai Bhoobhai, Chiba Gopal, V. Moonsamy Moodahar, M. Veeramuthu Padyachy, Bhaga D. Sabh, Bhikhoobhai Kasanje, Govinjee Premjee Patel, Mawjee Premjee, Valabhbhai Paragji, Ranchoddbhai Fakirbhai, C. Moodley, D. Naynah, Aroonla Padiachy, Mooljee Samjee, K. Murugassa Pillay, R. S. Chockalingam Pillay, E. Moonsamy, Gowan Mawjee, Maganlal Narotamdas, Ranchod Ganesh, Ragha Haribhai, Valabhbhai Hira, Naranbhai Madhay, M. C. Samy, D. Moses, Masana, Soopramania Pillay; C. K. Thambi Naidoo, K. Govinda Dhettriar, Asimoola Padiachy, Jeevanjee Premjee Patel, Lalbhai Bhikhabhai, Valbhbhai Bhagabhai, Valabhbhai Naranjee, Hirabhai Kunvarjee, Makanbhai Jeevanjee, Moonosamy Naidoo, S. P. Valvelloo Pather, Namasivaya Naidoo, Dookhee Ramdhani Shah

Mahomedan Address.

To the Honourable Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.,
Johannesburg

Dear Sir,—Representing, as we do, the British Indian Mahomedans of the Transvaal, we beg to extend to you a most hearty welcome to this Province.

Whilst we are sufficiently represented by, and endorse everything contained in, the address presented to you on behalf of the British Indian community, we consider it a privilege to be able to specially emphasise the sentiments expressed therein, on behalf of all the British Moslems of the Transvaal.

We are aware that the Hindu-Mahomedan problem still exists in the Motherland, and we know that you have made it one of the works of your life to endeavour to bring the two sections closer together, and we realise that, in your efforts, you have held the scales evenly between the two. We are, therefore, specially grateful to you for your noble work.

We wish you long life and strength to continue your noble mission for our dear Motherland

IMAM A. K. BAWAZEER, Chairman,
Hamidia Islamic Society.
M. P. FANCY, } Joint Hon
MAHOMED SALOOJEE, } Secretaries.
EBRAHIM COOVADIA, Hon. Treasurer.

Kunbi Address.

To the Honourable Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.,
Johannesburg.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, on behalf of the Kunbis, beg heartily to welcome you in Johannesburg.

Though our sentiments are expressed in the general address presented to you on behalf of the community, we, as the Farmers of Gujarat, being a fairly large number

resident in Johannesburg, feel that we should emphasise the sentiments of regard and veneration we have for you.

We pray God that He may bless you and that He may grant you long life and health, so that our Motherland may have the benefit of your services for many a year to come.

JAVANJEE PREMJEET PATEL, Chairman.
BHIKHABHAI KARSANJEE, } Hon.
LALBHAI BHIKHABHAI, } Secretaries.
GOVINDJEE PREMJEET PATEL, Hon. Treasurer.

Tamil Address

To the Honourable Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.,
Johannesburg.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, on behalf of the Tamils living in this Province, beg leave, on the occasion of your visit to us, to show our special respect for you.

We are already doubly represented, in the address presented to you on behalf of the general community and most of us also in that presented to you on behalf of the Hindus of this Province

We are a very small band, but, as the majority of us during the Passive Resistance struggle were deportees, we came specially under your influence, and we had the opportunity of observing the great regard you showed to the humblest of us, and how by your ceaseless effort you tried to alleviate our distress. We have, therefore, come to look upon you as our personal friend and benefactor. You and those like you who helped us in India were our inspiration in the moments of our trial.

We thank God that He has blessed India with a son like you, and we pray for your long life and health.

C. K. THAMBI NAIDOO,
Chairman, Tamil Benefit Society.

V. MOONOSWAMI MOODALIAR,
Vice-Chairman, Tamil Benefit Society.

N. Patchaippa Pillay, A. Saunkalingam Moodaliar, S. Kumarasinami Padyatchey, K. Murugassa Pillay, M. Vadivelu Naidoo, V. Veera Pillay, R. Arumuga Padyatchey, S. Vythilingam Pillay, C. Soobramania Padyatchey, M. Packeryswami Naidoo, Emanuel A. Peters, E. Moonsamy, M. Veeramuthu Padyatchey, V. Kandaswami Pillay, N. Poonoswami Moodaliar, S. Packeree Naidoo, C. Moodley, Moonosamy Naidoo, D. Naynah, J. Moses, Soopramania Pillay, A. T. Padiachy, T. Seenavassen Naidoo, C. Rama Moodaliar, V. Naravanaswami Naidoo, K. Kallappa Pillay, R. Moonoswami Moodaliar, P. Valoo Padyatchey, R. S. Valoo Padyatchey, D. Naravanaswami Naidoo, R. S. Chockalingam Pillay, Antonio A. Team, Phillip D. Joseph, V. Govindaswami Padyatchey, T. Naravanaswami Padyatchey, S. Veera Padyatchey, Sellapa Cowender, Packeree Chettiar, David Ernest, M. C. Saney, S. P. Vadiveloo, K. Govindasamy Chetty, Aroonala Padiachy, Namasivay Naidoo, Masana.

P. SIVIALINGA PADAYATCHEY,
P. K. NAIDOO,

Joint Secretaries.
A. AMOORTHALINGAM MOODALIAR,
Treasurer.

An address from Pietersburg Indians, similarly worded to the Krugersdorp address, was also presented

The Sons of Johannesburg marked their appreciation of the visit by presenting Mr. Gokhale with a solid gold case fitted to hold a pocket edition of the Bhagavad Gita, and having engraved on one of its covers a verse from that Book.

MR. GOKHALE'S REPLY.

Mr. Gokhale was much moved at the splendour of the gifts made him. He found it most difficult, he said, to express in adequate terms his profound gratitude to the Indian community of Johannesburg. "In India," he declared, "Johannesburg is now regarded as a holy place, sanctified by the sacrifices and sufferings of so many of our countrymen, who bore so much for conscience' sake, and to uphold the dignity of our motherland. It is a great privilege to me to see the faces of so many of my brothers and sisters who braved so much and endured so much to raise the name of India in the civilised world. The address read by Mr. Gandhi refers in terms altogether too eulogistic to what small service my friends consider I have been able to render the Indians of South Africa. These generous references, however, serve only to humble me, because I feel

acutely that no one in India—not all of us put together—did anything worth mentioning in the struggle that went on here during the last three years. Moreover, whatever was done was the work of the delegate you sent to India, Mr Henry Polak, whose energy and enthusiasm in your cause have rarely been equalled and never surpassed.

India's Determination.

"India has been apathetic in the past, and left you to fight your battles for yourselves. But whatever the past has been, I assure you the future will not be so. In any future struggle you may have to undergo, if it is based on justice, and to the extent to which it is based on justice, you will have the people of India behind you, and I am here to-day to tell you so India feels, as she never felt before, her duty to her children across the seas, and that duty is no less a duty to herself and to the Empire. You no doubt know that I have come here to study at first hand the Indian problem in this land. I have been here five or six days only, but I already realise to the full the extraordinary difficulty and complexity of that problem. Statesmen, however, are statesmen because they overcome difficulties and complexities, and if the problem here defies the statesmanship of England or South Africa or India I can only say that I shall be sorry for that statesmanship. I realise that I have to look at the problem from all standpoints, and not as a partisan, bigot, or fanatic. I must consider the views not only of the Indians, but also of the English and the Dutch and of everyone else in this sub-continent.

Conclusions to be laid before Union Government.

"When I have completed my examination I will lay my conclusions in the first place before the Ministers of the Union, who have most courteously agreed to receive me, and then before the Government of my own country. If I am to achieve any success in my mission, I must meet all sections of the community, and I take the kindly presence of so many European ladies and gentlemen here as evidence of a friendly desire on their part to assist in finding a reasonable solution, and I thank them sincerely for this. I also thank his Worship the Mayor for his presence and for presiding over this gathering. I shall never forget this wonderful reception, which, I know, has been accorded to me, not because of any possible worth in me, but chiefly because of the supreme importance of the cause which, for the time, I happen to represent."

Mr. Gokhale's speech was heard with the most indescribable enthusiasm, and as, after the singing of the National Anthem, he proceeded from the station to his carriage, through the stately arch, there were further scenes of joyous excitement. Order was maintained amongst the thousands of Indians present by a band of pink-turbanned volunteers, every one of them a passive resister during the acute stages of the trouble. Mr. Gokhale drove away with the Mayor and Mrs. Ellis and Mr. Gandhi.

A bioscope film was taken of the proceedings, and was witnessed during the week by eager crowds.

CARLTON RECEPTION.

Johannesburg Europeans

Speaking at a reception at the Carlton Hotel, at which Europeans were invited to meet him, and in reply to speeches by Mr. Patrick Duncan, M.L.A., Mr. Drummond Chaplin, M.L.A., and Mr. William Hosken (reports the *Transvaal Leader* of the 30th ultimo), the Hon. G. K. Gokhale last evening dealt in a more outspoken way than he has yet done with the object of his mission to South Africa. In the name of the people of India, he declared

that the continued existence of the Empire, so far as India is concerned, is being greatly jeopardised by treatment such as that to which British Indians are believed in India to be subjected in this country.

South Africa's Nervousness.

Mr. Patrick Duncan, who presided, referred to Mr. Gokhale's high position as a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and to the duty of all, apart from the personal aspect of the matter, to offer him a welcome as one come there to study questions of great importance, not only to India, but to the whole of the Empire. "We hope," Mr. Duncan went on to say, "that his stay here will be long enough to enable him to appreciate fully the nature of the problems troubling us, that he will be able to see for himself, and to understand, why it is that these difficulties have made us nervous. We hope also that his stay here will give him an opportunity of showing us how the laws can be administered with the least possible amount of hardship, how they can be administered with the greatest consideration for those who may have to suffer under them." And, said Mr. Duncan, if the visit brought about a settlement satisfactory to the Government and to the people of this country, a settlement which would be accepted by those people also whom Mr. Gokhale represented, then he (the speaker) thought that Mr. Gokhale's visit to South Africa would have been of national and Imperial importance. (Hear, hear.) For that reason, apart from the personal aspect of the question, they wished to join in offering him a hearty welcome. (Applause.)

Mr. Hosken expressed his pleasure in the large personal response made by the people of Johannesburg to the invitation extended to meet their distinguished guest. He thought that Mr. Duncan had sounded the right note when he said that they were hopeful that the visit of Mr. Gokhale would result in an understanding regarding the difficult questions they had had before them for many years.

Right-Minded People's Discomfort

He was sure that all right-thinking people in the Transvaal and in South Africa had at times experienced great discomfort because of the administration of the laws affecting the Indian people. He was confident that they did not fit in with their sense of justice. He was sure, too, that no right-minded man or woman would advocate a law which dragged a child or youth from its parent—as had been done under the local laws—and which would send it to a country nominally his native land, but in reality never seen by him, because the youth did not comply, for conscience sake, with those laws. All those laws had been a burden to right-minded Europeans. Some of them had tried to excuse these laws on the ground of the complexity of the situation. But he (the speaker) felt confident that it was not necessary, in any circumstances, to have unjust laws. (Applause.) They recognised that the position was very difficult, and that those difficulties were arising everywhere throughout the world. The only possible way to govern was by the consent of the governed, and as long as the people of South Africa went in for arbitrary and autocratic methods with their subject peoples, so long would there be recurring difficulties. More and more was the spirit of unrest growing throughout the world, that spirit of unrest which was manifesting itself in national strikes, and in the terrible war in Eastern Europe, the struggle of a people for liberty, justice and human rights. For himself, he had great pleasure, and he would like, on behalf of the European section to extend a welcome to Mr. Gokhale, and to say that their guest came to them here, to the British people, as a friend. He came with a great record. He was a statesman that India need not be ashamed of, one whose record was an infinite credit. (Applause.)

Mr. Chaplin, in a brief speech, said he entirely associated himself with the chairman and felt that the visit of Mr. Gokhale was likely to be productive of great good, not only to his own people, but to the people of South Africa as well. If he might judge from the tone of the speeches Mr. Gokhale had already made, he felt that not even the most jealous guardian of the rights of the people of South Africa could fail to think that Mr. Gokhale would approach the whole question in the most impartial and statesmanlike spirit. They could not fail to realise that the Empire stood or fell with India, and that the Empire could not be sound if one part of it was divided against another. The question, however, was not impossible of solution, and he had the greatest confidence that what was called in European diplomacy a *modus vivendi* would be found. (Applause.)

Indian Sentiment.

Mr. Gokhale, having thanked the gathering for the compliment paid him and the speakers who preceded him for the manner in which they had approached the question, said he took it that the character of his mission to South Africa was well known. He had come

to make an enquiry on the spot into the condition of the British Indian population in the country. Numerous complaints had come to India in regard to the manner in which they were treated here and in regard to the administration of the laws affecting them. Naturally, his task was an extremely difficult one, but so far things had been made easy for him by the people he had met in South Africa. He was very grateful to the European community for the way in which its members had gone out of their way to show him kindness, and great courtesy had also been extended to him by the Union Government.

Three Standpoints.

It had been pointed out that the question was one of Imperial significance, and he took it, therefore, that all interested in the future of the Empire would try to approach the question in that spirit. There were, to his mind, three standpoints from which the question might be examined. First, there was the strictly South African standpoint; secondly, the strictly Indian standpoint, and, thirdly, the Imperial standpoint. The extreme South African standpoint was that South Africa existed only for its European inhabitants, that Asiatics had no business to be there, and that such of them as were there should be sent out of it bag and baggage. This view was actually taken in South Africa, and he noticed that suggestions on the lines indicated by him had been made by a member of the Union Parliament. He was sure, however, that this view would never be seriously considered. They could not remove the Indians from South Africa if they would, and they would not if they could. (Hear, hear.) He came now to the strictly Indian view, which was that the British Indian was a member of the Empire, that promises of equality had been made to him, and that, therefore, the door of all parts of the Empire must be freely and widely open to him. Well, those Indians who understood the difficulties of the problem would not press that view.

The Imperial View.

Finally there was the Imperial point of view, in which they expected all who were interested in the Empire to join. On the one hand the feelings and wishes of the European residents of the country—who were, after all, the dominant community—had to be considered. On the other hand, there were the feelings of the Indian people, not only here but in India also. The fate of the Empire and that of India were linked together, and India was an essential factor of the Empire's greatness. He would ask them, therefore, to realise that it would not do for them to say that the contentment or otherwise of the people of India did not matter. They could say that if they were a self-contained community, independent of the Empire, and indifferent to its interests; but if they were interested in the well-being of the Empire they could not say that it did not matter whether there was contentment or not in India. If they did take that view, and continued to act on it, he assured them that problems would arise in India even greater than those which faced them in South Africa. He was not expressing definite opinions that evening, because he had been only a week in the country, and he had undertaken to study the position in South Africa carefully, fairly, and impartially; but it seemed to him that the question fell into three parts—immigration, the political status of the Indians already here, and the character and administration of the laws affecting them. The question of immigration was one which would have to be dealt with separately, and the question of political status was not of immediate importance. But the question of the character and administration of the laws affecting Indians in South Africa was arousing the very worst feeling in India.

Indian Feeling.

"I am trying," declared Mr Gokhale, "to speak with the utmost restraint, but I say the very worst feelings are being aroused. There are many divisions among the people of India, but on this question there is but one opinion. The tales that have gone from South Africa have spread all over the land, and everybody has the feeling that the Indians are being treated in this country in a most harsh and unjustifiable manner. It is not only the educated Indians who have this feeling; the mass of the people have it as well, because it is from the mass of the people that the Indians in this country are largely drawn. India owns willing allegiance to the Empire, and Indians are entitled to ask for just treatment as citizens of the Empire. They must not be treated merely as hewers of wood and drawers of water. If the European communities in the different parts of the Empire do not intend to take this line, you may take it from me that the feeling which unites India with the Empire will in course of time be seriously weakened. I appeal most earnestly to you, therefore, to look at the question from all standpoints. The Government of India, during the past ten years, has had very serious problems to face, but none so serious, perplexing, and difficult, or so much calculated to fill it with despair, as this. The internal affairs of India they have more or less put right. In this matter of the treatment of Indians in South Africa, however, they can only make representations to the Imperial Government, and these have been ceaselessly made. We are often told that this is a self-governing Colony, and that the Imperial Government is powerless to help us. That the people of India cannot understand and will not be satisfied with. A way out must be found, else they are sure to think that the Empire is to them a mockery and a farce. I beg you respectfully to realise this."

Among those present at the gathering, which was largely attended, were Sir George Farrar, Mr R Feetham, Mr L W Ritch, Mr M K Gandhi, the Rev A Brown, the Rev Chas Phillips, Dr Matthews, Dr Kanin, Mr David Pollack, and Mr T R Haddon

JOHANNESBURG.

European Committee.

The following is the personnel of the European Committee which organised the reception at the Carlton Hotel.—Mr William Hosken (Chairman), Rev J J. Doke, Rev Charles Phillips, Rev T Perry, Rev Digby Berry, Mr David Pollock, Mr T. R. Haddon, Mr L W Ritch, Mr H. Kallenbach (Hon. Secretary)

THE JOHANNESBURG BANQUET.

The Masonic Hall has become for the Indian community a historic place. Many and successful have been the communal gatherings held there. But never has any gathering equalled in brilliance that which met there on the 31st October, under the aegis of the British Indian Association, to do honour to Mr Gokhale. Distinguished statesmen were there, noted publicists, learned judges, eminent educationalists, men of renown in the Church and the professions, well-known business men—all united to do honour to India's statesman. The Mayor of Johannesburg was in the chair. Five hundred covers were laid, and among those who took their seats at the tastefully-arranged tables were Mr. and Mrs. J. Dowell Ellis, Mr Patrick Duncan, C.M.G., the Hon Hugh Wyndham, M.L.A., Senator Mr W. K. Tucker, Dr Macaulay, M.L.A., Mr. Rockey, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Doke, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Rev. Walter Goodwin, Rev Andrew Brown, Mr Justice Bristowe, Mr Justice Gregorowski, Mr Lunnon, Mr Nicolson. Mr and Mrs W. H. Phillips, Mr. Curzons, Mrs. Rossiter, Mr. Gonzales, the Swedish Consul, Professor Edgar, Dr R. Lehfeldt, Professor Thompson, Professor Dobson, Dr Porter, Dr Gulchrist, Dr Brennan, Mr. Howard Pim, Mr Fred Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, the Ven. Archdeacon Seaton, Mr. Montford Chamney, Mr. Runciman, Mr. Seruya (Portuguese Consul), Dr Manfred Nathan, Mr. Emile Nathan, M.L.A., Mr. and Mrs. Boustred, Mr. Mackie Niven, Mr Wm. Hosken, Mr. and

Mrs. Ivor Lewis, Mr. Bramwell, Mr. and Mrs. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. N. Kallenbach, Mr. H. Kallenbach, Mr. W. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. David Pollock, Mr. Haddon, Colonel McDonald, Mr. P. Lapiq, Mr. I. Lapin, Miss Holmes-Orr, Mr. Leung Quinn, Mrs. Manilal Doctor, Miss West, Mrs. and Miss Bush, Mr. L. W. Ritch, Inspector Fitzgibbon, Advocate Stratford, Advocate Lucas, Mr. Peetham, Rev. L. E. Brandt, Mr. Harry Graumann, Mr. Richard Goldman, Mr. and Mrs. Vogl, Mr. Irvine Smith, Mr. Langley Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Kitson, Mr. and Mrs. Woolhams, Mr. J. C. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Van Weenen, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Vorster, Dr. Marshall, Mr. S. Marks, Mr. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker, Mr. and Mrs. Quail, Mr. Emrys Evans, Mr. L. U. Partridge, Mr. P. Deys, Mr. N. J. Scholtz, Mr. Carl Jeppe, Mr. Purchas, Channes Bey (Turkish Consul-General), Mr. Henry Nourse, Mr. Lionel Goldsmid, Mr. A. F. Robinson, Mr. John Robinson, Mr. Mackinlay, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Hewson, Mr. Tainton, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Pattinson, Mr. Alex Aiken, Mr. Stucke, Mr. Burt Andrews, Colonel Van Rossum, Advocate Davis, Mr. B. Owen Jones, M.P.C., Mr. Frank Brown, M.P.C., Dr. Matthews, Mr. R. H. Henderson, Colonel Dalrymple, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson, Mr. Forthomme (Belgian Consul), Mr. Hoyle, Mr. Waugh, Dr. Thalmessinger, Mr. Cowie, Mr. Andrew Cohen, and Miss Schlessen; and some two hundred messages of regret were received, including messages from the Ministers, Mr. Hull, Sir George Albu, Mr. Clem Webb, and Mr. Richard Currie. Representatives of the Indian community attended from Pretoria. Vereeniging, Krugersdorp, Boksburg, and other outlying districts.

The following is the Menu of the Johannesburg Banquet.—

Olives Soup: Clear Vegetable Entrees: Stuffed Tomatoes and Pease, Curried Jardiniere on Rice, Forced Marrow and Mashed Potatoes, Savoury Macaroni Cheese. Vegetables: Asparagus, Globe Artichokes, Brussel Sprouts, Potatoes Sweets: Rhubarb Tart, Blanc Mancee and Stewed Fruit, Fanko Pudding, Assorted Pastries. Dessert, Cheese, Biscuits, Coffee, Ices, Mineral Waters and Fresh Lemon Squash.

The feast partaken of, the Chairman proposed the toast of the Royalty. Mr. Cachalia, the chairman of the British Indian Association, proposed the toast of The Guest, garlanding Mr. Gokhale at the same time. Mr. Ellis, in supporting the toast, extended, on behalf of the citizens of Johannesburg, a welcome to the distinguished visitor. (Applause.) Mr. Ellis said that Mr. Gokhale had done much to further the interests of the Empire, and holding a high position in India, had come here on behalf of his fellow-subjects living in this country. He was sure to give consideration to every side of the difficult problem which he was to study, and would doubtless make suggestions acceptable to both sides of the community. (Applause.)

Passive Resistance Movement

Mr. William Hosken, who was enthusiastically received, expressed pleasure at the size and representative character of the gathering—representative on the European side of the most thoughtful section of the community. It showed, he thought, that they had recognised the great political administrative difficulty regarding our Indian fellow-subjects. It was a hopeful sign that they could look forward in the near future to a settlement of a thorny question. Having dealt with Mr. Gokhale's attainments and work, especially in regard to the formation of the organisation known as the Servants of India, Mr. Hosken said the question of the treatment of the Indian people would have to be settled with a full comprehension of the fact that we were under the shadow and protection of the British flag. The question had to be viewed from a wide Imperial aspect with a resolve that any settlement should be a settlement on the grounds of justice, right, and liberty, with a comprehension of the rights and privileges to which a British subject could lay claim. (Applause.) Dealing with the passive resistance movement, the speaker said that out of a total population of nine thousand male Indians in the Transvaal two thousand seven hundred had suffered untold miseries in prison—a horrible disgrace to our Christianity and our civilisation. (Applause.) These men had suffered because they would not comply with a "little local law which they considered was a shame and a disgrace to their nationality." With dramatic effect Mr. Hosken called on all Indians who had suffered imprisonment to stand. Concluding, Mr. Hosken said that he felt sure that the natural feeling of justice and liberty would assert itself in the Transvaal—they would recognise that they were dealing with people who were inside the British Empire. (Applause.)

Mr. Patrick Duncan.

Mr. Patrick Duncan, M.L.A., who spoke with great deliberation, said that at one time he occupied a position

of less freedom in regard to this matter, and he recognised the difficulties that faced the Government as they had faced the Government then. But things had moved a good deal since then, more daylight was now seen. Mr. Duncan hoped that the days when passive resistance was necessary had now been left behind. (Applause.) The question had to be faced otherwise—(hear, hear)—and he was sure that their guest recognised that if a settlement could be come to on the question of principle other matters must and would follow. They would not follow in a day, for there were existent prejudices which could not be worn down in a day. He (the speaker) trusted that Mr. Gokhale would not be discouraged if things did not happen as quickly as he expected. They asked him to go on with the work he had undertaken, for he had already done good by establishing a personal relationship between the Union Government and the Government of India. It was to be hoped that that relationship would not be allowed to lapse. (Applause.)

Mr. Doke said they all joined very heartily in welcoming Mr. Gokhale, one of India's noblest sons, to Johannesburg. They only wished he had come sooner, because they had the conviction that one who knew so well the heart of the Indian people, and at the same time shared the confidence of the Government at home, would bring to this land something of good to the Indian people. His was a record of which India was proud, and they accepted him as a worthy representative of the peoples of that great country. India was involved in the settlement of affairs in South Africa. The Empire as a whole was imperilled if there was anything disturbing Indian opinion in that part of the Dominion. But, as a Christian minister, another aspect of the question appealed to him most forcibly, and that was the moral aspect of it. He ventured to say that if there were no India clamouring for a settlement of the Indian problem in South Africa, they still had no right to place upon their Statute Books any laws which brought degradation and oppression to any section of the people. There should be justice for every man as a man, whether he was an Indian or a Chinese, or whatever his nationality. Under the British flag, no one should have the right to say that justice could not be found. At Park Station, in welcoming their distinguished guest, the Mayor had said that the Indian people were a law-abiding people, and this he had said knowing well that nearly three thousand convictions had been brought about quite recently, and that their prisons had been thronged with Indians. He repeated that statement, because he considered that no one would dare to challenge that the Indians were a law-abiding section of the community. There were two ways in which they might all obey the law. A man might abide by the law by obeying it when he realised that it did not infringe any canon of his conscience, or else he might abide by it by accepting its penalties, if at any time his conscience recoiled from its claims. The Indian people had taken that second course of obeying the law. He wished Mr. Gokhale had been with them during the critical months of the recent struggle. That struggle made one wonder and admire and speak with awe of the Indian people who had borne so much not for their material gain, but that they might keep a clear conscience before their God. Out of that tremendous struggle with its heat and bitterness one name had come unsullied and with the greatest splendour—that was the name of Mr. Gandhi. Even those who had differed from him in the struggle honoured him for the purity of his motives and the splendour of his character. He was worthy in South Africa to stand by the side of their honoured guest. Mr. Gokhale had come to them on a difficult mission. He did not expect him to solve the Indian question. He believed the Indian question would have to be solved by statesmen, might he say by God-honouring statesmen, in the country. They had to settle their own questions. But they rejoiced to think that he had come to them from that Great Empire beyond the seas to tell them that India was watching, and that England was watching, and that both would rejoice when justice was done and peace with honour was secured.

Mr. Ritch said that Mr. Gokhale was to those who knew anything of his history, who knew anything of his reputation—a reputation that was not merely an Indian reputation, a reputation that was essentially an Imperial reputation—a statesman of the first order. He held a reputation in India that was higher than most of them there could appreciate, and he held a reputation among Imperialists in London as a statesman of the highest order. Mr. Gokhale, he was sure, was going to show them a *via media*, a way out of the present *impasse*. Indians were just as much citizens and subjects of the Empire as Europeans were, and they, the Europeans, should make their fellow-subjects realise that it was a privilege to be a subject of the Empire. Mr. Gokhale had come there to help them as well as the Indians, and they would all join in praying that his visit might be successful, and that for a long time, if not for ever, they had heard the last of Indian persecution, Indian grievances and Indian passive resistance.

An Important Speech.

Mr. Gokhale said that he used no merely conventional language, when he said that it was not easy for him to express in an adequate or suitable manner his thanks to that large and distinguished gathering for the great, the signal, honour they had done him that evening. That banquet, attended so well not only by members of his own community resident in Johannesburg, but also by so large a number of European ladies and gentlemen, many of them occupying prominent positions in public life, in business, in the professions, in fields of humanitarian endeavour, was, to his mind, in some respects, the culminating point of the series of receptions and entertainments at which it had been his privilege to be present since his arrival in South Africa. He did not mind confessing that, when he decided, some months previously, to visit South Africa that year, on his present mission, he had no expectation that he would have personally such an extremely pleasant time while there or that he would be enabled to carry with him to India, as now he should carry with him, the happiest recollections of his visit. He might even say that the possibility of his having to go through some of those experiences which usually fell to the lot of his countrymen in the sub-continent was not wholly absent from his mind, and he had almost prepared himself for being called upon at the Cape to satisfy the Immigration Officer that he was able to write a passage in English to his dictation correctly or for experiencing special difficulties in railway travelling, or for being asked to take out a special permit before entering the Transvaal. So far, however, from any of those things happening, there he was, travelling in the utmost possible comfort, in a special coach which the Union Government had generously placed at his disposal, and on every side he was receiving nothing but the greatest kindness, and the European community of South Africa, so far from leaving him severely alone, had given him a welcome which was not only courteous but which had the added touch of that indefinable something which converted a merely formal courtesy into really cordial kindness. For all that, he did not know how to express his acknowledgments adequately, but he would say this, that, whether his mission succeeded or failed, the feelings of lively satisfaction and gratitude with which the treatment accorded to him had filled him would always remain with him.

He had said more than once, since his arrival, that his object in coming there was to acquire a first-hand knowledge of the Indian problem in the sub-continent and to be of help, if possible, in finding a solution of the difficulty which undoubtedly was serious and complicated. He had been there for ten days, and, short as the time had been, he had had opportunities during that time—it had been his good fortune during that time—to meet several prominent men representing many varied interests and nearly every shade of opinion. Those conversations, with such study as he had been able to give to the question before coming there, had enabled him to form a fairly accurate idea of the situation, and, though he would not give his final views on the position until he had completed his tour, because in all fairness he was bound not to formulate his views until he had concluded his tour, he thought that, at an important gathering like that, he might indicate in a general manner the lines on which a solution might be sought and a settlement endeavoured to be brought about. He thought that, before they could exactly appreciate how the main difficulties of the problem might be approached, it would be best to take a bird's-eye view of the situation, because they were all apt to concentrate their attention on a particular aspect of the situation in accordance with their own interests, and therefore a general bird's-eye view was often a useful preliminary to a discussion.

The Present Position.

What was the situation in South Africa? He was trying to study it, so far as possible, from every standpoint and, if he might say so, with sympathy for every standpoint. There they had, in the first place, the European community, small in numbers, which had established itself in that vast country in the midst of a very large indigenous population, which was alien to it in race, and on an entirely different plane of civilisation, and this had already given rise to problems social, political, economic, and moral, which filled the more thoughtful men of the community with serious concern for its future. This situation appeared to be already difficult enough, and then they found that members of a third race, also alien to them, whatever their relations might be in another part of the Empire, were coming in, making their home and establishing themselves there in South Africa. They found that the numbers of this third race were comparatively small, but they feared that there was a steady influx going on, and they feared that, in course of time, they might be swamped by that third race, and that their special civilisation, their traditions, and the character of the institutions under which they lived, under which they had been brought up, would be seriously affected, more or less, by that influx, in addition to any effect that might be produced by the vast indigenous population that already existed in the sub-continent. Further, there was undoubtedly the colour prejudice, which was very strong—and he was surprised to find how strong it was. And, finally, there was the question of the economic interests of a certain section of the community, which found itself exposed to serious competition on account of the influx of this third community. He hoped that he had set out the European position as fairly as it was possible for him to do.

The Indian Side.

Next he would ask them to look at the Indian side. He would ask them to enter into the Indian feeling as he had endeavoured to enter into the European feeling. The Indian population of the sub-continent was numerically very small, smaller than one-ninth of the European population. He understood that the total Indian population of the sub-continent was about 150,000. Out of that number, nearly 120,000 were either ex-indentured people or their descendants, or persons serving under the system of indenture at that moment in Natal. Now he wanted them to realise that the bulk of that population consisted of men who had been brought into the country by the British Government, in the interests of a section of the white population of that country. He wanted them further to realise that the remaining 30,000 had merely come in the wake of those indentured men.

Indentured Labour.

He had had occasion in March of that year, in connection with a debate in their Legislative Council, to read the despatches that passed between the Government of India and the Government of England when indentured labour was introduced in Natal in 1860. In those despatches, the Imperial Government had made the most solemn promises to the Government of India that the people who were to be brought over to Natal would be treated with every possible consideration during the term of indenture, and that after their indenture they would be allowed to settle in the land, and would have every facility given them that they might prosper in the country. The Imperial Government had held this tempting offer forth to the Indian Government in order to induce that Government to agree to the system of indenture; and for the first few years, at any rate, the whole attitude of the European community in Natal towards the indentured men was totally different to what it had been in recent years. The fear in those days

was not that the Indian would stay in the country after he became free, but that he might go back after completing his indenture, and therefore every conceivable inducement was placed in his way that he might remain in the Colony afterwards and not go back to India. That was capable of the clearest possible demonstration.

A change, however, gradually took place in the attitude of the European population towards the eighties. And now they had gone so far as to impose a preposterous tax of £3 per year on every man, woman or child—girls above 13 and boys above 16—if they continued to reside in the Colony after having completed their indentures. He was not going into the merits of the question; he only mentioned what a complete change of attitude there was in the matter; but, whatever the change of attitude, one fact remained clear—that the Indian had not come to the sub-continent of his own accord, that he had been brought there for the benefit of a section of the European population in the sub-continent, that the free man had come in the wake of the indentured man, and that the bulk of the Indian population consisted of ex-indentured men or their descendants, or men still serving under indenture. If they would look at it from that standpoint, he believed they would be able to understand better than otherwise the feeling of Indians in India in that matter. Here were their countrymen induced to emigrate for the benefit of the European population there—it was admitted that Natal was largely made by Indian labour; and now they read stories, some of which might be exaggerated, though there must be something in many of them, which appeared to them to be stories of grievous oppression and injustice. They saw that their countrymen had to live here under harsh laws and were subjected to an administration of those harsh laws which was even harsher than the laws themselves, and they could not understand why they were so treated. The people of India did not realise all the intricacies of the problem, and naturally there was a feeling of intense indignation there about what they read. That was the other side of the picture.

Behind the Indians in South Africa stood India,

with an ancient people, who were not ashamed of their contribution to the world's civilization and progress, and who felt that, now that they were in the Empire, they should have opportunities of steady advancement under the flag of England. And behind all—behind the European community, behind the Indians—was the Empire, with the British flag floating over it, promising justice and equal opportunities for prosperity to the various members living under it. That briefly was the position. Again, he hoped that he had stated it without undue emphasis and without exaggeration. Now how was a situation of that character to be dealt with? Unfortunately, the statesman's task was not like writing on a clean slate. He never could deal with problems as though nothing had gone before. Almost invariably, in practical affairs, one found that one had to take over the writing of those that had gone before, and by erasing a little in one place, adding a little in another, and altering a little elsewhere, to make it suffice for the needs of the present. That was the only way in which practical problems could be dealt with in any country. That was the essence of practical politics. The politician had undoubtedly to base himself on justice; he had need to be inspired by high purpose, and he had to take note of what would reconcile conflicting interests. And then he had to deal with facts as he found them. That was the spirit in which the question had to be approached by all parties if a solution was to be found. The facts

were there—the 150,000 Indians, on the one hand, asking for just treatment; on the other, the European community with all its prejudices and with all the interests which it felt to be at stake. Taking the facts as they were, what was the way in which a way might be found out of the difficulty, that a solution might be arrived at reasonably satisfactory to all parties concerned? In proceeding to consider the question in

A Spirit of Compromise,

the first point to note was that if the compromise was proposed of a character which would cause sore or bitter feelings on one side or the other, it had no chance of being accepted, or, if it was forced, that it would not last. What, then, were the elements of possible bitterness, possible soreness, to be removed before a solution could be proposed, which might reasonably be expected to be accepted by both sides? Taking a broad view of the case, it might be said that the European objection to the Indians was a double one. First of all there was the objection based on the fear of being swamped. The second was the fear that the political and other institutions under which they lived might be affected in course of time by the influx of Indians. There was also the grievance of a section of the European community in regard to trade competition, but that stood on a different footing from the other objections, for, as against it, there was the point of view of the consumer who was not interested in preventing that competition, but wished to buy wherever he could buy cheapest. The first two objections, however, were serious, fundamental, in any consideration of the present situation, and he saw the necessity of giving a

Reasonable Assurance

to the European mind that no room would be left for fear on either of those two scores, if a reasonable solution were to be arrived at. He could understand that, unless the Europeans in South Africa were enabled to feel secure that a continual influx of Indians into the sub-continent would not be going on, unless they were enabled to feel that their predominance in that land would not be affected, it would not be possible to reach a solution of the problem which would be really acceptable to the European community. What form actually the assurance should take was naturally a question for discussion, negotiation and adjustment. But the European mind must be set at rest on those points before they could hope to arrive at a solution which would remove the more irritating grievances of the Indian community. When the European community saw that there was no room for any more fears on these two heads, he hoped that they would realise that the Indians who were there were subjects of South Africa, and that the Government of that country must be solicitous for their welfare as it was for that of its other subjects. And the European community must then accept the view that except as regards the points he had mentioned, Indians must live under equal laws with themselves, and that the administration of those laws must be just and humane. If the question were approached in that manner—the necessary assurance being forthcoming to allay the reasonable fears of the Europeans and the Indians who were there being assured that they would be treated justly and humanely in all other matters—he thought that

A Solution

of the question should not be very difficult to reach. Of course a solution even on those lines might not be generally acceptable, but the moderate men on both sides should join hands, combine and insist that some such solution should be adopted in the interests of both sides. The extreme men on the Indian side might not

matter just now, because they had no voice in the Government of South Africa, though they might cause trouble in India. But the extreme men on the European side might not perhaps care to have a solution even on those lines—he was only hinting at the possibility, and that was more for them to consider than for himself; but it was possible that a section at any rate of the European community might further insist on the third grievance based on trade jealousy and economic competition being also settled in their favour with the other two points before agreeing to a compromise. Here, however, it was impossible for the Indian community to concede anything substantial. That was a matter of justice pure and simple to the Indians here, and it did not concern the Europeans as a whole, but only a section of them. If, however, it was sought to prevent the small Indian trader from competing permanently on reasonable terms with the European trader, by thrusting him into locations, harassing him, and ultimately sending him out of the country, he did not think a settlement was possible. He was aware that there were those who said that though that Empire included within its fold many races and peoples, yet it was in reality only a white man's Empire, Europeans undoubtedly occupied a dominant position, but, could it, therefore, be said that Indians and other races should be only hewers of wood and drawers of water in the Empire? He was not there to argue the question, but he invited those who thought like that to visit India, to see what it was like, and then come back and repeat such an opinion, if they could. He would not discuss that view any further. But he would be frank and tell them that on those terms England would find it difficult to hold India; and those who cared for the greatness and prosperity of the Empire—and it was not only Englishmen who so cared, but they in India also cared, because they knew that they had opportunities for progress in that Empire which they would not otherwise have—would see the necessity of not encouraging the belief that the Empire belonged to the European races only. If unfortunately it was found that the lines on which he had suggested a compromise were not possible owing to strong and violent opposition on the part of a section of the European community there, the struggle, he feared,

Would have to go on,

it was necessarily bound to go on. But he felt sure that there was a steadily increasing section of the European community itself who would not have that kind of thing. They would not allow any injustice which amounted to an intolerable oppression, such as a harsh administration of existing laws, to go on for long. And so, leaving the Indians aside, if he understood the English character properly, he felt that the conscience of their own people would insist on a remedy being found, which would be in greater accord with their sense of justice. He knew that that was so, and it was that side of the English character that had enabled England to hold India for all those years, which had linked up the destinies of those two countries. And so it appeared to him that, after the other difficulties had been solved, if the harsh anti-Indian laws were not repealed in due time—not in a day, that was not possible—if they were not repealed in due course, and if their administration was not made more humane than it was, the better section of the European community in South Africa itself

Would not stand it

for long; if, however, they unfortunately stood it—because it was often in the nature of such environments to undermine character—troubles and complications were sure to arise in India, which would undoubtedly cause serious embarrassment to the Empire, which had been on the whole a beneficent instrument of progress to all. That was his view of the question, and he had ventured to lay it before them frankly. And in that

connection he would like to tender the thanks of the people of India to

The European Committee

constituted during the acute stages of the struggle to help the passive resisters. He thought that, next to the courage and heroism shown by the passive resisters themselves, the brightest spot in the struggle was the constitution of that Committee and the unselfish work that it did to help the Indian side. The people of India felt grateful to the Committee, and he would like to tender on their behalf his very best thanks to the Committee and to its worthy and able Chairman, Mr. Hosken, who had not shrunk from personal sacrifice in the interests of the cause which he had espoused.

Before concluding, he would like to say a few words to the Indian section of that gathering. His Indian brothers and sisters in this sub-continent had taken and were taking infinite trouble to make his visit a success, and he really did not know how to thank them. Even at that banquet he understood that not only the general arrangements but even the cooking and waiting—everything—had been done by volunteers. It had been purely a labour of love. He could only thank them sincerely for all their trouble. He earnestly hoped with Mr. Duncan that the chapter in the Transvaal history, which would always have to be recalled with pain and humiliation—pain certainly for both sides, humiliation—well, he would not speak about that—that that chapter had been definitely closed. He hoped that the more serious grievances under which they laboured would soon be redressed, but whether they were redressed sooner or later, they would have to depend in the future, as in the past, largely upon themselves. As he had said at the station on the occasion of the great welcome they had given him, India, who had been remiss in the past in helping them, would on all future occasions be behind them. Her heart had been stirred, and she

Would not forget

again her children across the seas. But, when all was said and done, the brunt of the struggle would have to be borne by them in South Africa. And judging by the splendid spectacle they had presented in the course of the last struggle, he could not but feel confident that if ever another struggle came, they would again acquit themselves worthily and in a manner of which India would have no reason to feel ashamed. India felt the greatest admiration for the passive resisters, who had borne so much for the honour of her name. He would not mention names, because where so many had done well, it was impossible to mention all, and it was invidious to mention only a few. But one name stood apart from the rest, the name of the figure which had been foremost in the struggle, the figure of his friend, of their friend, of the friend of everyone in that room—Mr. Gandhi. India recognised in Mr. Gandhi a great and illustrious son of whom she was proud beyond words, and he was sure that men of all races and creeds would recognise in him one of the most remarkable personalities of their time; but it was only those who had the privilege of knowing him intimately that knew how the pure and indomitable spirit that dwelt in that frail-looking frame, that glorified whatever it touched, would break but never bend in a just or righteous cause. He was happy to find that that appreciation of Mr. Gandhi was not confined to the Indian community only, for during his tour nothing had warmed his heart more than to see the great, the universal esteem in which his friend was held by the European community on all sides. Wherever they had been, he had seen members of the European community eagerly surrounding him to shake hands with him, making it quite clear that though they had fought him hard in the past and might fight him again in the future, they honoured him as a man. That appreciation of Mr. Gandhi among Europeans was a most valuable asset to the Indians in any future

struggle they might have to wage. They thus had self-reliance and they had a great leader, but above all they had a just cause, and that meant a great deal, for the words of the poet were as true to-day as they had ever been. "Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just." God grant that the occasion might never arise for them to engage in a fresh struggle, but if it did arise, he knew they would not shrink from the conflict. It might be that their difficulties would not be removed soon. It was sometimes found that, with all the desire in the world for a settlement of differences of both sides, those who realised what was best were not able to adopt that best in practical affairs; and he was inclined even to fear that, with every wish to promote a solution the Ministers themselves might find it difficult to carry it through against those who might be opposed to their policy. He most earnestly hoped that that would not happen, but, if it did happen, he hoped also that it would not discourage them. Mr. Duncan had asked him not to feel discouraged. He had been now for some years in public life and he knew that the man who would be discouraged at the first rebuff had no business to be in public affairs. He could assure him, therefore, that, whatever happened, he would not be discouraged, but it was a question not of his being discouraged or otherwise, but of his countrymen not being discouraged. And he would ask his countrymen to remember that, after all, the true moral interest of those struggles lay not so much in achievement as in the effort, for such effort in itself added to the permanent strength of the individual and the community, whether it succeeded or failed in its immediate purpose. A great teacher had said that it was not so much what they had in life as what they *were* that mattered. He wished that every one of the Indians there would always keep that in mind. If success awaited them it was well, but if they must fail when they had done their best, even then it was well, because it was always well to have endeavoured. In conclusion, he would again thank them all for the manner in which they had received him. He feared he had trespassed a little too long on their patience, and the indulgence with which they had listened to him only added to his feeling of gratitude (Prolonged applause)

Mr. Gandhi, in proposing the toast of the Chairman and the European visitors, said it was his proud privilege to propose that toast. It was a proud day for Indians that they had all responded so heartily to the invitation of the British Indian Association to join in doing honour to their illustrious countryman, and, as so many of the speakers had said, worthy citizen of the Empire to which they all belonged. Mr. Gokhale himself had tendered his thanks to the Committee that was formed at the time when the struggle was at its height. He thought that that Committee had rendered a signal service to the Empire, as it had certainly rendered signal service to British Indians. It was the formation of that Committee that gave new hope to those who were struggling for the sake of conscience. The Indian community throughout South Africa would never forget the time when that Committee was formed, nor would it ever forget that great occasion. They had held many banquets, many European friends and sympathisers had attended those banquets, but he could not recall a single occasion when so many great statesmen of South Africa and so many great citizens of South Africa had gathered together at the invitation of their humble selves. It gave him, therefore, the greatest pleasure to propose that toast. On behalf of the British Indian Committee, he then garlanded the Mayor, and presented a bouquet to Mrs. Ellis. Mr. Ellis returned thanks on behalf of himself and Mrs. Ellis. He said that his first duty when he had come into office had been to attend with Mrs. Ellis the opening of an Indian bazaar, and his last function on going out of office was to attend that banquet that evening.

The proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

Carey's Orchestra was in attendance throughout the evening.

The culinary arrangements, which were in the hands of Messrs. Nyanah Francis and K. Murugasa Pillay, were excellent, and the waiters, under the supervision of Mr. David Ernest, carried out their duties in a manner that left nothing to be desired.

A copy of the menu printed on satin was presented to Mr. Gokhale by Messrs. Wangold and Newman.

CHINESE AND INDIANS.

Bond of Brotherhood.

Imperial Intervention.

The Hon. Gopal Krishna Gokhale was entertained to breakfast by the Transvaal Chinese Association at the Grand National Hotel to-day (Nov 1), when, notwithstanding the early hour, there was a fairly large attendance of Europeans and Asiatics. Mr. Gonzalez, Acting Chinese Consul-General in South Africa, presided over the function, and among those present were the Mayor, Mr. Dowell Ellis, and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. W. Hosken, Mr. L. W. Ritch, the Rev. Mr. Doke, Rev. Mr. Phillips, and Rev. Rogers, Mr. Advocate Benson, Mr. B. Gordon, Mr. Kallenbach, Mr. T. R. Haddon, Mr. Gandhi, and others.

After the loyal toast and the toast of the Chinese Republic had been drunk, Mr. Gonzalez, on behalf of the Chinese community, heartily welcomed Mr. Gokhale. The speaker referred to the objects of the visit and expressed the hope that some satisfactory solution of the Indian question might be found as the result of Mr. Gokhale's visit. There were undoubtedly questions relating to immigration and local disabilities peculiar to the Asiatics on which the earnest efforts of all should be directed. It was realised by the Chinese community that their interests and destiny in South Africa, so far as the attitude of the Government and the European population toward them were concerned, were very closely allied, it not identical with those of the Indian residents, and it was principally by reason of this community of interests and on account of the ardent wish of the Chinese people to obtain redress for their grievances and some amelioration of existing conditions that they particularly welcomed Mr. Gokhale's visit to South Africa as a means to this end.

Guest Toasted.

Mr. Quin, President of the Cantonese Club, in proposing the toast of "The Guest," said that there had been so much in common between the Indians and his own countrymen living in South Africa that in rising to propose the toast of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale he felt as if he were speaking to one of his own people. In Mr. Gokhale they had one who has championed not only the Indian cause, but the cause of the Chinese in South Africa, and when Mr. Gokhale pleaded for a removal of the disabilities of his own countrymen he did so not so much because they were his own countrymen as in the interests of righteousness and justice, and righteousness and justice had universal application, and rulers owe a justice to all peoples, whether they were Chinese or Indian. Therefore in pleading the cause of justice for his own people Mr. Gokhale had pleaded the Chinese cause too. They had the same cause, they fought the same fight, they suffered the same sufferings, and he trusted that they had gained the same victory. He trusted with all his heart that the occasion for a renewal of the late struggle would never arise. But should their hopes be falsified then as in the past so once again will the Chinese stand shoulder to shoulder with their brother-Asiatics, the Indians, and fight the battle of passive resistance for honour's sake, and for the redress of the wrongs that no self-respecting people ought to submit to. It was true that, unlike Mr. Gokhale, most of them were not British subjects, but as civilised men, they were bound together by a brotherhood which should compel recognition and respect.

Mr. William Hosken.

Mr. Hosken, in speaking to the same toast, remarked that the administrators of South Africa had by their own acts shown that there was a common interest between the Indians and Chinese, seeing that the Chinese deportees had been sent to India, not to China. It was, therefore, natural that the Chinese population was looking to Mr. Gokhale as the champion and hope of the future. He thought they were on the turn of the tide, that there was a better feeling about, a common sense of humanity, a consciousness of the duty of the Government, which did not exist in the past. They were beginning to realise in this country that it was the duty of every Government to uplift other sections of the community to the highest possible level and especially to uplift those who were farthest down. They were beginning to realise that no race advantage could come to one section of the community. The disaster of one nation was not to the advantage of another, but was the disaster of all. The success of any one nation reflected itself on other nations. Seeing the objects of Mr. Gokhale's mission, he again heartily welcomed him in their midst, and he was sure his visit would do much to bring about that better feeling he had referred to.

Round Table Conference.

The Rev. Mr. Phillips, in the course of some few remarks, expressed the opinion that a round table conference

in the past might have obviated many of the unhappy days they had gone through and would have prevented a good deal of suffering.

Imperial Intervention.

Mr Gokhale said that he was most grateful to the Transvaal Chinese Association and to those who had responded to its invitation for the compliment which had been paid to him that morning—a compliment which gave him the greater pleasure in that it was wholly unexpected. There was a saying in English that adversity made strange bed-fellows. That, for the moment, he took to mean that common hardships and suffering often brought together to work in a spirit of co-operation those who otherwise might be strangers. It was such common adversity and suffering that had brought together the British Indian community and the Chinese community of the Transvaal into close co-operation two years previously, and he saw from the function that morning that the feeling of fellowship that had been generated then had continued to that day. He was there to seek redress of the grievances of his own countrymen—that was quite true—but no one would rejoice more than he if their brethren from China also found that their disabilities were removed when the disabilities of Indians were removed. He, however, felt bound to say that a function of that character should suggest serious reflections in all thoughtful Europeans living under the British flag. There were the Chinese community owning allegiance to their own Government—a foreign power. There were Indians living under the flag of England. And yet, in that part of South Africa, over which also floated the flag that floated over England and India, Indians found themselves in the same boat with their brethren from China, who belonged to a foreign country, both being subjected to the same disabilities. Not that he objected to Indians being bracketed with the Chinese in itself. The people of India would always be proud to be placed by the side of and be bracketed with the people of China. There was a great deal in common between those two countries. The people of both those countries were ancient peoples having much of their civilisation in common. Moreover, India gave to China her great religion of Buddhism, and in times far remote there had been considerable intercommunication between those two countries. Even to-day they in India were following with close interest the developments taking place in China, and the general feeling in India was one of strong sympathy with the Chinese in their attempt to establish themselves on a strong and stable Republican basis. It had been said that the Anglo-Saxon race—he did not know much of the Dutch and so he would speak only of the Anglo-Saxon for the present—with all its great qualities, was lacking in one quality, and that was the quality of imagination. Anglo-Saxons, and he believed the same thing was true of the Dutch, probably even to a greater extent, found it difficult to put themselves into other people's places and to realise their feelings. Else, they would be struck by the utter incongruity of the policy of the open door throughout the East for the Europeans, on which they insisted, and the policy of the closed door against all Easterns in most Western colonies. Those were matters, however, which had to be dealt with in a spirit of compromise, as he had already pointed out on the previous day, and he earnestly hoped that the Chinese community would press their claims just as British Indians were doing, in order that the many grievances of both might be redressed. In one respect the Chinese stood in a position of advantage. They had their own independent Government behind them, which could negotiate in this matter and was not embarrassed with promises and undertakings such as were understood to hamper the Imperial Government in regard to this Indian question. On the other hand, the Indian Government could not negotiate directly with the South African Government, but could act only through the Imperial

Government, whose hands, as he had said, were more or less tied because they considered they had granted self-government to South Africa. He had been told by a distinguished gentleman the previous evening that his bringing in the Imperial Government so often was liable to be misunderstood, because it might appear as though he were advocating Imperial intervention in South African affairs. He had no wish that the Imperial Government should interfere in South African affairs in any matter, but if South Africans would treat the Indian community as they did, the Indian community was surely entitled to appeal to the protection of the Imperial Government, which protection was due to it and was its sole resource in an extremely difficult position. If South Africans did not want the Imperial Government to intervene, and he had no wish that the Imperial Government should intervene, the only course was that they should set the matter right themselves.

RECEPTION BY THE TRANSVAAL INDIAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The Independent School Room, Johannesburg, was, on the 1st instant, the scene of a gathering unique in the annals of Transvaal Indian womanhood, the occasion being the reception to the Hon. Mr. Gokhale by the Transvaal Indian Women's Association. The old hall looked very impressive with its elegant decorations of ferns and varicoloured drapings—the work of Mr. David Morgan,—and the members of the Association congregated in their numbers to do honour to the distinguished visitor. Mrs. Boustred, Deputy Mayoress, presided, and among the guests present were Mr. Boustred, Rev. Mr. and Miss Duke, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. Gandhi, Mrs. Manilal Doctor, Sister Ollerenshaw, Mrs. Stansfield, Mrs. Kelsey, Mrs. Tosh, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Bush, Mr. and Miss Haddon, Mrs. Van Weenen, Mrs. Max Pollock, Miss Judd, Mr. Ritch, and Mr. Kallenbach.

The proceedings commenced at 3.30 p.m. punctually with a song by school children. After the presentation of a bouquet to Mrs. Boustred and the garlanding of Mr. Gokhale by Miss Janiki Moodaley, Mr. Boustred introduced Mr. Gokhale, saying he could imagine what a joy and pleasure it was to them to see their visitor in their midst, and that he was sure Mr. Gokhale's stay in South Africa would be of benefit to them all. (Applause.)

Mrs. Vogl, speaking on behalf of Mrs. Rama Moodaley, the President of the Association, said that the Association was pleased at the opportunity of thanking Mr. Gokhale personally for the work he had done for the cause that first brought that Association into being. She trusted that that great struggle was a thing of the past, and that the Association might now live to pursue the great educational work which lay immediately before it. Should, however, the occasion again arise when it would be necessary for them to stand shoulder to shoulder with their husbands, sons, and brothers in upholding the honour of the Motherland, the Association would not be found wanting. They might already see the progress which has resulted on account of the suffering and privation they had had to endure, for the struggle had been a great combining influence with the women as with the men of the community. She then called upon Miss Bhairum Morgan to read the address.

The address was enclosed in a handsome massive teak casket, fitted with a silver writing set, so that it might be converted into an inkstand at will.

Miss Ethel Ernest then, on behalf of the Sewing Class formed under the auspices of the Association, presented a beautifully embroidered tea-cloth. Mr. Gokhale was also presented with a painting by Mr. Muthu Appavoo, entitled "Thoughts of Home," and representing an indentured couple regarding wistfully an India-bound steamer, and bearing the memorable date "30th June, 1911"—the date of the stoppage of the recruitment of indentured labour for Natal.

A display of club-swinging was then given by a number of children, who had been specially trained for the occasion by Miss N. Bush and Mr. David Morgan, and every credit is due to the teachers for the splendid results achieved in the very limited time at their disposal, and to the children for the excellent manner in which they acquitted themselves.

THE PASSIVE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT.

In reply, Mr. Gokhale said it had been a pleasure to him to be present at that interesting function, and he deemed it a great honour to receive that address at the

hands of his sisters of the Indian Women's Association. He understood that the members were all wives or mothers or sisters of the men who had taken part in the passive resistance movement, and he could not help thinking in their presence of what they had had to go through in those dark days. That thought and the deeply moving language of their address, reawakened in him the anguish which they had felt in India on their account, when the story of their sufferings reached them, and as he was speaking he could almost see before his eyes a great meeting that was held in the Town Hall of Bombay, at which their delegate, Mr. Henry Pollak, described to the people of India the straits to which they had been reduced in the struggle. And there was no eye there that was dry and no heart that was not filled with sorrow for their suffering or admiration for their heroism. It was well known that to Indian women domestic ties were of the strongest, and to some extent the difficulties of the men of India were due to the strength of those domestic ties. The Indian women of the Transvaal had however come forward courageously to take their part in the struggle, to cheer their men folk and send them forth to suffer for their country, and it had been an object lesson to their sisters in India. The Indian woman, he had always felt, was one of the finest types of womanhood to be seen anywhere in the world, and he was certain that with a little of that self-assertion which Western education always gave, the women of India could hold their own, and more than hold their own, with the women of other lands. In any case, whatever faults they might have, nobody had ever contended that they were lacking in a spirit of self-denial. He felt in every fibre of his being that a great destiny awaited their land; and in realising that destiny the women of India would play a great part. And the women of the Transvaal had set an example to them. His thanks were due in the first instance to the Association for its address—the address which had been read by Miss Bhaikum Morgan, and whose design and execution, he understood, were the work of Mr. Solomon Ernest. Then there was the tablecloth given to him in memory of the passive resistance struggle, which had been worked by Miss Ethel Ernest, and which bore the names of the two men, Nagappan and Narvansamy, who had died in the course of the struggle—martyrs and heroes of their side. He would be proud to use that table-cloth, and he assured them it would always be on his table, and he tendered his most sincere thanks to Miss Ernest for the trouble she had taken in making that present to him. He had to thank, also, Mr. Muthu Appavoo for the painting he had presented to him, and which was his own work. He wished to tender his acknowledgments to the European ladies who stood by their Indian sisters in the days of the struggle, and who had done so much to lighten their burden. Two names he would specially mention, that of Mrs. Vogl, who had been a great friend of the community during those trying days, and had taken so much trouble in regard to the training of their children; and that of Miss Schiesin, whose beautiful enthusiasm in the Indian cause and whose wonderful devotion to that cause he had himself had many opportunities of observing in another field. To one and all he tendered his most sincere thanks for their kindness (Applause.)

The following are the names of the children who took part in the club-swinging display.—Violet Ernest, Daisy Sebastian, Aachie Morgan, Ellen Peterson, Mamie Bennett, Christie Simon, Angeline Simon, Arthur Peters, Packery Narsoo, Govindsamy Joganathan Vadeevaloo Parpanathan, Balasundrum Pillay, Govinda Pillay, Kistnasamy Moonlight, Archie Ernest and Harold Ernest.

The tea-cloth presented by Miss Ethel Ernest, on behalf of the sewing class, bears the embroidered inscription:—

Narvansamy. Nagappan
Indian Women's Association.
Passive Resistance, 1906-1911.
Transvaal, S.A.

The painting presented at the Indian Women's Reception, on behalf of Mr. Muthu Appavoo, represents an indentured couple regarding eagerly an India-bound steamer. It is entitled "Thoughts of Home," and bears the memorable date, June 30th, 1911.

The following are the verses sung by the school-children at the Indian Women's Reception, Johannesburg:—

Ye sons of noble India, with heart and soul unite
And sing aloud her praises, extol her boundless might!
There is no land like India, no mount like hers so high,
For none but great Himmagre can touch the lofty sky.

O Holy Land of Ganga, thy fields are ever green
With priceless jewels resplendent, thou rul'st the world, O
Queen!

We hail thee dear old India, we hail thee Motherland,
And, singing forth thy praises, we all united stand

O land of mighty heroes, oh mother of mighty men,
The darksome night that clouds thee shall turn to light
again;

For this our world is fleeting, no darkness long can stay,
Look up, the shining Surya proclaims the dawn of day
BANDE MATARAM.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Boustred for presiding, the proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem. As those present dispersed, they were presented with a portrait of Mr. Gokhale

Transvaal Indian Women's Address.

To the Honourable Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.,
Johannesburg

Dear Sir,—We, on behalf of the Indian Women of the Transvaal, desire to pay our respectful tribute to you.

When hours were darkest with us and our homes were desolate, it was a comfort to think that you, so far away, were watching over us and befriending our husbands, sons and brothers, many of whom were strangers in a strange land.

We know, too, of your work in connection with the abolition of the indentured labour system with its incidents, which so nearly touches the honour of our womanhood.

And we know what you are doing in the cause of women's education.

For all this and many other noble acts too numerous to record we are deeply grateful to you, and we pray Heaven's blessing on your work

We remain, yours faithfully,

(Mrs) RAMA MOODALY, President

Johannesburg,
1st November, 1912

LIST OF VOLUNTEERS DURING MR. GOKHALE'S STAY IN JOHANNESBURG.

L. W. Ritch (Chief Volunteer), C. K. T. Naidoo, S. D. Ernest, D. Ernest, A. A. Moodaly, Ramsamy Devar, W. Ernest, P. S. Lingham, R. S. C. Pillay, R. M. Moodaly, V. Veera Padiachey, P. Valoo, R. S. Naidoo, K. M. Pillay, N. Francis, D. Morgan, Soka Moodaly, M. Thompson, Utharavathe Padiachey, P. Singaram, Nadasen, K. S. Padiachey, F. J. Baker, A. D. Williams, E. R. Ritch, M. N. Naidoo, R. M. Moodaher, R. A. Padiachey, S. Kumarasamy Padiachey, L. Kumarasamy Padiachey, N. K. Pillay, N. G. Pillay, M. D. Naidoo, V. G. Padiachey, Vythalungam Chetty, A. G. Moodaly, P. K. Naidoo, R. D. James, E. Moonsamy, P. Murugan, M. Jimmy Padiachey, K. C. Pillay, Chinnian Kistnasamy, K. G. Pillay, K. M. Willie, K. K. Pillay, S. Tommy Moodaher, J. S. V. Naidoo, Muthoo Appavoo, V. Lingham, S. P. Padiachey, G. H. Moonan, S. Coopoosamy Padiachey, Mrs. Vogel, Miss Bush, Miss Schiesin, Miss Polak, Ramsamy Padiachey, Govindsamy Lingham, Rajoo Narsoo, E. A. Moses, A. Perumal Naidoo, A. G. Williams, P. Supramania Pillay, F. B. Ernest, T. Govindsamy, P. Charles, T. Narayanasamy Pillay, P. S. Dalton, D. Lazarus, A. M. Jacobs, L. Singaravalo L. Murugan, Chinassamy Paul, V. Ramasamy Naidoo, V. Edwards, Massie Anthony, Peter Ramsay, Manuel Philip, Joseph Jackson, A. A. Team, V. L. Jack, Samlal Singh, H. Harrisingh, Charlie Singo, John Andrews, E. A. Peters, T. Coopoosamy Naidoo, D. Arumagan, R. A. Tommy, R. V. Jacob, Vallabhbhai Bhagabhai, R. M. Sodha, Maganlal Narotamdas, P. K. Kotwal, S. B. Medh, U. B. Mehta, Govindjee Nathooobhai, Fakira, Keval Barber, Louis Sebastian, A. J. Baker, C. Ernest, Aron John, Isaac Abraham, N. K. Singh, P. C. David, Joe Williams, Mataramuthoo Padiachey, Govindsamy Lingham, D. N. Naidoo, M. P. Fancy, E. S. Coovadia, Imam A. K. Bawazeer, M. E. Nagdee, E. I. Aswat, A. M. Cachaha, Ranchhodjee Fakirbhai, Dayabhai Akotivala, Lalbhai Doolabhbhai, Raghobhai Ramjee, Jivanjee Premjee Patel, Bhikhabhai Kasanjee Patel, Lalbhai Bhikhabhai, Doolabhbhai Kaivanjee Desai, Hirabhai Kooverjee Patel, Jivanjee Ramjee, Karabhai Naranjee, M. M. Khanderia, P. K. Desai, Nagerjee Pragjee, Davalabhai Nagerjee, B. Chanabhai.

MR. GOKHALE AT BOKSBURG.**A Peculiar Position.****Annoyance of Local Indians.**

The Hon Mr Gopal Gokhale paid his postponed visit to Boksburg on Wednesday morning under circumstances disappointing to both the European and Indian residents of the municipality. The Indians had taken great pains and gone to considerable expense to welcome their influential visitor. On Friday of last week they had made the old location as attractive as that unsightly spot could be made with bunting of various hues, and covered in a verandah with canvas. The leading local representatives of the Government and the municipality were present and waited for an hour and twenty minutes when they were told Mr. Gokhale had been taken ill and could not come. From last Saturday's Johannesburg papers, however, it transpired that he had attended another meeting, so that his illness could not have been long continued.

On Wednesday the Hon Mr. Gokhale was again announced to arrive at the location, the time mentioned at first being ten a.m. and later eleven a.m. Several Europeans came up by invitation to meet Mr. Gokhale, only to find that he had already paid a flying visit and gone away.

Who is to Blame?

The Indians appeared much disappointed, and are naturally vexed at the cavalier treatment they had received. They explained that Mr. Gokhale, accompanied by Mr. Gandhi, arrived about nine in a motor-car. He just stepped out of the car, made a brief speech, and before the Indians could explain their grievances was whisked off to the new location. There he looked up and down the street and then departed.

The Indian Committee had prepared an elaborate framed address for presentation to Mr. Gokhale, but in view of the treatment to which they had been subjected did not hand it over. It is rather difficult to get at the bottom of the differences between the Boksburg Indians and those controlling Mr. Gokhale's tour, but, from the statements of the Indians, it appears that it was only after much trouble they managed to get at Mr. Gokhale at all. Some of them laid the blame on Mr. Gandhi, with whom it would seem some of the Boksburg Indians are not in agreement.

Regrettable Haste.

It will be admitted by both Europeans and Asiatics that Boksburg is the storm-centre of the Asiatic agitation in the Transvaal, so that Mr. Gokhale's hasty visit was the more to be deplored. He could have studied on the spot from the statements of the local Europeans and Indians the position as it affects trading in Government mining townships, trading in private townships, and the trading relations of Indians and natives, all of which have been matters of discussion in the Courts. The Boksburg Indians seemed to think that Mr. Gandhi purposely hurried Mr. Gokhale off so as to prevent their laying their grievances before him.

Amongst the Indians who had hoped to meet Mr. Gokhale and thoroughly discuss matters were the following.—

Messrs. Moosa Ismail Daya and M. Moses (chairmen), G. Samy Naidoo, Sibram Sirdar, V. Gosain Naik, Nagaru Nichhabhai, H. M. Mahraj, Ladhasung, Maganmal, A. F. C. Bey, Hansamal, Khandoochai Rabbhai, Nagerje, R. H. Neku, Rangasamy, Packery Padrachi, M. M. Bhoja, Ismail Daya, Gosain Naran, Mangalsing, Fazel Ilahi, Moosa Bham, Dahyabhai Nichhabhai, Laloochai Vasani, Naransamy Naidoo, Rachhodje Nichhabhai, Sidooma, Arnachelam Padiyachi, Ali Jaffer, Amir Khan, and Illumdeen.

NOT MR. GOKHALE'S FAULT.**An Explanation.**

Since writing the above we, in common with the Mayor and others, received the following telegram from the Hon Mr. Gokhale, which shows that he is not to blame for any apparent discourtesy, and that he much regrets the unfortunate misunderstanding. No one with any knowledge of Mr. Gokhale's high position in India and the reputation he holds attributed any blame to him in the matter.

The telegram is as follows—

Exceedingly regret there has been misunderstanding regarding my visit to Germiston and Boksburg Location. The previous appointment with my countrymen I had to cancel at the last moment as I was too ill to go out. The second appointment for to-day was that they should drive me at eight a.m. precisely to Germiston Location, and thence to Boksburg. As no motors were in sight at eight a.m. to-day, I drove in my own, and as I had a busy day here, inspected both locations and returned. Had no idea that you and other townsmen intended honouring me with your presence at the location. Trust you will excuse me in the circumstances.

Note.—The Editor of the *East Rand Express* subsequently absolved Mr. Gandhi from discourtesy in the matter—Ed., "I.O."

Boksburg Address

The following is the text of the Boksburg address forwarded to Mr. Gokhale:—

Boksburg, November 1, 1912.

"To the Hon. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.

"Sir,—We, as British Indians of the British Indian Association of the Boksburg Branch, beg most heartily and cordially to welcome you on behalf of ourselves and the British Indian residents of this town. The great and signal services rendered by you in India, not only to the Indians in India, but also to the cause of the Indians in South Africa, are well known, and we cannot adequately express our appreciation of your services. We, as a community, have suffered in this country a great many disabilities, but since your advent in this country, to obtain an insight into the Indian question first hand, we are hopeful that most, if not all, of our difficulties will be done away with. It was mainly due to your exertions that the indentured Indian labour into South Africa was stopped, and great contributions were subscribed in India to help our suffering brethren in South Africa in their struggle for acquiring their just and legal rights. To crown all, you have in this holy mission undertaken a most fatiguing journey to this Colony, at a time when in delicate health, to see and learn for yourself, what hardships and suffering we are undergoing, through unjust racial and harsh laws and regulations, and we fall short of words to convey to you all the gratitude and obligation we feel towards you. We desire to express the hope and trust that you may be spared to exercise for many years a continuance of your commendable efforts, and you may see the Indian community grow into a very important factor.

"We beg to subscribe ourselves,

Yours obediently,
MOSES ISMAIL DAYA,
M. MOSES,
Chairmen, British Indian Association, Boksburg Branch

On Wednesday, November 6, Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Gandhi left by the mail for Natal, being accompanied by Mr. Runciman on behalf of the Union Government.

Mr. Gokhale's Tour in Natal.**Calls at Up-Country Towns.**

The Hon G. K. Gokhale M.A., C.I.E., passed through Newcastle this (Thursday) morning from the Transvaal. He was accompanied by Mr. Gandhi, and, despite the early hour (six a.m.), large numbers of Europeans, as well as about three hundred Indians, were at the station to meet him. The station buildings were lavishly decorated with flags and bunting. Among those present on the platform were the Mayor (Mr. J. Hastie), Sir Thomas Watt, M.L.A., Mr. F. Greaves, M.P.C., members of the Newcastle Town Council, and the Town Clerk (Mr. W. J. Gage).

The Mayor introduced Mr. Gokhale to the Europeans, and after shortly extending a welcome to the town and to Natal, presented the distinguished visitor with an illuminated address on behalf of the Indian community of Newcastle and district.

Mr. Gokhale, in acknowledging the address, thanked them for turning out so well at such an early hour. He hoped that his mission to this country would be the means of bringing the Europeans and Indians to a better understanding, so that they might have peace and harmony throughout the Empire. Mr. Frank Greaves, M.P.C., presented a further address on behalf of the Brahmans of the town, to which Mr. Gokhale also suitably replied.

After the presentation of the addresses, garlands of flowers were placed round the necks of Messrs Gokhale, Gandhi, and the Mayor, while each of the Europeans had a buttonhole pinned on his coat. The Indian school children, to the number of about one hundred, were then presented to the visitor. The time for the departure of the train being at hand, the visitors entered their saloon, as the Indians sang the National Anthem.

As the train was moving out of the station, cheers were raised, and detonators placed under the wheels fired off the parting salute.

Every word of the proceedings was in English, even the address, and it was thought how different it would have been if it was a distinguished Dutchman that had visited us; then there would be nothing but the Taal. It is comforting to know that some of Britain's subjects have the good manners to speak in the common tongue of the Empire.

The following is the text of the address presented at Newcastle:—

To the Hon. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., M.A., member of the Viceregal Council of India.

Hon. Sir,—We, the representative Indians residing within the district of Newcastle, desire to take this opportunity of

welcoming you to the Province of Natal. We are happy to see that the Europeans have vied with our countrymen in our endeavours to assure you how heartily we appreciate your presence amongst us. As Indians we desire to place on record our deep sense of gratitude for the abiding interest you have always taken in our welfare. Your representations to the Indian Government have resulted in very material benefits to us. Our fervent prayer is that the Almighty may continue to grant you strength of mind and tenacity of purpose to continue the noble work so well begun, in order that the problems now perplexing the Union Government may, through your instrumentality, be made more clear. Your mission here is of national and Imperial importance, and we assure you that we shall at all times recognise it as our bounden and sacred duty to do all in our power to assist the success of your self-imposed task of love. We feel also that, if others of our eminent countrymen would honour us with similar visits, much knowledge could be gained by both the European and Indian communities, and a *via media* would soon discover itself for a solution of such difficulties as the Immigration Act, the Licensing Act, and the other legislation which generally affects Indians. We are proud of you, and our united prayers are offered for your personal health and success in this your great work.

JAMES HASTIE, Mayor
M. J. DAWJEE
K. D. JOSHI.
D. LAZARUS.

This address was prepared by Mr Frank Godel, artist, of this town, being a very nice specimen of illuminated work. The other address was presented by the Brahmins, Mr. F Greaves making the presentation, and in whose establishment it was prepared. The address, of which the above is a copy, was presented by the Indian community of this place, the address being read out by the Town Clerk.

At Glencoe Junction.

Dundee, November 7th.

About three hundred Indians, with representatives from Dundee, Waschbank, Hatting Spruit, and Dannhauser, assembled at the Glencoe Junction station for the purpose of paying respect to the Hon. Mr Gokhale during his brief stop on his way to Durban.

As the train steamed into the station, rousing cheers were given, and on Mr. Gokhale alighting from the train he was garlanded with flowers.

Mr Gokhale was met by Mr. R. King (Mayor), Mr. J. W. Cross (Magistrate), Mr. J. W. Godfrey (advocate), and Indian leaders of the Indian community. A specially erected platform, tastefully decorated with Union Jacks, was erected for the occasion.

The Mayor, in a few well-chosen words, welcomed Mr Gokhale, and expressed regret that time prevented him from giving Dundee the opportunity of honouring him as its guest. His work was already known throughout the land, and he hoped that much good would result from the visit.

Mr. Godfrey, speaking on behalf of the Indian community in the district, said he had the rare privilege and honour to extend a cordial welcome to Mr Gokhale. They were gratified to know that throughout the Union both European and Indian communities had, with one mind and spirit, rendered homage and honour to the most distinguished son of India, such they claimed him to be.

They would have been delighted if they could have had the pleasure of Mr. Gokhale's company for at least one day, but they realised the great pressure there was upon the limited time at his disposal, and that the larger towns of the Province had a greater claim. Whilst realising that his presence in South Africa marked an important period in the history of the Indian community in this Union, they should not forget that they owed the distinguished visitor's presence here to the persistent and unremitting efforts of the South African leader and the speaker's friend, Mr. M. K. Gandhi. They desired to honour him also, and therefore garlanded him too.

Mr. Godfrey proceeded to read the address.

Mr. Gokhale, who was received with loud cheers, thanked the Mayor and Indian community for its kindly expressions of welcome. He had seen a good deal of the country, and would now be able to speak with greater authority than he had hitherto done. He believed that he had already come to such conclusions as he hoped would secure a more satisfactory understanding between the two communities.

He had suggestions to make which he was sure would ultimately benefit not only the Indians but the Europeans.

Mr. Godfrey then called for three cheers for Mr. Gokhale, and these were rendered with hearty good will. A cheer was also given Mr. Gandhi and the Mayor.

The following is the text of the address:—

The Honourable Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, M.A., C.I.E., member of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy of India.

Sir.—We, the undersigned Indians, representing all sections of the Indian community residing within the district of Dundee Province of Natal, proffer you a cordial and sincere welcome to Natal.

We feel it a high pleasure and privilege to have a distinguished visitor amongst us, and it would be a matter of great gratification for you to know that your name is a household word amongst all of us.

Your representations in India on our behalf have met with deserving success, and the benefits which we have received thereby are too well known to need recapitulation here.

You are India's loved statesman "simply because you overcome difficulties and complexities." Your lofty conception of moral and political duty places you as the first and foremost son of India.

We trust that your consultations with the Ministers here and the Government in India may result in a modification, if not removal, of some of the many irksome laws, especially those of general immigration, dealers' licences Act, conditions of indentured immigrants here, and generally secure a recognition of the elementary rights to which as British subjects we are entitled.

We earnestly pray that your mission here be destined to succeed, and that the blessing which rests upon all high and honest endeavours will surely rest upon the mission "imposed by duty, sanctified by patriotism, and guided by loyalty."

We confidently hope that your mission here will be the precursor of visits by other eminent members of our countrymen so that the bond of sympathy may be felt, realised, and strengthened, and secure finally that unity of spirit and concord which makes for a proper recognition of equality in all men.

We pray the Almighty to grant you a long and prosperous career in the noble work to which you have consecrated yourself.—We beg to remain,

Yours gratefully, (Signed) Jas W Godfrey (barrister-at-law, chairman, public meeting), Hajeer Ebrahim Khan, S A Hakim (representatives Mohammedan community), B M Mukudden (secretary, public meeting), Jugjwan Nathooobhai (representative Guzarati Hindus), N. Gunpat-singh (representative Calcutta Hindus), C R Naidoo (representative Madras Hindus)

Dundee, Natal, Nov 7, 1912.

Reception at Ladysmith.

Ladysmith, November 7th.

The Hon Mr Gokhale passed through with the corridor train this morning, and was met at the station by a large number of Indians, representative of the commercial community. Mr Moola, on behalf of Mohammedans, welcomed Mr Gokhale to the country, and wished him long life and happiness and success in his mission.

The others who spoke were Messrs. M. A Goga and Ismail Kharva.

Garlands of flowers were presented, and added to other garlands which had been presented at Hatting Spruit and elsewhere on the journey down.

Mr. Gokhale briefly acknowledged the compliments, and as the train steamed out of the station he was farewelled by cheers from those assembled.

MARITZBURG.

Arrival and Reception.

The platform and the precincts of the railway station were crowded with Indians yesterday afternoon when the mail train from up-country arrived. They came from all quarters of the City to welcome their compatriot, Mr Gokhale, and they included all degrees of the Indian community.

Pink-turbaned men kept back the crowd as the train steamed in, and cheers were raised as the first glimpse of the visitor was caught.

On the platform to receive him were the Administrator, the Mayor (Mr. D. Sanders), Sir William Beaumont, Mr Dav. Walker (the Town Clerk), Councillors Line, Peters, and Kelly, Mr Egner, and Mr. R. Dunlop; also Charlie Nulliah, Ismail Bayat, L. R. Gopaul, J. R. Pillay, S. A. Naidoo, Rosshun Khan, N B Naik, and P. Mackanje.

After introductions and a few words of welcome from the Administrator and the Mayor, Mr. Gokhale took his seat with them in a carriage and was driven to the Camden Hotel.

On Thursday evening the Town Hall was thronged, says the *Natal Witness*, when the Hon Mr. Gokhale addressed a meeting, which included all the leading citizens of Maritzburg, and a great number of Indians. His Honour the Administrator occupied the chair, and was supported by the Mayor (Cr. D. Sanders), Sir William Beaumont, Mr. T. Orr, M.L.A., Mr. R. D. Clark, Mr. Jas. Egner, Mr. A. O. Kufal, Mr. Plowman, and Mr. M. K. Gandhi.

Mr. Gopaul, secretary of the Indian Association, read the following address of welcome from the Indian community, and presented Mr. Gokhale with the casket designed for its reception:—

"To The Honourable Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.

"Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, on behalf of the Indian Community of Pietermaritzburg, beg to offer you our most heartfelt and respectful welcome to the capital of the Province of Natal.

"We share with our fellow-countrymen all over this sub-continent, the feelings of gratitude and joy—gratitude for having, despite your multifarious duties in India, acceded to the desire of the Indian Community of South Africa to pay a flying visit to this part of the world; and joy at seeing such a self-sacrificing and noble spirit in our midst

"We have watched, and watched with genuine pride and admiration, your noble and patriotic efforts to knit closer and stronger bonds of mutual interests and co-operation between the ruling and the subject races, which, coupled with your eminent services to the Empire, and your zealous and unselfish efforts to ameliorate the conditions of the Indians in the Colonies and to preserve our national honour, have earned for you the everlasting gratitude of all your fellow-countrymen, and your name will ever remain enshrined in the grateful heart of every true son of India.

"In conclusion we fervently pray the Almighty to bless you with long life, health and strength, to enable you to carry on your laudable and arduous undertaking to a successful issue.—We beg to subscribe ourselves, Yours most respectfully,

"ISMAIL BAYAT, Chairman,
"LEO R. GOPAL, } Joint Hon.
"N. B. NAIK, } Secretaries,
"PARBHOO MAKANJEE, Hon Treasurer."

Garlands of roses were presented to the guest of the evening, to the Administrator and to the Mayor.

The Administrator, in a few brief phrases, welcomed Mr. Gokhale, and trusted that their guest would find his visit not only profitable but pleasant, and that his labours would result in the finding of a solution to the great problem which now faced the Union of South Africa, and more particularly Natal.

The Mayor, who was next called upon, also extended a hearty welcome to the distinguished visitor. He was sure the visit to the City of one who was known in such a wide sphere was a momentous happening. Their visitor had given his life, as it were, to the welfare of his fellow-inhabitants, and his attendance in Maritzburg was of the very greatest importance to the local Indians. (Hear, hear.) In Maritzburg there were something like 8,000 to 9,000 Indians, and that he should come there to look after their welfare and to do what he could to smooth away difficulties, he was sure was a very great boon to them—and also to the European population of the City, who valued his great abilities and efforts to find a solution to difficult problems. He had a great task perhaps in removing disabilities, for it was hard to understand all the conditions that prevailed. It needed one to travel in all parts ere coming to a conclusion, because it was so difficult to understand conditions without having actually experienced them. All members of the British Empire laboured under the idea that there was only one part of the world which needed their careful consideration, and that was the part in which they lived. (Applause.)

SIR WILLIAM BEAUMONT.

Sir William Beaumont said he was glad that Mr. Gokhale had taken the trouble to come to Natal to investigate the condition of the Indians in the country. He was only sorry it had not been done years ago. He, the speaker, had strongly advocated such a step for years, and had it been done sooner it would have saved a good deal of trouble and misrepresentation, and he dared say a lot of mistakes. He was sure that Mr. Gokhale would find very much not only to interest but to instruct him during his visit. He, the speaker, had at one time administrative charge of some 20,000 Indians, and he had learned a good deal about them, and had to some extent, he believed, gained their sympathy. Difficult questions had arisen, but all these questions had two sides to them, and he hoped Mr. Gokhale would give both these sides his earnest and sincere consideration. (Cheers.)

Mr. T. Orr, M.L.A., said that he was glad to welcome Mr. Gokhale because he believed that it was only by study on the spot that anyone could come to an understanding of the difficult problem that lay before them. He was sure that Mr. Gokhale had come with an open and impartial mind. They in Natal had a white population of 100,000, with a coloured population of 100,000, and a million natives to deal with. He would ask Mr. Gokhale to bear in mind that the white people must, above all things, be paramount, or they would go under, and he asked in the interests of the Indians no less than of the whites, that the difficulties of the position of the whites here might be gauged, and their side of the problem considered. Outside this Province were neighbours who knew little or nothing of the problem of Natal, a problem that was pressing with tremendous force. Thus he would ask Mr. Gokhale to consider when framing his recommendations. They in Natal were not afraid for their heritage, they were going to carry it on. Not the least difficult aspect of the situation was the intense feeling that had been created, but he asked all to remember that in Natal they were trying to do their best for all the races who were fellow-subjects. (Cheers.) He hoped that in the years to come it would be possible to send to India to investigate the state of affairs there, and to find a solution which would put an end to these troubles throughout the British Empire. (Cheers.)

Mr. R. D. Clark said he did not wish to touch on the political aspect, but as a representative of the great freemasonry of culture which knew no limitations of creed or nationality or colour, he wished to welcome their visitor, who was himself a distinguished member of the brotherhood. Juvenal had said that the Orientals had overflowed into the Tiber, and that the Easterns were swamping Rome. Looking round that gathering he felt that he might with equal justice say that the Ganges had overflowed into the Umsandusi. (Laughter.) He agreed with the previous speaker that that meeting was one of the happiest occurrences that could have taken place, not only for this City but for the Province of Natal and for the whole of South Africa. (Cheers.)

Britain could point with pride to her administration of British India. As time went along, however, new needs arose, and they were all delighted that liberal reforms were meted out. But they had to remember that unless the pillars of Empire were laid solidly upon the foundations of Justice that Empire could not last. What Justice required was that not only the fellow-citizen of India should have his liberty safeguarded, but that that safeguard should be forthcoming no matter what part of the Empire they should be in. He appealed to his English countrymen to bear in mind that a contented prosperous India meant the maintenance of the British Empire for an indefinite length of time. With six million friendly swords they could stand against any foe. During his 33 years' residence in Maritzburg he had closely watched the Indian population, and a more industrious, willing and good living lot of people he had never come across. (Applause.)

Mr. Egner, as an old colonist, said he could corroborate all that had been said in regard to the good conduct of the Indians. The great question of the Colony was the cleavage between the white man and the coloured man. As a European race we lived at a rate which we were obliged to do owing to our civilisation. The coloured people could not do this. Whilst we could see the difference between we must recognise that the coloured people were a great factor in the comfort of the white people. The success of all the industries of Natal was due to the energy of the coloured folk. (Applause.)

Mr. M. K. Gandhi said he had been a resident of South Africa for the past eighteen years. The Ganges was a holy river, and, if its waters had flowed into the Umsandusi in the person of Mr. Gokhale, then it was a proud day for the City. Whether Mr. Gokhale's mission towards helping the Indian would be successful still remained to be seen. It would rest a good deal with those in South Africa as to whether that devoutly-hoped-for success of Mr. Gokhale's visit would materialise. Entered into with a generous and noble spirit his mission should be signally successful. (Applause.)

Mr. Gokhale.

Mr. Gokhale, who was received with prolonged cheering, acknowledged the cordial greeting which had been extended by all sections of the community in Maritzburg, and the address and casket which had been presented by the Indian community.

Maritzburg, he said, was the capital of Natal, and Natal was at the heart of the Asiatic problem. Look-

ing up some statistics on the point, he found that of the 150,000 Indians in South Africa, no less than 120,000 had been brought in by the British Government, mainly for the benefit of the Natal Colonists, or were the descendants of Indians so brought in. He did not wish to press the point unduly, but he felt that so significant a fact threw a special responsibility on Natal to solve the difficulty of the Indian problem, which he would at once admit was a most delicate and complicated one. He had tried both before and since coming to this country to get a truer view of the situation, and was bound to recognise that the position of the white community in this sub-continent was a very difficult one. A great many allowances would have to be made, and he realised that he would have to enter into the feelings of the European community in order to suggest a remedy that would have a chance of proving satisfactory to all sides. He came to South Africa with that feeling, and all he had since heard and seen since his arrival in the country had gone to confirm the opinion that it would be no easy matter to find a solution that would be satisfactory to all parties. On the one side was a small European community, in a vast country, scattered among a vast number of natives. That in itself was a tremendous problem, because the two races were of different grades of civilisation, and their contact had already produced difficulties, social, political, economic, and moral. The European community naturally wished to safeguard its own civilisation, its own culture, and its own interests as far as was only natural. Then the Indian factor had been introduced. Their numbers at present were small, but there was a fear in the mind of many Europeans that unless drastic measures were taken their numbers would grow, and they would possibly one day swamp the European community. He had come to think that a large part of the conditions of which the Indians, perhaps rightly, complained, was due to that fear. Then came trade jealousies, the European fearing that, with his simpler standard of living, the Indian would undersell him. That was a question, however, which had two sides. The complaint came from the small trader, who was inconvenienced, not from the community as a whole, which, if it was interested in anything, was interested in buying as cheaply as possible.

Feeling in India.

The feeling in India was not quite realised in this country. Indian sentiment had been most deeply aroused by the statements that had been made there of the unjust treatment of Indians here and the narration of the grievances under which they laboured. The principal of these grievances were the general treatment of resident Indians, the £3 licence demanded of ex-indentured Indians and their children who chose to remain free in Natal, and the withholding of trading licences. In India they thought that these men had given the best that was in them to this land—European Commissioners in Natal had stated that clearly—and that but for the Indians the prosperity of Natal would have dwindled and gone. They realised that the Indians were brought here so that Natal might prosper, but now they were not allowed to settle here or engage in business, and the feeling of the European community was that they should go back to India. Under the indenture system promises were made by the British Government to the Government of India that after the period of indenture was over the Indians would be allowed to settle here and have every opportunity to rise as high as their merit and ability allowed. From 1860 to 1880 the fear was that no more Indians would come, and inducements were offered to those here to remain. In the 'eighties a change took place in the attitude of the European. The Indians increased in numbers, jealousy began to be felt, and ultimately a

feeling of antagonism developed. In India they saw these things, but they could not understand how anybody could justify them. He felt very strongly that they must either keep the Indian here on terms not inconsistent with the broad requirements of policy or they must get rid of them. There was a very strong feeling in India in consequence of the stories current there. He had of course his own view before he left India, but he had come here to study the question, and he would be unworthy of his mission if he failed to do his best to approach the question from every side (Cheers.) He had honestly done his best. (Cheers.) Whether as a result of what he had seen he would be able to submit suggestions to the Union Government or to the Government of India, was more than he could say, but he had done, he was doing, and he would do his best, and that was all the assurance he could give.

The Imperial Aspect.

He wanted them to realise that the question was a larger one than it might appear. He had seen it argued that it did not matter if there was discontent in India. That opinion could not be expressed by any who were concerned for the future of the Empire. After all, in some respects India was the pivot of the British Empire—the Empire without India would be a much smaller thing than it was to-day, and nothing done in Natal to-day could fail to react on India. In India they willingly accepted British rule, and gave allegiance to the British flag because under that flag alone could they find the best conditions for their future progress. Indian loyalty was different to the loyalty of the Englishman, in that it was a form of enlightened self-interest, because they felt that the flag of England represented those elements of order and progress which would not otherwise be available to them, and they were as anxious to continue under that flag as the people of Natal could possibly be. Feeling in India was very bitter and acute at the treatment accorded to the Indians established here, and the Government of India felt itself powerless in the face of that feeling. India in the past few years had passed through stormy times, but thanks to the statesmanship of the Ministers at Home, and the Viceroy, the country had started on a new career, and with fewer internal problems to occupy the minds of the people they had time to concentrate their attention on the situation of the Indians in this country. For himself, he saw the anxiety of the European to restrict immigration, he saw the strength of the contention that this country must be pre-eminently European. That was a position which it was possible to understand and to accept. He felt that the European was bound to be dominant in this country for as long as one could see, and on the question of unrestricted immigration, it should not be difficult to arrive at a reasonable compromise; but as regards the Indians already in the country, he thought the only possible solution was to treat them so far as possible on equal terms as subjects of the one Union. If that sense of equality were withheld from them what was their position? They were cut off from their own country, and were settled here. If they could not remain here without harassing restrictions, he did not know what would happen to them. They could not go back to India, because they had lost touch. They were here, they had done good work, and he thought it was only reasonable that they should have equal facilities for earning a decent livelihood. (Hear, hear.) A previous speaker had said that if the Empire was to endure it must be based on justice. Any policy which preferred the interest of one section at the expense of another, however convenient it might be temporarily to do, if it became a permanent policy, would lead to disaster. While justice persisted, he had no doubts as to the future of the British Empire. He had known the Britisher for many years, and he knew that however strongly other interests might prevail, deep down in the heart of every

Britisher was a feeling for justice and fair play, which would prevent any selfish policy being adopted for very long. All Governments made mistakes, but as long as a sense of justice existed there was a certainty of such mistakes being remedied and corrected. He trusted that whatever policy Natal and South Africa adopted would be a policy which took due note of the claims of the Indians who now lived here, and would be a just and humane policy. He thanked them most heartily for their attention. (Cheers.)

Mr. James Egner moved a vote of thanks to the chair.

The Administrator, in acknowledging the vote, said they had listened to a most interesting address, which was bound to have its effect with the people of this country. They were greatly indebted to Mr Gokhale for the able manner in which he had put the Indian side of the case.

The proceedings then terminated with the National Anthem.

Interviews in the City.

Indians' Complaints.

A meeting of Indians was held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, in the Indian High School, over the Willow Bridge.

Several speakers represented to Mr. Gokhale the grievances of local Indians, such as those connected with the operation of the Licences Law, the operation of the Immigration Act, and the difficulties in regard to the education of Indian children. Papers were handed to Mr. Gokhale containing a list of the grievances in detail.

In the course of a brief reply, Mr. Gokhale assured his hearers that he would carefully study all the facts made known to him, and he would do his best to get their grievances redressed. He warned them, however, that they should not expect too much from his own efforts, but they had to rely on their own efforts as well.

The principal speakers were Mr. Ismail Bayat, Mr. Naik, the Rev. Mr. Joseph, Mr. P. Naidoo, Mr. M. K. Gandhi (of Johannesburg).

In regard to the question of education, the speakers pointed out that full facilities were not provided for the education of Indian children. The grant was small, and the teaching of vernacular tongues was not allowed in the Indian school.

The Indian teachers, too, it was urged, were not placed on the same footing as European teachers, as regards pensions, etc. No facilities were granted for the higher education of Indians, and the fact was mentioned that there was not a single Indian who held the matriculation certificate of the Cape University.

The speakers emphasised that fact that the Technical Schools were practically closed to Indians.

On the subject of the Indian Immigration Act, the speakers affirmed that the question of this Act was becoming more harsh now than before the Union. Indians, they said, who possessed certificates of domicile were prevented from landing unless they submitted themselves to a long cross-examination. It was not enough that they should identify themselves with their certificates. The whole past history of the entry of these holders of certificates into the country was gone into. The wives of domiciled Indians were called upon to submit to humiliating formalities, and proof of marriage had to be received from a superior European officer in India. The documents containing such proof had to bear the thumb impressions of the wives of such claimants.

The deputation cited the difficulties in the way of Indians transferring their trade from one place to another or from one person to another. A man was prevented from taking his sons into partnership when they had to take out licences, and these licences were considered as new licences.

The starving out of the Indian trader was gradually taking place as a result of the difficulties existing under the Licences Act.

Luncheon at the Camden.

Mr Gokhale was entertained at luncheon at the Camden Hotel by the members of the Maritzburg Reception Committee, when distinctly fine arrangements for the affair were efficiently carried out by Mr. West Inman, the proprietor of the hotel. The menu, as will be seen from a glance at the particulars given below, was specially selected, and with a quick, smart service, the affair can be readily written down as a success. The scheme in the table decorations was notably artistic.

There were present His Honour the Administrator (Mr. C. J. Smythe), Mr. G. T. Plowman (Provincial Secretary), the Mayor (Councillor D. Sanders), and the Town Clerk (Mr. Dav Walker), Mr. J. W. F. Bird (Attorney-General), Colonel Wales, Mr. R. D. Clark, Councillor A. J. Peters, Mr. Masson, Mr. James Egner, Mr. Wynne-Cole, Inspector of Licences, and a large number of prominent Indians.

The menu, to which full justice was done, was as follows:—Forced olives, vegetable soup, macaroni cheese, spinach cutlets, mushroom fritters, asparagus sauce piquant, salads, cucumber, beetroot, lettuce, tomato; vegetables, boiled, baked and mashed potatoes, vegetable marrow, green peas; assorted jellies, tippy cake, blanc mange, and fruit compote, orange ice cream, cheese, fruits, coffee.

The toast of "The King" having been duly honoured, the Mayor proposed the toast of the guest, Mr Gokhale. He said that although the time was short, they could not omit one duty—that of drinking the health of their guest, Mr Gokhale (Applause). He was sure they would agree with him that his visit to Maritzburg would be indicative of a great amount of good. (Hear, hear.) He had not the time to dilate upon that point. He would content himself with remarking that the man who gave his whole life to try and achieve the betterment of his fellow-men was deserving of the highest place that could be given to him. (Loud applause.)

"I ask you, therefore," said the Mayor, "to be up-standing and drink to the health of Mr Gokhale."

The toast was enthusiastically honoured.

Mr Gokhale, on rising to reply, was received with prolonged applause, and said he had to thank the gathering exceedingly for the kind manner in which the toast of his health was honoured. He was not going to make a speech as he thought he must have taxed their patience last night. (Cries of "No! No!") One thing he would say, whatever was the outcome of his mission, whether it was success or failure, he would carry back with him to India the pleasant memories of his visit to Maritzburg. (Loud applause.) Might he express the hope that some of the gentlemen of Maritzburg would find the time—even make the time, it necessary—to pay a visit to India, to see what they were doing there, and to see what India meant to the Empire. (Prolonged applause.) Mr Gokhale expressed his deep thanks to the Administrator for his presence at the station on his arrival and at the Town Hall last night, and also his thanks to the Mayor for his kindness to him. (Applause.)

Mr M. K. Gandhi, in proposing "Our European Friends," said he spoke as an Indian and on behalf of the Indians. He voiced their feelings when he said that they were doubly indebted to the Europeans who had so heartily assisted the Indians in welcoming and assisting their visitor, an illustrious son of India. They were all actuated by the best of feelings. The Indians were now going through the process of Union, and in that process he would ask them to remember the advice of Sir Percy Fitzpatrick and Mr. Merriman before Union, and every time there was a jarring note he would urge them to look at the matter in the "Convention spirit." In the matter of the great problem now present in their minds, he would ask all to look at it from the Gokhale point of view. (Hear, hear.) If that was done he thought they would not have sat together at that table in vain. Wherever Mr Gokhale had gone there had been the spirit of peace. He could only hope that that spirit would not vanish with his departure, but would continue and intensify, because there was not, after all, any reason why they should not all live together under the same flag in peace, amity, and friendship. (Cheers.)

The Administrator, in a brief reply, said that they were extremely gratified to have had this opportunity of meeting so many Indian gentlemen of the town, and he trusted that it would not be the last. (Applause.) He heartily thanked them for the cordial reception of the toast.

Mr. R. D. Clark proposed the toast of the "Reception Committee," and paid a glowing tribute to the sterling services of Mr. Gopal, one of the joint secretaries. He coupled with the toast the names of Mr. Ismail Bayat, Mr. Naik, and Mr. Gopal.

The latter made an excellent reply.

Mr. Gokhale left by special train at 2 o'clock for Durban and was loudly cheered by a large number of Indians as the train steamed out of the station.

MR. GOKHALE AT DURBAN.

A Great Welcome.

In the early hours of Friday, a special train took a large party of Durban Indians to Maritzburg to meet the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and bring him to Durban. The return

journey was commenced at about two o'clock in the afternoon, and, at half-past five, the train steamed into the Durban station where a large number of prominent townsmen had assembled, including the Mayor (Mr. F. C. Hollander), on behalf of the Corporation; Sir David Hunter, the Chief Magistrate (Mr. P. Binns, K C), Councillors Nicholson and Brown, Mr. Henderson (Acting Town Clerk), and Mr. Dyer (Town Treasurer), and on behalf of his own people, by Mr. O. H. J. Johari (Chairman), Mr. R. B. Chetty (Vice-Chairman), Mr. J. Royeppen (Secretary), and Mr. I. A. H. Moosa (Treasurer), of his Reception Committee. The singing of "Bande Mataram" in Tamil by a number of Indian girls, and the placing of a garland of flowers round his neck by the Misses Moodaly added a touch of sentiment and beauty to the occasion. The platform had been decorated with flags, and the word "Welcome" appeared at the exit. Outside a team of four cream horses decorated with pink carnations and rosettes of green, yellow and red ribbon awaited to take Mr. Gokhale to the residence of Mr. I. A. H. Moosa, where he stayed during the visit. Calling at Mr. Rustonjee's premises in Field Street, the horses were unyoked and a band of pink-turbaned volunteers pulled the carriage for the rest of the way. Thousands of Indians thronged the streets, and constant cheering was kept up along the route.

The Town Hall Meeting.

The reception in the Town Hall on Friday evening was, perhaps, the greatest event of its kind ever held there. The large hall, which is the finest in South Africa, was filled to overflowing with a happy crowd of men and women who, at least for that night, felt that the Town Hall really belonged to them and that they enjoyed the rights of citizenship. In order that Europeans might have the opportunity of hearing Mr. Gokhale, a few rows of seats were set aside for them.

On the platform Mr. Gokhale and the Mayor sat together, and there was a good number of prominent Europeans present, including Councillors Riches (Deputy Mayor), Bauman, Brown, Holmes, Anderson, and Hatton, the Chief Magistrate (Mr. Binns), Sir Liege Hulett, Mr. James Henderson, M.L.A., Sir David Hunter, Messrs F. A. Laughton, K.C., James McBride, P. M. Henderson, J. C. Murray, Chas. Lennox, H. G. Farrell, Jas. A. Polkinghorne (Protector of Indian Immigrants), W. Stead (Secretary Immigration Trust Board), J. Y. Gibson, G. A. Champion and others. There was also a representative gathering of Indians, including the Chairman and officials of the Reception Committee, and several Indian ladies of the Indian Women's Association.

The Mayor's Welcome.

The Mayor, who was received with cheers, said it was always a pleasant duty to welcome to Durban anyone who had distinguished himself in the arena of public life, and he, therefore, had no hesitation whatever in extending to their distinguished visitor of that evening a very cordial welcome by reason of the very distinguished position which he had gained for himself in the very great and important public arena of the large British dependency of India. But there was another reason why they should welcome him, and it was the fact that he had come to South Africa—after winning his spurs in the Viceregal Council of India—in order to study for himself what was known as the Asiatic question in South Africa, so that he might add something towards a solution of that complicated question after personal investigation, and from personal knowledge. Those who had studied his utterances since he had been in South Africa were very much struck with the fairness and the open-mindedness of those utterances, and were very much taken with the way in which he proposed to approach his difficult and delicate task. (Applause.) He ventured to refer specially to two utterances in Maritzburg. Mr. Gokhale was reported to have said that he realised that where there were two grades of civilisation growing up alongside each other, contact with each other must necessarily bring about serious difficulties, and his utterance was that one must necessarily take into consideration in dealing with the problem the feeling and sentiments of the European community. He welcomed these two utterances, because they proved at once that their distinguished visitor was prepared to approach his task in no narrow-minded spirit, that he was prepared to realise that in the manifold difficulties which confronted us there would perhaps be more than one point of view. He was certain in his own mind, also, that Mr. Gokhale had realised since he had been in South Africa that there was another and even more outstanding question, and one which perhaps overshadowed every other question in the country: it was what we called the native question, and all the questions affecting race and colour were so intermingled the one with the other that anyone who attempted to approach the solution of one of them must find himself confronted with the greatest difficulty, because of the presence of the other. They should all feel grateful to Mr.

Gokhale for deciding to come to South Africa, because by doing so he would realise what could be comprehended only by a personal visit, and that was the extraordinarily complicated character of the subject which he had set himself to study, and towards which he hoped he would be prepared to offer some solution. He trusted that, as the result of his investigations and observations he would be able to place before his Majesty's Ministers for the Union suggestions which would be of use to them, and tend towards the best possible solution from the point of view of every section of the community. It was his privilege, the Mayor concluded, to offer to Mr. Gokhale a cordial welcome to Durban, and to assure him that, whatever they might be able to do as a municipality to show him the different phases of the different sections of the community, they would be only too glad to do so.

Mr. Royeppen intimated apologies had been received from his Honour the Administrator, General Smuts, Mr. F. S. Meyler, M.L.A., the Minister of Railways and Harbours, the Superintendent of Education, the Provincial Secretary, Rev. Doke, Mr. Hosken, Rev. Phillips, Bishop Baynes, Mr. Justice Boshoff, the Bishop of Pretoria, Sir E. Walton, M.L.A., the Mayors of Beaconsfield and Kimberley, Mr. D. Chaplin, M.L.A., and many others.

Mr. O. H. A. Jhaveri, chairman of the Reception Committee, then addressed the meeting.

He said—It is but proper that the General Reception Committee, on behalf of the Natal Indian population, should address a few words of welcome to our distinguished guest. Mr. Gokhale, we are met here to-night to do you honour, not only because of your own personal merits, whose magnitude it is impossible to estimate, not merely because of the improved relations between two important sections of his Majesty's subjects resident in South Africa, for which we ardently hope, but because of all that you stand for to-day in the eyes of the peoples of the Empire, and particularly of our own beloved Motherland. History tells us of the grave neglect of the Colonists by the British people in the early days of colonisation, and stories are told of Imperial Colonial Secretaries who could not even tell the whereabouts of a particular Colonial territory without the aid of a map. Those days, however, are happily past. The British Colonial Empire is not the least important part of the whole Empire, and Britons are to-day as proud of their fellow-Britishers established in the Colonies as of any other subjects of his Majesty. Until recently, we had almost thought that this historic neglect was about to be repeated by our countrymen in India towards their compatriots who had sought their homes and their fortunes in other parts of the Empire. But we now know that in our times of trial and tribulation our Motherland has heard our appeal for help and sympathy, and has used her influence to improve our position. This is not, perhaps, an occasion for reviewing the difficulties of the past, but it would be ungracious of us all to fail to testify to you our profoundest gratitude for the remarkable and patriotic part that you had in bringing about this change of attitude in the minds of our more thoughtful brethren in India. So far back as the year 1896, a critical time in the history of Indians in this Province, your attention was successfully drawn to the many problems presented by the conditions of the Indians of South Africa. Mr. Gandhi has paid a remarkable tribute to your untiring interest in our affairs and your ever-alert activities on our behalf, activities that were repeated with characteristic energy at the National Congresses of 1901 and 1905, over the last of which you presided with so much quiet force and impressive dignity. Your speeches on the subject have shown how more and more of your imagination has been gripped by the importance, from an Imperial point of view, of the problems presented by a complete examination of our situation. Then, again, when

The Transvaal Trouble

was at its height we remember gratefully the part that you took, when in London, in the deputations that waited upon Imperial Ministers, with a view to finding a settlement satisfactory to all parties. And later, when on two separate occasions our special delegate proceeded to India to further acquaint our brethren with our increasing troubles and difficulties, and to seek their aid, it was you, sir, who, putting other work on one side, assisted him by speech, pen, and wise counsel, to make our needs heard and felt from one end to the other of our vast Motherland. But for your humane efforts we cannot suppose that the stoppage of indentured recruitment for Natal, with which, we believe, most responsible European public opinion here is in accord, would have been effected for some years, and it is to you, therefore, that we owe a higher status and an improved economic position. You will, sir, I am sure, realise our difficulties in finding language to acknowledge our enormous indebtedness to you, to which you have now added immeasurably by coming to this country to study its economic and racial problems at first hand. But that is the least cause for our congratulation. It is a source

of the utmost pride and satisfaction to us that it has fallen to the lot of one of India's most eminent and most selfless sons to declare to the world India's place in the Empire. With the growing national consciousness, to which you have so frequently and naturally alluded since your arrival in South Africa, it has become increasingly impossible for the people of India to stand by silently and watch the deprivation of rights that had been specially declared to be theirs by the word of the Sovereign and by the decrees of the principal Ministers of State. You have given voice to this feeling of injured national pride, and have energetically protested against such deprivation, and have asserted in dispassionate, but yet unequivocal terms, that upon the successful solution of the problem of the treatment of Indians in the Colonies depends the status of Indians in an Empire of whose membership they have been justly proud, and to which they have been unswervingly loyal. It is you who have unhesitatingly demanded the fulfilment of

These Pledges and Obligations

of the past, and who have pointed out that without statutory equality of treatment no permanent basis of settlement could be found, with corresponding danger to the integrity of the Empire—a statement of the case that has been accepted by His Majesty's Ministers themselves and by most thoughtful men in this country. We consider, sir, in making clear the position, and in coming here in person to examine the difficulties of an extraordinarily difficult situation, you have performed a service to the State of vast magnitude, and have demonstrated the collective loyalty of the Indian people to the British Imperial ideal. We Indians of South Africa have done, and will continue to do, our utmost to reconcile our conception of that ideal with the peculiarities of local conditions. We have gone and will continue to go far out of our way to conciliate the sentiment and opinion of our European fellow-colonists, many of whose most prominent representatives we gladly welcome here to-night, and we are satisfied that your visit will do much to promote improved amenities between us and them in the future, so that we can solve those problems with the strength and ability afforded by united action. I have used with deliberation the expression "Indians of South Africa," and not "Indians in South Africa," because I wish it to be emphasised that we are not only in this Union, but are an integral part of it, that we shall do our utmost to foster its growth and development, and that we shall endeavour to do what lies in our power to add to its permanent prosperity. We do not and never have asked for the open door for Asiatic immigration, but we have always protested, and will continue to protest, against principles of legislation that would make it impossible for you, sir, to appear upon a public platform in South Africa upon equal terms with ourselves, or with the most privileged of our fellow-colonists. We earnestly trust that your experiences in this country will have been of a nature to enable you to combat unreasoning prejudice, both here and in India, so that a better mutual understanding may be arrived at, the Indian national dignity maintained, and the susceptibilities of our white fellow-colonists treated with the greatest regard and respect. In heartily wishing you a successful conclusion to your Imperial tour, and a complete restoration to health, I now call upon the honorary secretary of the Reception Committee to read to you the Indian community's address of welcome.

A Great Reflection.

Mr. Laughton, K.C., joined the Mayor in a few words of welcome. He did so, because Mr. Gokhale's merit as a public servant in a great centre of the Empire, and also because he had undertaken a great difficult task which if he accomplished it would deserve not only the gratitude of South Africa, but of the Empire at large. In this everyone must admit that every member should be able to say in very truth—I am a citizen of the Empire. In this community there were very serious difficulties, but he asked them in considering the matter to remember that we were all human, and to deal with us as he hoped we should deal with others in the same difficulty. Our late Ministry in Natal in their helplessness or want of foresight, instead of endeavouring to remove the difficulties actually added to them by introducing into this country indentured Indian labour. For years past he had protested against that immigration, because it would not be for the good of South Africa or of Natal; but having brought these men here for our ends, and having allowed them to settle here, he said that it would be a rank injustice to deprive them of their rights, and a great reflection upon ourselves. They had heard it said, "As thy days are so shall thy strength be," and he said that as our capacity to deal with the problems of life, and the problems of good government, so should their powers be to have success in the management of the country. He welcomed Mr. Gokhale, and he trusted that he would find the difficulties though great would not be insuperable, and he hoped would go from amongst them with perhaps a better opinion of them than he might have formed when in India.

Mr. Gandhi pointed out that Mr. Gokhale was recognised to be a great statesman, not only by the millions of Indians but also by the people of England. Viceroy had called upon him to give them advice, because he had been able to keep his fingers on the pulse of India. He had guided the deliberations of the National Congress of India, and was one of the greatest educationalists of the country. Had he been born in England he would to-day be occupying the position Mr. Asquith occupied. Had he been born in America he probably would be occupying the position to which Dr. Woodrow Wilson had been elected, and if he had been born in the Transvaal he would be occupying General Botha's position. He warned his compatriots against building hopes too high. They would still have to agitate. Mr. Gokhale could not give them the rights they had been clamouring for, and they might still have to go to gaol for these rights. The addresses which had been presented to him were not given in any spirit of anticipation of what was to come, but simply as a tribute to the great character of the man who stood before them that evening.

Mr. Royeppen then read the general address which was engraved on a golden shield, mounted on ebony, and enclosed in a handsomely upholstered case, as follows:—

To the Honourable Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.

Sir,—On behalf of the Indian community of the Province of Natal, we have the honour to offer you a cordial welcome on your visit to South Africa to examine the position of your fellow-countrymen in the Union. Your lifelong service of, and devotion to, our Motherland has rendered your name a household word with us, and we feel you come to us, not only as one of India's most distinguished and noble-minded sons, but as a friend whose services to the cause of Indians in South Africa have aroused our deep admiration, and whose successful efforts to procure the stoppage of indentured labour for Natal have evoked our lasting gratitude. The example of your simple and lofty character is to us a source of continued inspiration, and your selfless patriotism provides a standard of guidance to us and to those who will follow after us. We trust most earnestly that your mission to South Africa will result in the creation of more sympathetic relations between us and our European fellow-colonists, that its Imperial value will receive full recognition, and that the personal sacrifice that you have made in coming to South Africa will meet with a fitting response. We hope that your visit to us will have been the means of restoring you to health, and we pray the Almighty may have you and yours in His Keeping, and that He may grant you many more years of devoted service to our beloved Motherland.—We are, yours very truly,

O. H. A. JHAVERI

(Chairman, Reception Committee),

R. B. CHETTY (Vice-Chairman),

J. ROYEPPE (Hon. Secretary),

I. A. H. MOOSA (Treasurer).

After Mr. Jhaveri had presented the address, Miss Marimuthu Naidoo, daughter of Mr. P. K. Naidoo, the well-known passive resister, came forward and amid loud applause, garlanded both Mr. Gokhale and the Mayor, and presented bouquets. Further addresses were then presented as follows:—

INDIAN WOMEN.

To the Honourable Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.

Sir,—The Indian Women of Durban and neighbouring districts desire to associate themselves with all that is being done by the Indian community to offer you a whole-hearted welcome to this Province.

It is perhaps the women who, even more than the men of the community, can appreciate the enormous value to the Motherland, to South Africa, and to humanity at large, of your successful labours to put an end to the system of indentured recruitment in India so far as this Province is concerned.

The Indian women have marked with the intensest interest your efforts to uplift the people of India of all ranks and both sexes, by means of well-applied education,

without which they feel it would be impossible for any Indian nation to be effectively built up.

On behalf of the Indian women, we fervently pray that the Almighty may restore you to complete health, and that in His mercy He may give you length of years to continue your patriotic and self-sacrificing work for the Motherland and to see your efforts crowned with success.—We are, yours very truly,

F. NAYANAH, President.
S. SOWBAGYAMMAL, Vice-President.
ANGELINA PAUL, Vice-President.
R. GOONARUTHINUM, Hon. Secretary.
CECILIA SIGAMONEY, Treasurer.

COLONIAL-BORN INDIANS.

The Honourable Mr. Gokhale, C.I.E.

Dear Sir,—As representing Colonial-born Indians, we beg to tender you a hearty welcome to the land of our birth.

We are deeply conscious of the deep and abiding interest you have always taken in the welfare of your countrymen resident in foreign lands, and of the great assistance you have rendered to us in South Africa—for which we are greatly beholden to you.

The dedication of your life and the founding of the Society of Servants of India for the furtherance of the interests and the glory of our Motherland is a national service that has won our admiration for you.

We are pleased to remark that you have been the first Indian statesman to visit our shores to study the Colonial question on the spot.

We anticipate with pleasure that you will endeavour to investigate the Colonial-born Indian phase of the Indian question whilst in our midst.

We fervently hope and trust that our great leaders in India would follow your example of visiting us.

We deplore your ill-health and pray God that you may be restored to health and long spared to continue your unselfish work on behalf of your countrymen at home and abroad.—We beg to subscribe ourselves, yours sincerely,

K. R. NAYANAH, President.
A. CHRISTOPHER, Secretary.

MAHOMEDAN COMMUNITY.

To the Honourable Professor Gopal Krishna Gokhale, M.A., C.I.E.

Sir,—On behalf of the Mahomedan community of Natal, we, the President and Secretary of the Anjuman Islam, Durban, desire to extend to you a most cordial welcome in our midst, affording us the opportunity of doing honour to a noble personality for whom we entertain the profoundest respect and esteem.

The Anjuman, composed of prominent commercial members of the community, admires your decision to seek, at great personal inconvenience, knowledge at first hand of the many problems concerning your brethren in South Africa.

Your present visit to this country will, we hope, inaugurate a new era in bringing about the happy settlement of various questions which vitally affect our commercial existence in South Africa.

We are fully aware, Sir, of your energetic and inestimable services to the Motherland and to her sons abroad, and your noble work for the happiness, peace, prosperity and enlightenment of our countrymen in India has been closely followed by your kith and kin here.

Your admirable efforts towards fusing the two great communities of India having common interests and common duties, have also not escaped our attention, and we devoutly trust that your praiseworthy example will be followed by leaders on both sides and thus bring about a happy Union and lead our ancient and historic land, under British guidance, to the front rank among the advanced nations of the world.

The members of the Anjuman-Islam join ardently in the common prayer, that it may be granted to you by Him who guides the destinies of nations, during the remainder of your public career to see the rolling years crowned with ever greater success and blessing for our country—to witness the unfolding of a new era of peace and prosperity for the Indian people wherever domiciled, under the influence of your patriotic and disinterested work and your noble example.—We have the honour to be, sir, your most loving countrymen and brethren,

MAHOMED SALEH RANDEREE, President.
OSMAN AHMED EFFENDI, Hon. Secretary

BRAHMAN MANDAL.

To the Honourable Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned members of the Committee of the Brahman Mandal of Natal, South Africa, beg to express our gratitude to you for your visit to South Africa, undertaken at so much cost to you in health, and we offer you a hearty welcome.

We regard the movement that you have inaugurated in your Servants of India Society, as fraught with immense and advantageous consequences to the Motherland.

We, in South Africa, are deeply beholden to you for your excellent and humane work in stopping the further recruitment in India of indentured labour for this country. Its continuance during so many years did enormous injury to the status and welfare of the Indian community, and with its stoppage we may hope for a position of greater communal self-respect, rendering our relations with our European fellow-colonists more pleasant and sympathetic.

We earnestly trust that your visit will help largely to that end, and that the Almighty may bless with success your efforts to ameliorate the lot of your humble brethren — We are, yours very truly,

Pundit GOPBEKRISHNA SHARMA, President.
Pundit AMBARAM SHARMA, Vice-President
Pundit KANHYEESADH, Treasurer.
Pundit RAMSUNDER PATAK, Secretary

Pundit Suchitt Tewary, Pundit Mewa Misir,
Pundit Rampershad Panday, Pundit Thanoo
Upadhiya, Pundit Gobardhun Pujaree, Pundit
Jangbahadur Tewary, Pundit Avadh Narayan
Tewary, Pundit Ramdass Tewary, Pundit
Ramduth, Pundit Krishnaduth, Pundit P
Subramania Aiyer, Pundit Sewsanker Doobay,
Pundit Baldeo, Pundit Bhanupragash
Upadhiya

MASTIC SOCIETY.

To the Honourable Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.

Dear Sir,—The Mahomedan Mastic Reading Society desires to associate itself with other bodies, and with the general Indian community, in offering you a respectful and whole-hearted welcome to our city.

We have been looking forward to the visit that you are now paying us at so great a personal sacrifice, for we fully appreciate the patriotic nature, and the national value of the task of racial reconciliation that you have taken upon yourself.

We trust that the Almighty may crown your labours with success, and pray that he may bestow his choicest blessings on you and yours — Yours very truly,

E. G. PARUK, Chairman.
DAWOOD S. BOBAT, Vice-Chairman.
F. A. KAZEE, Hon. Secretary

OTTOMAN CRICKET CLUB

To the Honourable Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.

Dear Sir,—We greet you warmly on behalf of the Mehfile Osmania and the Ottoman Cricket Club on the occasion of your visit to South Africa, which indicates the deepening interest that India is taking in the welfare of her children dwelling in other parts of the Empire.

Your record of public work is an encouragement to us all to "play the game," and we feel that the striking example of your blameless life will help us to live our own with courage to do right with devotion to our Motherland.

We trust that you may long be spared to be a shining light to us all, and we pray that the Almighty may ever have you and yours in His keeping.—We are, dear sir, yours truly,

A. H. KAZI, Chairman.
REHMAT PRERBBHAI BUTLER, Captain.
K. P. BUTLER, Secretary.

SOUTH COAST INDIANS

To the Honourable Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., M.A.

Dear Sir,—On behalf of the Indians resident in the South Coast district of Natal, we beg to tender you a very hearty welcome to our midst.

The South Coast Indians have special cause to greet you affectionately on account of your patriotic and successful endeavours to put an end to the servile system of indentured recruitment for Natal. That service to our country alone would have sufficed to enshrine your name in

our hearts, but it has been added to by your equally great service to our suffering fellow countrymen in the Transvaal during the recent passive resistance struggle

Your presence amongst us is an inspiration, and we ardently pray that the Almighty may grant you health and length of days to serve our common Motherland—We are, yours very truly,

R DEHALOO RAM, Chairman.
Pundit RAMSUNDAR PATAK, } Joint Secretaries
R MADEN, }
GOKUL RAM, Treasurer
BHAI KALOO, Vice-President.

Mahabeer Sahoo, Ahmed Cassim Jadwat, Alamkhan, Piareing, Joseph, Roopram Postum, Jugroop Bros, Ebrahim Ismail, Gangaram Mahomed Cassim Tai, Moonsamy, Ahmed Mahomed and Co, Venket Samv, S. Beeputh, Kista, Appasamy Moodley, Molvee Abdool Kareem, Badriram, C Govind Sami Naidoo, Noubat, Moodley, Abdool Azz. Cassimjee Ismail, Pundit Kaliden Avasti, Abbay Alwar, Arjun Sow, Seeboo.

NEW GUELDERLAND.

To the Honourable Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C I E

Dear Sir,—The Indian residents of New Guelderland take advantage of your presence in Natal to offer you a respectful welcome to the Province. We have very special cause to appreciate your work, as we see around us daily evidence of the advantages derived by the Indian community, and especially its poorer members, by the stoppage of indentured recruitment for Natal, in which you had so important a part. We, and our children, will never cease to remember your patriotic labours, and we pray that the Almighty may give you length of days to serve our beloved Motherland—We are, etc.,

BODHASINGH, Chairman.
W R BODHASINGH, President.
BHANUPRAKASH B MAHARAJ Hon. Secretary.

SHRI HINDI JIGNASA SABHA

Shriyut Lokomanya Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Sir,—Your visit has created great interest in the community here

Our small Society welcomes you to the shores of South Africa.

Our Society's objects are to create a love of the Motherland, and to spread the Hindi language and the Devanagri script

By welcoming you our objects are being realised and the love of the Motherland grows intenser.

We pray that you may have long life and health so that you may be able to serve our common Mother, Hindusthan—We are, your obedient servants,

M BEETHASEE MAHARAJ, President
NAINSOOK GIRWAR, Hon Secretary
GOPIRAM, Hon Treasurer
MAHABEER SINGH, }
C K. GANDHI } Vice-Presidents
RAMDUTH RAM,

Mahabeer Sharma, Balkaran Tewari, Bundhoo Ram, Kesari Ram, Sookai Ram, Kurputh Ram, M Rambross Varma, B. Thooka Ram, Kalchuran Jeealal, Bhoodoo Ram

MAHARASHTRIANS.

To the Honourable Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C I E, M A

We, the undersigned Maharashtrians, residing in the Province of Natal, take this opportunity to tender you a hearty welcome

We note with pleasure that the object of your visit is to study on the spot the condition of our countrymen here, thus enabling you to gain first-hand knowledge.

Being an acknowledged authority on Indian political problems, we trust that your visit to this country will result in the amelioration of the lot of our countrymen.

We pray God that your mission will be crowned with success and wish you a happy voyage.

Anandrao Ganesh Tipnis, Dattatrya Keshaw Guptay, Maruti Sakharan Waghmare, Joti Appa Yedhekar, Taya Appa Mahadhoo.

ZOROASTRIAN ANJUMAN.

To the Honourable Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C I E.

Dear Sir,—The Natal Zoroastrian Anjuman takes advantage of your long-expected visit to South Africa to offer you a hearty welcome to our midst. Your work done for the Indian Motherland, in conjunction with our revered co-religionist and fellow-countryman, Dadabhai Naoroji, India's Grand Old Man, would in itself have sufficed to secure our affection and esteem; but your later labours for the National welfare, and especially your adoption of the South African Indian cause as your own have placed us, with the rest of our countrymen here, for ever in your debt. Good thoughts, good words, and good deeds, the key-note of our Zoroastrian faith, have been the foundation and structure of your life, and in nothing has this been more highly demonstrated than in your advocacy of the cause of our suffering Transvaal brethren during the recent Passive Resistance struggle, in which South African Zoroastrians were proud and glad to take their part for the honour of our common Motherland. It was a matter of great rejoicing and satisfaction to us that, when the struggle was at its height, and the needs of Passive Resisters were at their greatest, our co-religionists in India made so generous a response to the appeal for financial assistance, and for this we know that the community are mainly beholden to yourself. It is impossible for us adequately to express to you our sense of gratitude for the services that you have rendered to South African Indians for several years past, gratitude which, we beg to assure you, is not merely selfish, for we realise that upon the satisfactory solution of the Indian problem in this country depend far larger issues than the future of the local Indian community.

We thank you for the honour that you have conferred upon us all by paying this visit to South Africa in order to make a personal study of the situation, and sincerely trust that the results may amply fulfil the hopes of our countrymen.

That the Almighty Father may ever have you in his keeping is our constant prayer.—We beg to remain, Sir, yours, etc.,

The Natal Zoroastrian Anjuman,
PARSEE RUSTOMJEE, Chairman.

These presentations also included the garlanding of Mr. Gokhale and of the Mayor with wreaths of flowers, and the presentation of bouquets.

The addresses of the General Reception Committee and of the Anjuman Islam, and the casket enclosing the address of the South Coast Indians, were made by Messrs. R. A. Davies and Co, Durban.

A POWERFUL SPEECH.

Mr. Gokhale, who was received with cheers, assured the audience that he felt most truly, and was deeply grateful to them all for, the great and wonderful reception they had been pleased to accord him. The Indian community of Durban by welcoming him with so much cordiality and enthusiasm, and by giving him so many beautiful addresses, had forged one more link in the chain that bound him to them, and to the service of their Motherland. And to the Mayor and the European ladies and gentlemen who had associated themselves with the reception either by their presence at the station or at that hall he could only say this, that they had gone out of their way to show a great kindness to a stranger, and he felt he should ever be their debtor on that account. His tour in South Africa was now nearing completion, but in coming to Durban he felt he was coming to the very heart of the British Indian problem in the country. Durban was not only the most important town in Natal; it was also one of the most important towns in South Africa, and in the Indian mind—he meant the mind of the Indian public in India—South Africa was associated first and foremost with the name of Durban. Almost every Indian who had come to this sub-continent had landed at Durban, and it was from Durban that they had now spread over the rest of South Africa. But even to-day the largest Indian community in the country was to be found in and around Durban, and the interest of the European citizens of Durban in the problem was greater and more intimate than that of Europeans in any other part of the sub-continent. He had not come to this country without having ideas of his own on the question. But he had come with the determina-

tion to do his best to see both sides of a most difficult problem. Up till recently they in India had been unable to give much attention to the question. They had had to deal with serious questions of internal administration, which occupied all their attention, and had no room for the South African Indian question. In fact, four or five years ago it appeared that they were facing a very grave crisis, and nobody knew what the end was to be. But wise English statesmanship came to the rescue, and enabled India to tide over the crisis, with the result that the problems of to-day were not so acute. But this relief from anxiety at home had enabled them to centre their attention on the treatment of Indians in South Africa.

Bitterness Developing.

The matter came to their notice most prominently at the time of the recent trouble in the Transvaal, and then they had had their attention drawn to various aspects of the indentured labour question and to the £3 licence tax imposed on ex-indentured men, women, and children who sought to remain free in Natal. The result was that there was a strong feeling in India to-day that Indians were not receiving in this country the treatment they ought to receive. He was not expressing any personal opinion; he only desired they should realise what the feeling of India, rightly or wrongly, was. The feeling that the treatment which South African Indians were receiving was not that to which they were entitled under the British flag was growing so strong in India, and a feeling of bitterness was developing so seriously, that the Government of India and public men in India had grown nervous as to future developments. And when he received the invitation from the Indian community of South Africa to come and help them, he was glad to be able to say that he would do so, because that invitation coincided with the desires of the Indian population in India. He came primarily at the instance of the community here, but also in accordance with the wishes of the Indian people and with the goodwill of the Indian and Imperial Governments. To those of them who, in common with people in other parts of the Empire, were responsible for maintaining the greatness and glory of the Empire, it was right, he thought, that he should explain this feeling in India in order that they might know what line of action to adopt, so that any reasonable cause that might exist for the feeling might speedily be removed. There was no desire on the part of Indians to do any injustice to the position of the European community here. He was able to realise that the position of the European was extremely difficult, and that conviction had been strengthened as he had toured the country. The position was a most complicated one, and while it was to be expected that they would be true to the traditions associated with British rule, they had also a right to ask the Indian community to understand and realise the difficulties, and not expect what was practically impossible. The European community was a small community in this country in the midst of a large indigenous population, and the situation necessarily became more complicated by the presence of a third party, differing in tradition and mode of living. There was no doubt that the European element must continue to predominate in this land—that it must be made to feel that its position and its special civilisation were absolutely secure; the government of the country must be in accordance with Western traditions and modes of thought. But a solution of the difficulty would only be possible if the two sides entered into

One Another's Feelings.

There were, of course, other questions—trade jealousies and competition, and the like; but these he put on a lower footing, because, after all, people wanted to get their things as cheaply as possible, and if the Indian sold his goods at a cheaper price than

the European he was surely entitled to do so. The interests involved were greater than these—the interests involved affected the welfare of the whole Empire. India felt that a great many of her countrymen had been brought into this country by the British Government, responsible for its administration before the people of the country were granted responsible government. Out of 150,000 Indians to be found in the sub-continent, nearly 120,000 were either indentured or ex-indentured, or their descendants. That meant that nearly the whole population in South Africa had been brought to the country in the country's interests. India's tradition in regard to the stranger had always been one of the utmost hospitality, and the people of India could not understand this treatment of those to whom Natal was admittedly so beholden. But, so far as emigrating was concerned, the Indian was not keen. They were not an emigrating people, and the mere stopping of emigration to this country would not trouble them. There was scarcity of labour in India to-day, and they were not requiring any outlet for surplus population. The position which Natal occupied to-day was largely owing to Indian labour, and when this labour was introduced specific promises were made by the Imperial Government to the Government of India as to how the people coming here would be treated. The Government told the people that they would be allowed to settle here after their indenture was complete, that land would be allotted to them, and that facilities would be given them to prosper. Nothing was to retard their advancement. And this was the attitude for twenty years. Afterwards, however, the attitude of the Europeans commenced to change, until a sentiment of absolute hostility to the Indian settlers had grown up in many quarters. Considering the origins of the Indian population here, India to-day could not understand how anybody could raise the cry that these people should either be sent back to India or subjected to

Disabilities or Restrictions

extremely unjust and humiliating in their character. They felt they were members of the Empire just as much as the Europeans. They accepted British rule because they felt that under England's flag they would attain the respect of civilised peoples. Their loyalty to the Empire was based on self-respect and self-interest, and it was none the less real on that account. Nothing should be done to make them feel that they were only helots of the Empire—mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. If the English flag stood for one thing more than another it stood for freedom and justice to all under it. It was, therefore, necessary that in whatever part of the Empire Indians happened to be they should be enabled to feel that the cause of freedom was safe with them, and that they would be treated on a basis of justice. The stories reaching India just now were calculated to weaken that feeling, and if this feeling grew—namely, that in spite of promises made, Indians were to be held down as a depressed class—then he assured them that, no matter how long it might be, the cause of British rule in India would be in serious jeopardy. India was not the India of fifty years ago. The East was awakening and India was in the midst of a new national consciousness, and the question could only be solved by approaching it from this point of view. He appealed to them to look at the question from the only standpoint from which it could be approached, and he could wish for nothing better than that some of the men of this sub-continent would go to India, see what India was, and understand what she meant to the Empire. Then they would realise the necessity for finding some solution satisfactory to both sides, and close this question once and for all as speedily as possible.

The meeting terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

INDIAN SPORTS.

Unique Gathering at the Oval.

The Oval at Albert Park presented a most animated and brilliant spectacle on Saturday last (November 9), when the Indian community, as a mark of welcome to their distinguished countryman, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C I E, held a day's sports there in his honour.

The sports commenced at the early hour of half-past nine in the morning, but long before that time hundreds of Indian school children, all clad in bright-coloured holiday garb, and carrying their gay school banners, marched down Park Street to take up their allotted positions on the ground, and at the time of the commencement of the programme some 3,000 children had assembled in the Park. Nearly 40 schools were represented, from the Durban area, Pinetown, Malvern, Isipingo, Redhill, Verulam, and Tongaat, over 2,800 school children being twice fed during the day. Each of them received a medallion containing a portrait of Mr Gokhale. Streams of Indian men and women, all picturesquely attired, wended their way to the Oval, and when the children's sports were in full swing there could not have been fewer than 8,000 to 8,500 persons present. There was a small sprinkling of Europeans, but the number was too infinitesimal amidst the vast multitude of Indians to be noticeable.

The Albert Park itself was specially decorated for the occasion, and banners and streamers hung from every available cogn of vantage, the whole scheme of colouring, together with the dresses of the little girls, with their hair ornamented with flowers and flashing jewellery, lent animation and vivacity and almost splendour to the scene. Certainly, as a whole, it was the most picturesque gathering that has assembled in the Albert Park for years. Striking banners were hung respectively over the Park gates and the pavilion. The former bore the words "Heartiest Welcome to the Patriot Gokhale," and the latter contained the legend, "Welcome to India's Noble Son."

To add to the interest of the sports, the fine band of the D L I., under the direction of its able bandmaster, Lieut. J. T. Grant, played various selections of music during the day. Apart from the excellence of its performances, both conductor and band must be specially praised for its choice of music. The programme included many Indian pieces, which not only pleased the vast audience immensely, but were played with ability and skill. Among them may be noted "Kismet" (Mackay); Indian lyric, "Aboo Tabah" (Thurban); Indian dance, "Indian Summer" (Moret), etc.

Refreshments were provided for the children, who were also supplied with badges carrying the likeness of Mr. Gokhale, but owing to 800 more youngsters putting in an appearance than were expected, the caterers were hard put to it to meet the demands for buns, lemonade, etc.

The sports were divided into two portions, the children's sports, which lasted from 11 a.m. till the lunch hour, and the adult sports, which continued from 2 p.m. till the end of the day's amusements. A large and influential committee was appointed to conduct the events, Mr R. N. Sullaphen being the secretary for the adults' sports, and Mr T. M. Naicker secretary for the children's sports. The whole committee was as follows. Judges, Messrs R. Bughwan, Jack Moodley, L. Gabriel, B. Gabriel, and J. Royeppen; starter, Mr A. Christopher; timekeeper, Mr. S. Enamally; stewards, Messrs V. Lawrence, T. M. Naicker, B. Subban, D. Fakir, B. A. Maghraj, V. N. Thumbadoo, W. Joseph, and M. Lazarus.

The committee was assisted by other prominent Indian gentlemen, but the success of the sports was largely due to the untiring energy, thoughtfulness, and devotion of the committee.

The results of the sports were as follows:—

Children's Sports.

Girls' Skipping.—Polly Bugwan.
Girls' Potato Race.—M. Kamatchee
Girls' Foot Race.—Ethel Lazarus.
Boys' Sack Race.—Francis Ephraim, 1 M. M. Cheltz, 2
Boys' Three-legged Race.—Rugnath, 1, Rampatheo, 2,
Thisten, 3; H. Chinapen, 4.
100 Yards' Flat Race.—S. Bagan, 1, S. Ally, 2, B. Royeppen, 3.
Egg and Spoon Race.—Fensunker, 1, Ramsomar, 2.
100 Yards' Flat Race.—J. Marion, 1, P. C. Tucker, 2;
D. Anthony, 3.
220 Yards' Flat Race.—J. Rowley, 1; J. Marrian, 2, S. Abdool, 3.
Trick Cycling.—S. Chubhall
Half-mile Cycle Race.—R. Singh, 1, R. J. Reddy, 2; R. M. Maheraj, 3.

One Mile Cycle.—R. Singh, jun, 1, R. G. Reddy, 2, R. Singh, sen., 3.
880 Yards' Flat Race.—B. L. Sigamony, 1; V. Reddy, 2, D. Dungowrey, 3.
Decorated Cycle Exhibition and Tricks.—W. Francis, 1, J. M. S. Moodley, 2.
One Mile Flat Race.—E. Moonsammy, 1; F. C. David, 2; B. L. E. Sigamoney, 3.
Five Miles Cycle Handicap.—R. Singh, 1; J. M. S. Moodley, 2; H. Ramoon, 3.

A little before the close of the sports, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale rode on to the ground in a motor, being preceded by a sergeant of police on horseback. After being accorded a hearty welcome by the Committee, he rode round the track, and was received all along with vociferous and continued cheering. He then descended from the motor, and proceeded to the balcony above the pavilion, whence he watched the conclusion of the sports.

The children were then marched forward on the green, and placed in a position facing the pavilion, when Mr. Gokhale addressed a few words to them. The scene here was striking and impressive. The children, with their various banners, bright attire, and laughing, expectant faces, massed together in a solid square, with men and women in Eastern costume, marking distinct lines in the background, gave a brilliant effect to the whole picture, and must have made a pleasant impression upon the distinguished visitor and his party. As one looked on the scene from the balcony, the most striking group among the children was that of the Boys' School, whose distinguishing dress was a bright red jersey and white knickers, which contrasted with the black caps and less vivid colours of the adjoining groups.

At the conclusion, the Chairman of the Committee placed a garland of roses and other flowers round the neck of Mr. Gokhale, and handed bouquets of flowers to members of his party.

The proceedings terminated with three cheers for Mr Gokhale and the singing of the National Anthem.

Among the schools taking part in the display were:—St. Aidan's, Stella, Provincial, Pinetown, Malvern, S C Junction, Sea View, Red Hill, Stanger, Cato Manor, Sydenham, and the Durban establishments; while the clubs represented at the sports were the Durban (Indian) Cycling Club, the Oriental Cycling Club, and the Eastern Areas Athletic Club.

The following are the names of schools taking part in the Albert Park entertainment on Saturday, November 9.—Government Schools: Carlisle Street, Victoria Street, Railway, Umgeni, Government-aided: St. Aidan's Provincial Training College, Sydenham Boys', Sydenham Girls', Pinetown, Cato Manor, Springfield, Verulam, Tongaat, Newlands, Clare Estate, South Coast, Malvern, Isipingo, Stella Hill, Sea View, Redhill, St. Anthony's, and St. Philomena; Private Schools: Anglo-Gujarati, Educational Institute, Phoenix Settlement, Tamil, Durban Corporation, Shri Sithi, Vintyoga, Mahomedan Grey, West and May Street Schools.

HON. MR. GOKHALE'S TOUR.

Meeting on Lord's Ground.

Indians and the £3 Tax.

Practically the whole of the Indian community of Durban—some thousands in number—foregathered at Lord's ground yesterday morning (November 10) to lay their grievances before Mr Gokhale, who had announced his intention of being present for the purpose of hearing those who considered themselves wronged and oppressed by the £3 tax at present levied upon all free and unindentured Indians.

From quite an early hour the spacious grounds began to fill, and the roadway leading from the tramline to the entrance was the scene of a never-ending line of Indians, who came on foot, on cycles, trams, carts, wagons, and motor-cars, while every train brought hundreds more in from the outlying districts. Lord's ground was gaily decorated with bunting and flags, while a huge canvas bearing the inscription, "Welcome to India's Noble Son," was attached to the front of the grandstand. The unending stream was still entering the gates and dispersing into individual units that disposed of themselves wherever they could find standing room, when cheers announced the arrival of Mr Gokhale, who proceeded to the front of the grandstand, whence he could see, and be seen by, the whole of the multitude. After a few words of welcome, he announced himself prepared to listen to the grievances of the Indians on the subject of the £3 tax. All the proceedings were conducted in the English language, which was interpreted in the various dialects from time to time for the benefit of the majority of those present. Some fifty to sixty Indians, representative of the main body, were present to

state their cases, but as time was short only the more exceptional of these were heard, being translated by the English-speaking interpreter. In each instance the tale was the same, the failure or inability to pay the annual £3 resulting in the delinquent being sentenced to imprisonment. It was clear from the attitude and occasional comments of Mr. Gokhale that he was fully in sympathy with the complaints. From time to time, cries of "Shame!" were raised, testifying to the depth of feeling prevailing among Indians on this subject.

After the singing of "Bande Mataram" and one or two speeches in the Tamil and Hindi, Mr. Gokhale spoke. He said that he fully recognised the oppression under which they suffered, and that he would do all in his power to free them of the injustice. All he could do, of course, was to lay the matter before the South African Government, but this he would do; he would spare no pains or trouble to obtain the removal of this tax. There were present, as they knew, Indian British subjects who had given as much as nine or ten years of their labour to this Colony, and he considered that they merited some consideration. They could rely upon him at least to put the matter before the British Government in a fair light, if not to obtain the total removal of the tax. (Cheers.) Mr. K. R. Nayanah was responsible for the greater part of the organisation of the vast gathering.

After Mr. Gokhale had addressed the gathering, the General Reception Committee proceeded with the task of feeding some 2,300 men, women and children belonging to the poor classes. A substantial vegetarian meal was provided, and under the supervision of Mr. Parsee Rustonjee the work of supplying the wants of so many went on till early evening. The people, many of whom had come from outlying districts, went away well satisfied with the arrangements for their entertainment.

INDIA'S NATIONAL ANTHEM.

The following is an English rendering of "Bande Mataram," sung by Indian school children at the Station, the Albert Park, and the Lord's Grounds, the children being trained by Mr. Moodaly:—

Hail land of ancient name,
 Bharat of holy fame,
 Motherland mine.
 Teach me to know thy worth,
 O land of sacred birth,
 Thou soul of all the earth,
 My heart is thine.
 Land where the sages walk,
 Where saints and prophets talk,
 Blest be thy clime.
 The glory of thy past,
 Awakes to life at last,
 In all the splendour vast,
 Of that bright time.
 Where'er my feet may roam,
 Thou art my well loved home,
 My land so dear.
 The magic of thy air,
 And all thy beauties rare
 But haunt me everywhere,
 Both far and near.
 Bharata's sons arise,
 And sing unto the skies,
 Our India's praise.
 Her glories are not fled,
 For which her children bled,
 She proudly rears her head
 To greet new days.
 Then let her watchword be,
 That word of harmony,
 Peace, blessed peace
 Its potency shall sway,
 All that impedes the way,
 To bring to perfect day,
 When strife shall cease.
 All men their God may bring,
 All men their creed may sing,
 On thy broad breast,
 Thy spacious arms embrace,
 All that accept thy grace,
 Thou mother of the race
 For ever blest.
 Nations arise and fall,
 But thou dost stand through all,
 Unchanged by time.
 So shall it ever be,
 Land of eternity,
 The gods do favour thee,
 With grace sublime.
 Though storms may beat thy brow,
 But strong in faith art thou—
 So calm to see.
 The heritage divine,
 To save the world is thine,
 Through aeons it shall shine,
 Man's light to be.

At Isipingo.

Isipingo attracted some 5,000 Indians on Sunday, where Mr. Gokhale went in the afternoon. He left Durban at 2 o'clock, accompanied by about 1,000, and the station of his destination was thronged on his arrival. The visitor was accorded musical honours by the N.M.R. band. The route to the premises of Dhaloo Bros. was gaily decorated with flags and bunting, and artistically constructed arches were also features. At the storekeepers' premises a pandal had been erected, and its gorgeous character testified to the earnestness of the local Indians.

To the accompaniment of a roar of voices and respectful salaams, Mr. Gokhale, on leaving his carriage, was escorted to a raised platform in the centre of the pandal, and following the remarks of the Chairman, Mr. C. Platt, he addressed the company on the £3 licence. After other speeches and the time-honoured custom of garlanding, a band of volunteers, who looked smart in uniforms of white and red, made a passage through the throng to enable the distinguished visitor to start upon his closing engagement for the day—a drive of a few miles round the district for the purpose of viewing Indian settlements. He returned to Durban about 5 o'clock, proceeding directly by motor to the Phoenix Settlement, where he remained until the following afternoon, and where an interesting memento of his visit was presented to him by Mr. A. H. West, on behalf of the Phoenix settlers.

MR. GOKHALE AND HIS CRITICS.

Forceful Reply.

No Threats and No Intervention.

Public Banquet.

Mr. Gandhi and Major Silburn.

The public dinner arranged by his reception committee to the Hon. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., held in the D.L.I. Drill Hall, Durban last night was a function unique in the annals of the town. The company comprised representatives of every phase of life in the European section of the community, and as large a number of Mr. Gokhale's fellow-countrymen. But the superficial interest attaching to the mixed personnel of the gathering was eclipsed by the interest which each and all evinced in the speeches that were made, and particularly in the speech of Mr. Gokhale, who, for the first time in Durban, stated categorically the specific grievances of the Indians, and also replied to the criticisms which his Friday night's utterances had evoked. He pointed out, in a very clear and explanatory fashion, that he has no desire to make threats, either veiled or unveiled, and equally little desire for interference by the Imperial Government in the affairs of South Africa.

General Botha was amongst those who apologised for inability to attend.

The following were amongst those present. Sir David Hunter, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., presiding, Mr. F. A. Laughton, K.C., Senator Sir J. L. Hulett, Senator the Hon. Marshall Campbell, Mr. Jas. Henderson, M.L.A., Major Silburn, D.S.O., M.L.A., Lieut.-Colonel Henwood, M.L.A., Mr. B. Hodson (magistrate), Mr. A. T. Roberts (magistrate), Mr. J. T. Gibson (magistrate), the Registrar of Circuit Court, Governor of Gaol, Collector of Customs, Port Captain, Divisional Superintendent, S.A.R., Protector of Indian Immigrants, Mr. C. C. Clark, Mr. A. L. Clark, Dr. Murray Gray, Mr. Fleming Johnson, Mr. C. W. Lennox, Mr. J. K. Sim, Mr. K. Gundelfinger, Mr. C. H. English, Mr. Geo. Burgess, Mr. P. Sullivan, Rev. H. J. Batts, Chairman, Durban Club, Dr. S. Copley, Port Health Officer, Dr. Balfe, Dr. Sinclair, Bishop Dalalle, Father Mangot, Rev. A. A. Bailie, Editor of "Natal Advertiser," Inspector of Schools, Mr. Maurice Evans, C.M.G., Mr. E. L. Acutt, C.M.G., Mr. J. Nicol, C.M.G., Mr. F. Stevens, C.M.G., His Worship the Mayor, the Deputy-Mayor, Councillors W. Holmes, W. E. Brown, J. L. Baumann, M. Miller, J. H. Nicholson, Rev. Mr. Hodson, D. S. Banderson, T. Burman, and H. Hatton, the Acting Town Clerk, the Town Treasurer, the Assistant Town Treasurer, the Borough Engineer, Dr. Morison, Dr. B. Adams, the Chief Constable, Inspector Alexander, the General Manager of Tramways, Mr. R. B. Calder, the Deputy Chairman, Port Advisory Board, Mr. H. Middlebrook, Mr. O. Siedle, the Chairman of Natal Manufacturers' Association, Mr. A. E. Green, Mr. Meyrick Bennett, Mr. W. E. Butcher, Mr. Jas. Williamson, Mr. G. E. Hands, Mr. A. A. Smith, Mr. A. Payne, Mr. S. A. Green, Mr. A. E. Carter, Mr. E. Greenacre, Mr. A. Buchanan, Mr. C. W. Methven, Mr. F. L. Chappel, Mr. S. T. A. Amos, Mr. H. C. Puntan, Dr. McKenzie, Mr. G. Mackeurtan, Mr. J. Livingstone, Mr. O. J. Askew, Mr. W. Dyer, Mr. E. Renaud, Mr. L. Renaud, Mr. A. W. Airth, Mr. W. Doull, Mr. P. O'Hea, Mr. R. D. Calder, Mr. W. B. Calder, Mr. J. Reynolds-Tait, Mr. G. H. Hulett, Mr. J. D. White, Mr. Davies, Mr. G. Carter, Mr. A. J. Sherren, Mr. Justice Boshoff, Mr. Justice Chadwick, Mr. Justice Jackson, Mr. W. Stead, Mr. R.

Ayton, Mr. H. Kallenbach, Mr. W. Runciman, Major Elsner, Mr. A. C. Duff, Mr. S. Deane, Mr. G. Champion, Mr. C. Cowley, Mr. R. Robinson, Mr. W. Gilmore, Mr. W. Westerton, Mr. A. G. Butcher, Mr. H. J. Butcher, Mr. J. P. Denham, Mr. H. S. L. Polak, Mr. R. L. Hitchins, Mr. P. Payton, Mr. J. C. Murray, Mr. T. D. Rock, Mr. E. S. Brisker, Mr. G. Stuart Jones, Mr. R. H. Wisely, Mr. C. A. Oldham, Mr. T. McCubbin, Mr. F. H. Tunmer, Mr. H. M. Thompson, Mr. Chris Binns, Mr. M. Kentridge, Mr. H. G. Mackeurtan, Mr. W. J. Johnstone, Mr. Geo. Goodricke, Mr. A. K. Davies, Mr. A. H. West, Mr. J. W. Serridge, Mr. N. Chiazzari, Mr. J. McArthur, Mr. O. J. Cohen, Mr. V. Linder, Mr. C. Platt, Mr. R. L. Goulding, Mr. C. Caney, Mr. J. Singleton, Mr. A. W. Moore, Mr. A. Dav, Mr. G. Rutter, Mr. J. G. Tvzaek, Sergt. Grimaldi, Rev. Mr. Dube, Mr. Chas. Dube, Mr. G. A. Brett, Mr. P. Burns, Dr. McCord, Dr. A. E. Edwards, Mr. C. F. Glen, Mr. L. H. Mason, General Chief Storekeeper, Mr. M. Bedlington, Mr. W. Campbell, Rev. Father Chauvin, Ven. Archdeacon Gregson, Mr. F. M. Wetherell, Mr. W. J. Clark, Mr. T. G. Graham, Mr. Max Robinson, Capt. C. F. Clarkson, Mr. D. Hunter, Mr. F. C. Biakensha, Mr. W. H. Thomas, Mr. C. Campbell, and Mr. H. E. Daft.

Sir David Hunter, who presided, proposed the toast of "The King" in one trite sentence. "We are met here to-night," he said, "men of different religions, different races, and varying colours, but there is one thing in which we are all agreed, and that is loyalty to his Majesty."

The chairman, in proposing a toast to the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, said that when his Indian friends did him the high honour of asking him to be chairman of the banquet he was indeed glad to have the opportunity of co-operating with them in giving a hearty reception to their honoured countryman, and in voicing his own sentiments, and, so far as he might be able, the sentiments of his fellow-Colonists, with respect to the mission to South Africa of their distinguished visitor, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. For twenty-six years, as many of them knew, he was at the head of the Colonial Railway Department, and during that long period he had under his administrative control thousands of Indian employees. He could, therefore, bear personal witness to the value of the Indian population of Natal, to their industry, and to their efficiency in the many different duties they were called upon to perform. Through long and varied experience he had learned to respect his Indian staff for their faithful and useful service, and he therefore had some satisfaction in believing that they reciprocated his feelings towards them by loyal trust in him. With the men of Indian races who were engaged in commercial life he had also been brought into frequent contact—sometimes singly, oftentimes by deputation—when they were accompanied by a solicitor who was able to express to him in the English language what their requirements of grievances were, and he was bound to say, and was happy to acknowledge, that he was always impressed by their reasonable attitude, and by that innate dignity and courtesy which were characteristic of the Indian races. The

Problems of Government

in every country were perplexing enough to those who had to deal with them, and he recalled the sagacious words of Lord Morley, who once said, when addressing the British House of Commons in his capacity as Secretary of State for India:—

"The man who dogmatizes about the Government of India is a simpleton."

One was tempted to say something of the same kind—perhaps in even more forceful language than was employed by that eminent statesman—about those who, at the safe distance of many thousands of miles, dogmatized about the Government of South Africa with its baffling racial, political, and economic problems, for, like the afflicted woman in the New Testament, they had "suffered many things of many physicians," some of whom had sent their cures to them free of charge, across the seas, while others, taking a holiday, scampered through South Africa, had forthwith essayed to diagnose this country's ailments, and promptly prescribed for it with all the easy grace of irresponsibility. It was not wonderful, therefore, that they all heartily welcomed their distinguished visitor, who had taken the trouble to come from India to examine for himself on the spot those questions which affect the Indian population of South Africa, and who was so well furnished for the task by long experience of public affairs, by his responsible position as a member of the Council of the Viceroy of India; and by that loyal and judicial temper and moderation which had been so conspicuous in the hon. gentleman's speeches. That they had problems of their own in South Africa hardly needed demonstration, and the polyglot character of their population could be well illustrated by a simple personal experience.

As president now for many years of the little auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, he found that in carrying out the objects of the society it had long been necessary for them, in this small Province of Natal alone, to provide the sacred Scriptures in twenty-seven different languages. When one considered how fruitful a source of misunderstanding and difficulty was implied in differing languages, it was not surprising that the governing races of the country had often been confronted with mistrust and want of confidence. He did not propose entering into the particular questions which had arisen

in the treatment of the Indian population of the country, it would be improper for him to do so, because these were matters which had to be discussed with the responsible Government of the country, who would, he was sure, receive and treat their distinguished visitor's mission in

That Broad Spirit

which they always expected to be exhibited by his Majesty's Ministers. In about three months' time Parliament would be assembled to learn the proposals of the Government on many subjects which it would be their duty to discuss, and, speaking for himself, he could say that he belonged to that portion of Parliament which in every country having constitutional government had duties to perform, not less important than those of the Government itself—that was, his Majesty's Opposition; and they would have an opportunity of considering and criticising questions which would be evolved out of the conference which their distinguished friend might have with the Union Government. The further importation of Indian labour into Natal had now been stopped. He would not stay to dogmatise on the question whether anything of the kind would ever be resumed. Those who were invited and brought to the country and their descendants, and those who were not asked to come but have been allowed to settle here under South African laws, should receive fair and just treatment—"Fiat justitia, ruat cælum." He believed that to be the true sentiment of every well-thinking citizen of the country. If there was one thing which struck him more than any other of recent years, it was the growth in all the Colonies of the Imperial consciousness. Perhaps in South Africa this growth was not so rapid as in other parts of the Empire, but with time and patience they would come to recognise more and more fully that the interests of each were the interests of all. Meantime, they should continue to glory in the fact and apply it that the British flag meant substantial justice to men and women of every race and colour and religion over whom it floated.

It was in this spirit that he asked them to join him with hearty goodwill in the earnest wish that their distinguished friend's delicate and difficult mission would be very successful in removing misunderstanding, and he therefore asked them, upstanding, to drink to the health, long life, and continued usefulness in public service of their distinguished visitor, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

A 20th Century Problem.

Senator Sir Liege Hulett spoke as one of the oldest employers of Indian labour in that room, and possibly in South Africa. He had had an intimate connection with Indians for the past fifty years, and his relationship with them had been, taking it all in all, of a very pleasant character. He had had to battle often for their rights in legislative matters for thirty years, and if he were satisfied with one thing it was that this Colony of Natal owed its prosperity not to the white population only, but to the Indian population as well. Without the latter, development would have been a slow and tedious process, especially considering the insufficient and unsatisfactory state of native labour. He believed it would be of the utmost consequence to us that the various questions agitating the Indian mind should be settled on a satisfactory basis, and whatever that might be was left to the wisdom of the politicians of South Africa. Possibly the grievances had been magnified, and possibly for a purpose, but at all events there was no happiness or prosperity for any community if the grievances of any section of it were allowed to grow and increase.

Mr. Maurice Evans, who had just returned from Europe and America, explained that he took a great interest in racial questions, and that he attended the Universal Race Congress, at which there were representatives of all the prominent races of the world. There it was borne in on his mind that probably the great questions of the twentieth century would be questions of race, and he felt that the more the races got to know each other better the greater would be the chances of amicably settling the many difficulties which must arise. He was one of those who had protested from the first against the importation of Indians, but he also recognised that absolute fair play must be meted out to those who had been brought into the country. There must be fair play in the interest of those people themselves, and in our own interests, because no race could be unfair to another without a reactionary effect. He hoped that Mr. Gokhale would go back to India with the assurance that the Europeans of this country intended to do the right thing by his countrymen who are amongst us. At the same time, the European race believed that it must govern South Africa in accordance with the highest ideals of Western Europe, and he thought it would be better for all were these ideals paramount.

Senator the Hon. Mr. Marshall Campbell spoke in a reminiscent strain and in praise of the Indian community. He stated that in the early days he had seen merchants in Durban giving credit to Indian merchants when they would not give credit to their own people, and the reason was that the Indians were industrious, and paid up their accounts regularly. The Corporation used to run after those Indian merchants in order to get them to buy land, and, although all that was now recognised to have been a mistake, still it should have no effect on the question of justice.

No Interference.

Mr Silburn welcomed visits by Imperial statesmen, because they could only make towards that Imperial unity and concord and that peace which the British stood for. At the same time, as an Englishman, he thought it would be extremely unfair to their visitor and to the Indian community if the distinguished gentleman left these shores under any misapprehension as to what the intention of the governing people of this country is towards a very desirable section of its population. He had followed Mr. Gokhale's tour through the country, and had noticed that few words of warning had been given him as to what the position really is. Many thought the British and the Boers were hostile to his countrymen, but that was not the case. He, as a politician, did consider that there were grievances under which the Indians were suffering, and that they should be remedied as speedily as possible, and personally he should give his assistance in removing the £3 tax. But it had to be remembered that a very difficult native racial problem confronted us, and that the introduction of a third element tended to make it more complex rather than to ease it. Furthermore, the people on the spot here were the people to deal with it, and he asked Mr. Gokhale to go back to India, and to let the Government of India and the Government of England know that this problem was to be dealt with in South Africa, and that no interference either by Great Britain or by India would be tolerated by the British people of this country.

Mr. Gokhale Replies to Critics.

Mr. Gokhale, who was received with cheers, said that the banquet would be one of the most pleasant memories of his visit to South Africa, and the thought of it would call to his mind not only the great affection which his countrymen resident in Durban had lavished on him, but also the hearty and generous attitude of the European community of the town towards one who had been a critic of their policy in the past, and who might not be able to see eye-to-eye with them in the future. He assured them that he was never better pleased in his life than when he heard some of the sentiments expressed that evening, especially the sentiments of two speakers who said whatever view might be taken of the introduction of Indians into this land in the past, those who were here must be treated with fair play. He asked for nothing more than that; India asked for nothing more, and whether it came from South Africa herself or whether it came as the result of agitation in India, or in England, was immaterial to them, so long as justice was done. After repeating much of what he said at the meeting at the Town Hall on Friday evening, Mr. Gokhale said that he rejoiced that indentured labour had been abolished, because it was wrong in itself, it was unfair to the employer and the employé, and he thanked God it had been put an end to. Their principal grievances were three in number. Their first grievance was the recent operation of the Immigration Law. There was no dissatisfaction with the law as such, and if it required to be strengthened in order to still further restrict Indian immigration here he did not think India would raise any objection. But the operation of the law was another matter, and they asked that its operation should be sympathetic and that the officers administering it should show consideration to those who were subject to it. The previous day a deputation waited upon him which consisted of leading Indian merchants, who mentioned case after case, into some of which he had been able to look, while he had asked them to prepare a statement which he would lay before the authorities. What happened was this. A man was given a certificate of domicile. Armed with it he went back to India feeling he could return any time, but recently he had been examined in regard to his certificate and questions of no ordinary character had been asked. He was often asked what he was doing twelve or fifteen years ago when he first came to the Colony. He (Mr. Gokhale) would ask them which of them could say what he was doing fifteen years ago, or what he was doing this day last year. (Hear, hear.) On the strength of small discrepancies in the supplying of such information an ignorant man was told that his certificate was fraudulent, and in this a great injustice was done to him. It was nobody's interest, he maintained, to inflict injury on these poor people; it was red tapeism pure and simple, and what they wanted was more consideration. Their second grievance was in regard to

Trade Licences,

and this would be the most difficult of the three to remedy, because there was a large amount of

feeling on the European side, and serious material interests on the other side. He believed that the Indian being a small trader, it was only the European small trader who suffered, if he suffered at all, but some Europeans did not take the view that he did suffer, and said that there would be no trouble if the European small trader were sufficiently attentive to his business. Again, the community as a whole was interested in buying articles as cheaply as possible, and if the Indian sold things as cheaply as possible he could not be doing harm to the community. The policy of this Colony in the last three years had been a policy of extinguishing those licences somehow or another. Legislation was attempted, but it failed, by which no more licences would be granted, while all existing would be ended in ten years. Though the legislation had failed the intention of it had been secured, and in the matter of the transfer of licences great difficulties were placed in the way of Indian traders. He could quite understand objections to the opening of new stores, but he could not understand why an existing store should not be transferred from one man to another who was equally respectable. If the difficulties of the first man who had to get rid of his store were to be taken advantage of in this way, then he said the policy was neither just nor fair. What was the justification for harassing traders in this manner, and causing them to go about with a constant dread as to what would happen next year? The present policy was bound to create corruption which would demoralise these people and everybody else.

Mr. Gokhale dealing with the third grievance said he was glad that every speaker had condemned the £3 tax. It was difficult to speak in terms of moderation of an impost of this character, for it included not only men and women, but boys above 16 and girls above 13. There were 20,000 in the Colony liable to pay this licence. About a third of them were able to pay, the others were unable, and only the previous day he heard a woman had been imprisoned four, five, and six times for this failure. Especially considering that the indenture system was ended there was no necessity for the tax. If these three grievances were removed, he explained, he did not think the Indians in Durban, in Natal, would have many more grievances so far as their present position was concerned.

Not Vain nor Simple.

Mr. Gokhale then dealt with the criticisms of his speeches and warnings that had been given him. Every man was liable to make mistakes, he said, and he found himself in an extremely difficult position. Two things were urged against him. It had been said that, more or less, he had been indulging in veiled threats, and that he had been suggesting that there would be Imperial intervention unless things were put right here. Nothing was further from his mind than to indulge in threats either veiled or unveiled. He was not so vain or so simple or so inexperienced as to imagine that he could appeal to Englishmen in that way. He knew enough of English history and the traditions of the English race to realise that if anything were to be got from Englishmen it would not be got in these ways, but by appealing to their sense of fairplay or justice. What he did state was the position in India, and if that explanation appeared to be a threat it was his misfortune, but not his fault. As he had already said, there was a bitter feeling on the question of South African Indian grievances, and this feeling was creating real apprehension in the minds of educated men. Stories were reaching India from South Africa—they might be exaggerated, but there was a feeling that there was some justification for them—and India's sense of England's fairplay was being weakened not by Englishmen in India or by Englishmen in England, but because of the way in which Indians were treated in this sub-continent. It was because of this that the Government of India had a fear in its mind; the people of India realised that their interests were bound up with the English flag, and it was their sincere belief that there would be danger in the alienation of public sympathy from the governing authorities, and that alienation might be caused by this bitter feeling. Again, there was nothing for which he wished less than intervention by the Imperial Government in South African problems. South Africa had Re-

sponsible Government, and it was towards this goal also that they were striving in India to-day. He would be the very last person, then, to do anything to diminish the right of a self-governing dominion. But the position was peculiar. The Indian Government could not approach the South African Government directly; they could only approach them through the Imperial Government, and the Imperial Government was therefore their sole protection in these matters. But the Imperial Government, having granted South Africa self-government, would think once, twice, nay, ten times—before it took an attitude in regard to this problem that might be construed as intervention, and that in a way was one of the peculiar difficulties of the situation. He appealed to his hearers' imagination, and he asked Major Silburn what he would do if he were in India and in his shoes. He thought that he would do what any Britisher would do, namely, represent his cause to the Imperial Government and the Government here, and that was what he (Mr. Gokhale) was doing. His hope was that this question would be solved, as it should be solved, by the people of South Africa, because intervention Imperially would only put their backs up, and if that happened a solution would be further away than ever. "My final appeal," he concluded, "my first appeal, is to your sense of justice, and in appealing to the British sense of justice I am sure my appeal will not have been in vain" (Loud applause.)

Other Speeches.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi proposing "The European Guests," asked his fellow-countrymen to drink that toast heartily, although they had had to drink many a bitter draught in South Africa. Still, there was a silver lining to every cloud, and there were many European friends who had come to their aid, including Mr. Silburn, although that gentleman thought that the Indian Empire had been won by the sword, and that it had been kept by the sword. He differed from him on that point, because he believed that it was inconsistent for England to deal out justice with one hand and hold the threat of sword with the other.

Responding, the Mayor paraphrased a Biblical term, which, he said, was applicable to Natal, and said that we as children were suffering for the sins of our fathers, but that did not take away the responsibility from us. He was glad to hear Mr. Gokhale lay down three specific grievances, because that was the first occasion on which he had been brought face to face with what was actually wanted, and because he had always believed that the grievances were more serious than the three he had mentioned. Regarding the trade licences, his Worship pointed out that Indians could appeal from Town Council decisions to the highest Court in the land, and that three such appeals against decisions by the Durban Town Council had been upheld, the Bench at the same time expressing the view that in each case there was justification for the position that the Council had taken up in regard to them. The Town Council had been in all three cases justified in its action on the facts placed before it.

Mr. J. Royeppen, at the finish, proposed a toast to the chairman.

Sir David Hunter, in replying, said that it had been his pleasure to hear a son of India who had spoken so feelingly on this vital subject. They all wished him great success in his mission for the settlement of the disputes in connection with the Indian population.

With "God Save the King" the banquet closed.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE INTERVIEW.

Trading Licences Problem.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale met the Committee and some private members of the Durban Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, November 12, at the Chamber's office. The hon. gentleman was accompanied by Messrs. Gandhi and Polak.

The Chairman (Mr. Karl Gundelfinger) said the meeting had been arranged because of a desire expressed by Mr. Gokhale to learn the views entertained in Durban of the Indian question so far as it related to commerce. The Chamber welcomed the opportunity to meet a gentleman holding so high a position as their visitor, and to discuss with him the subject of his present visit to South Africa from the side on which it was connected with the position of the Indian traders in the country.

Having first given other members an opportunity of speaking, the Chairman said that the South African Indian question was admitted on all sides to be one of great difficulty; but it seemed to him that, from whatever position one approached it, one always reached the same fundamental principles underlying it, and they were economic principles. As the Indians accepted and adopted the standards of Western civilisation as regards methods of life and scale of personal expenditure they would solve the question for themselves. In any case nothing but good could result from meetings such as that. They might get to a better understanding of the nature of the malady, and so take the first step towards effecting a cure.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale, having thanked the Committee for the opportunity of meeting them and exchanging ideas on the subject which brought him to South Africa, said he specially wished to get their ideas on the question of the difficulty Indians experienced in obtaining trading licences. The larger questions involved in the presence of an Indian community in South Africa—the questions of immigration and the franchise—need not now be discussed. Assuming the European mind to be assured on those larger questions, what, he asked, was proposed to be done with the Indians who were now in the country and who must remain in it—for he put aside as impossible the idea that they might be sent back to India? If the Indians now in the country were to remain, their children would be born here, and must become part and parcel of the people of the country. They must have means of a decent livelihood, and what means were promised to be left open to them? He submitted that, other things being equal, Indians resident in South Africa should have as good an opportunity of earning a respectable livelihood as any other section of the community. The children of indentured Indians must be regarded to all intents and purposes as South Africans. The question of competition was no doubt an important one to those engaged in trade, but the Indian was only a small distributor, and his competition affected only a relatively small part of the community. He (Mr. Gokhale) had been represented by the Mayor of Durban at the previous evening's gathering as being reconciled to the position that no new trading licences should be granted to Indians. Nothing was further from his (Mr. Gokhale's) mind. What he had said was this: that, putting aside for the moment the question of refusal to grant new licences, licences already held were attacked, because there was a disallowance of transfer and a desire to extinguish existing licences. This question of licence affected all Indians in South Africa, both those who had immigrated and those who were born in South Africa, and who knew no other country. He asked what compromises were suggested which would remove the sense of injustice under which Indians laboured, and yet leave the Europeans satisfied that their just interests were not seriously endangered.

The Chairman said the request seemed fair that there should be equality of opportunity for every man, and the request seemed to have special force when applied to every man born in the country. But if the Indian were given the same opportunity to trade as the European, the latter would inevitably go under. Equality of opportunity could only be given with equality of condition, and European and Indian did not work under equal conditions. Everyone knew of many of the smaller towns in South Africa, the trade of which was formerly done by Europeans, but was now in the hands of Indians. The reason for the change was that, while Europeans and Indians had had equal opportunities to trade they had traded under unequal conditions. Owing to his different standard of civilisation—his cheaper mode of living—the Indian was able to sell his goods at a price which indeed left him a profit, but which was below cost to the European trader. If equal opportunity to obtain trading licences were given to all, the European who wanted to trade would have to adopt the standard of living of the Indian. He (the Chairman) did not see where compromise was possible, except in the direction of the adoption by the Indian of Western ideas and Western standards of living; and that change would be brought about by education. The difference was not entirely one of race, for there was as much difference between the educated Indian and the coolie as between the educated European and the navvy. Until the Indian trader lived up to the standard of the European trader equality of opportunity for trading would practically mean suicide for the European trader. The question affected the artisan and other classes equally with the storekeeper. Why were not the wages of the European workman the same as those of the Indian? Because of the sense of the need of self-preservation, which was beyond all argument.

Mr. Gokhale asked whether he understood the policy was to grant no new licences to Indians, and to get rid gradually of all existing licences, even of licences held by Colonial-born Indians.

The Chairman said that, although the Chamber of Commerce had not discussed the question, he thought it would be absolutely in favour of maintaining the licences of

present holders. The natural sense of justice demanded the maintenance of existing licences. But the question of the issue of new licences was one apart from that.

Mr. Gokhale asked what was the position of an Indian taking his son into partnership, in order to continue the business in his family. It appeared that application for the registration of the partnership was regarded as application for a new licence, and was refused.

Mr. Molyneux, licensing officer of the Borough of Durban, said that permission to trade would not be refused in that case.

Mr. Gandhi referred to the case of an Indian trader in Ladysmith, who was not allowed to take his son into partnership.

Mr. Molyneux said he could speak only of Durban, where hundreds of licences had been transferred from one Indian to another, and where no licence was cancelled except for misconduct. If to-day an Indian who had a licence for a place in West Street gave up that licence he would not grant him a licence for another place in West Street, which it was desired to keep for European traders, but he would try to find him a place in Grey Street, or some other place where Indians were settled. In the course of further conversation, Mr. Molyneux said that the number of Indian trading licences in Durban had been reduced from 369 in 1906 to 276 in 1912—a reduction which included licences of insolvents.

Mr. McBride observed that trading licences had been issued very freely to Indians in Natal. They did practically all the native trade, which was once in the hands of Europeans, and in country places they also did a large share of the European trade. Their share of the wholesale trade was not small.

Mr. Williamson said Mr. Gokhale put them on the horns of a dilemma, claiming for Indians who were British subjects and who had settled in this country equal rights so far as opportunity to make a living was concerned. But there was no such thing in the world as absolute justice. The rendering of absolute justice to one man usually meant the doing of injustice to another. If present tendencies were continued, a certain class of trade would go altogether into the hands of Indians. Equality of condition must be taken into account, as well as equality of opportunity.

Mr. Gokhale said that the European people of Natal brought the indentured Indians from India, and suggested that if Indian immigration resulted, not only in advantages to the European population, but also in disadvantages, the disadvantages must be borne as well as the advantages. There was, too, the view that greater simplicity of life might be better for both races, but he was not there to propound that view. He had told them what the feeling in India was regarding the treatment of Indians in South Africa. He wished they were able to go to India and see the facts; as they were not, his only course was to state them himself. Responsibility was on the Europeans of South Africa as part of the British Empire. What were they going to do with the 150,000 Indians in the country? Those of the Indians who could not be agricultural labourers—what were they to do? The responsibility of the European people did not cease with saying to the Indians, "You shall not do this." What were the Indians to do? He did not accept the position that the Indian must necessarily push the European out. If the Indian lived on less than the European, the European had the greater power of organisation. The Europeans held their own in the competition in India. Was there no compromise that could be proposed and accepted? According to English traditions, they must accept the responsibility of affording the Indians some decent means of livelihood.

Mr. Burman said the position was simply this: the European could not live beside the Indian. It was a simple question of keeping up a fair standard of living.

The Chairman added that apart from the benefit he was to Natal, the indentured Indian immigrant came to South Africa to please himself. He quoted from the report of a Committee which was appointed in 1909 by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to inquire into the question of emigration from India to the Crown Colonies, and which said: "The evidence before us leaves no room for doubt but that the large majority of immigrants who stay on in the Colonies succeed in life. Many of them acquire land, others engage in retail trading, and in miscellaneous occupations. The contrast between their position in the Colonies and that which would have been within their reach if they had remained at home is generally striking. In Mauritius, the conditions of which more resemble those of their own country, the improvement, though distinct, is not so marked, but it may be confidently stated that as a general rule the immigrants in all the Colonies to which they go improve in health, strength, and independence of character, and, in the words of Lord Salisbury's dispatch, attain to a position far superior to that from which they

have emerged. These results, even though they may affect only a fractional portion of the vast population of India, cannot be regarded otherwise than with satisfaction."

Mr. Gokhale said the fact remained that Indians were induced to emigrate by paid recruiters, and were generally taken advantage of in a weak moment. The wage in the Indian mill was more than a shilling a day, out of which, it was true, the workman had to find his food, but that pay was better than that of the indentured Indian.

Mr. Burman thought the man who was the means of terminating the system of indentured emigration from India to Natal deserved a lasting monument.

Mr. McBride thought they were all agreed that the imposition of the annual licence of £3 on ex-indentured Indians and their wives and the elder children should be discontinued. But with regard to a compromise on the question of trading licences, he asked, had they not compromised already?

Mr. Gokhale asked where the compromise was. The policy of controlling licences was comparatively new. His own view was that all should be treated alike—that the British Empire should be open to all. But that was a question for the future. His position was that those Indians who were in the country should have equal opportunities. If the grant of equal opportunities was impossible, he asked how much was possible.

Mr. Hands concurred generally with the attitude of the Chairman and other speakers, and thought that the question of licences to children of indentured Indians might receive special consideration.

The Chairman thought that as Mr. Gokhale had given the question under review his life-long study he ought to be in a position to make suggestions for a compromise.

Mr. Gokhale thought one might be found in the direction of driving their Indian competitors up as regards personal expenditure. By prescribing the character of their dwellings or in some other way a higher scale of living might be imposed.

Mr. Burman asked whether the setting aside of a certain portion of the town for Indian habitation would find favour with Mr. Gokhale.

Mr. Gokhale said that might depend on the part of the town chosen. Action on those lines in the Transvaal had been very satisfactory. But if reasonable opportunity for trading were given, the proposal offered one way of meeting the question.

The Chairman asked if the question of repatriation and compensation, which was at one time publicly discussed in South Africa, had had Mr. Gokhale's study.

Mr. Gokhale replied that provided there would be no compulsion he would be quite prepared to view it favourably, but he doubted whether South Africa would be prepared to find the necessary funds.

The Chairman, in thanking Mr. Gokhale for the interview, repeated his opinion that Mr. Gokhale's mission lay rather in India than in South Africa, that mission being to educate the people of India up to European standards of living—those standards being different from, but not necessarily superior to, those of India.

Mr. Gokhale, in returning the compliment, said he did not believe it was part of his mission to educate people to European standards of living. He would rather say that the European should live more simply. The interview had been most instructive, and he thanked the Chairman most heartily for the opportunity afforded him to learn their views.

Conclusion of Durban Visit.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale was engaged with deputations and interviews on the 12th, the most important being with the Durban Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, and the Colonial-Born Indian Association. Before the interviews he paid a visit to St Aidan's Mission, at Sydenham, where an address was presented, and he spoke a few words to the children. In the afternoon the hon. gentleman's private party and the officials of the Reception Committee motored to Mount Edgecombe, at the invitation of Senator the Hon. Mr. Marshall Campbell, and, after dinner, at his residence, the party inspected a huge gathering of indentured Indians on the estate, besides large numbers of Indian farmers and others who had come in from various places on the North Coast line. An address of welcome was presented by Mr. Ramasamy Naidoo. The visitor spoke a few words of cheer to the Indians, and wished them all health, peace, and joy. The party reached town at 4 p.m. At 5.30 p.m., the members of the Reception Committee assembled at Mr. Parsee Rustomjee's residence, and an address of thanks for his services rendered during Mr. Gokhale's visit was presented. Mr. Gokhale garlanded Mr. Rustomjee, and expressed warm and grateful appreciation of his work in a brief speech.

The following is the text of the Sydenham College Address:—St. Aidan's Indian Mission; Provincial Training College, and Mission Schools. To the Honourable Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., M.A. Greeting and welcome from the Principal, Staff, and Students of the College, as well as from the Staff and Pupils of the Mission Schools, viz. Sydenham Collegiate Boys' School, Sydenham Girls' School, St. Aidan's Boys' School, Durban; St. Aidan's Girls' School, Durban; Springfield School, Cato Manor School, Stanger, Umzinto, Sutherlands, St. Paul's, and Railway School, Maritzburg; Estcourt, and Newcastle. With sincere wishes that your visit to South Africa may be a means of furthering the cause of education in all its branches, which, in common with yourself, we esteem to be of the highest importance for the welfare of our children.—A. A. Baillie, M.A., Principal, D. Kollpillai, B.A., Headmaster (on behalf of the College), M. Beethasse Maharaj, Headmaster, John Venclasamy (on behalf of the Headmasters of the Mission Schools), G. Doorga Lalla, David C. M. Nundoo (on behalf of the Assistant Teachers), Sydenham, near Durban, 12th November, 1912

Mr. Gokhale's Departure.

Mr. Gokhale left Durban for Pretoria by the 5.50 train last night, and was seen off by a large number of Indians, who raised three cheers as the train moved off. He was accompanied to Pretoria by Messrs N. K. Gandhi, H. Kaltenbach, and H. S. L. Polak, editor of *Indian Opinion*.

IN THE TRANSVAAL AGAIN.

At Volksrust, where the train stopped a few minutes, an address in Gujarati was presented, together with flowers.

At Standerton, a large gathering of Indians and Europeans were at the station, and the Mayor briefly welcomed Mr. Gokhale to the town. The following address was then presented, to which Mr. Gokhale replied in suitable terms:—

To the Honourable Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, representing the British Indian Association of Standerton, beg your acceptance of this humble address of welcome to this Province. There is not one amongst us who does not know of your untiring labours in the cause of India and her sons, scattered far and wide throughout the globe. Your self-sacrificing work for the uplifting of our countrymen at home and in defence of the elementary human rights of those of us who have settled abroad, compels the admiration of every child of India. May you long be spared to us, and granted health to continue your glorious and noble work.—We beg to remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

ISMARL MAHOMED DINDAR, Pres.
HAJEE YUSUF SOOMAR, Vice-Pres.
MUNSEH ABDUOL HACK, Sec.

At Heidelberg, similar scenes were enacted, and the following address, which was suitably acknowledged, was presented:—

To the Honourable Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.

Dear Sir, We, the undersigned, representing the British Indian residents of Heidelberg, beg to extend to you a hearty welcome to the Transvaal Province. Every Indian throughout South Africa recognises the sacrifice you have made in coming to this sub-continent in order to study the various questions affecting the status of your countrymen residing in this Union.

We hope that your mission will bear fruit, and that you will return to the Motherland with happy thoughts about your visit.

We pray to the Almighty that He may spare you for many years to come for the service of the land of your birth

We remain,
Yours faithfully,

Jeevan Mitha, Peetamber Harry, Lallo Par-sotam, John Ramsamy, Olange Moonsamy Wilhe, C. P. Tommy, Doobar Loonia, P. B. Dorabjee, Amod Sulman Khota, Moosa Ismail Khota, Abdoma Camroodeen and Co. Ismail Essop Cajee, Ismail Amod Cajee, Ebrahim Hajee Amod Khota, Amod Ismail Saley, A. E. Timol, E. M. Cajee.

Heidelberg, Transvaal, 13th November, 1912

CONCLUSION OF TOUR.

Mr. Gokhale in Pretoria.

Meets Ministers To-day.

Pretoria, Wednesday.
The handsome new station at Pretoria was profusely decorated with flags, borne for the most part by Indians, this

evening when the Natal train carrying the Hon. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., arrived. At the request of the Government, the Deputy-Mayor (Mr. J. H. J. Findlay) was present, accompanied by Mr. M. Simon, Mr. Munro, the Town Clerk (Mr. Robertson), and others, to accord him a public reception. The distinguished Indian statesman was accompanied by Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Mr. Polak, and other gentlemen prominently associated with the British Indian cause in South Africa.

When the train steamed into the station it was greeted with loud cheers from a crowd of Indians, approximating to four hundred, who had assembled on the platform.

On alighting from the train, Mr. Gokhale was introduced by Mr. Chamney (Registrar of Asiatics), who represented the Government, to the Deputy-Mayor and prominent local Indians. The Deputy-Mayor then proceeded through an avenue of flags held by members of the local British Indian Association to the eastern platform, where a formal reception took place.

After Mr. Gokhale and the Deputy-Mayor had been garlanded by Mr. Hajee Habib, the Chairman of the Pretoria Committee, Mr. Findlay, speaking on behalf of the Pretoria Municipality, welcomed Mr. Gokhale to the administrative capital. He trusted that his visit would be a pleasant one, and that its outcome would be satisfactory to all.

The following addresses were then presented on behalf of the British Indian community and the Arya Dharma Sabha, the former being read by Mr. M. L. Desai and the latter by Mr. S. Manikum Pillay.

British Indian Community of Pretoria.

To the Honourable Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.

On behalf of the British Indian Community of Pretoria, we beg to extend to you a hearty welcome to the Capital of the Union. We fully endorse the sentiments of gratitude and veneration towards you expressed in the many addresses presented to you by our countrymen during the progress of your tour, which we feel is bound to become memorable.

Your services to the cause of the British Indians in South Africa, and especially to the Passive Resisters, have entitled you to our special gratitude. We have been watching your efforts to prevent the immigration from India of our countrymen or their internal migration, under the system of indenture, and we trust that they will soon be crowned with success.

We pray to God that you may be spared for many a year to continue your magnificent services to the Motherland.

Pretoria, November 13, 1912.

HAJEE HABIB, Chairman.
M. V. PATEL, Secretary.
N. GOPAL NAIDOO, Treasurer.

M. M. Patel, V. S. Pillay, Ayob Hajee Beg Mahomed.

Arya Dharma Sabha.

To the Honourable Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.

It is with great joy that we, the Hindoos of Pretoria, take this opportunity of welcoming you to this town, the seat of Government of the Union of South Africa.

We have watched and silently applauded your unique services rendered to Mother India, where you have uplifted our brethren, morally, socially, educationally and politically.

We are assured that your personal study of Indian matters, and your able representation of our cause will have the result we all so earnestly desire, and that the Government of this land will not, as soon as they know the disabilities under which they labour, refuse to afford us opportunities for continually raising ourselves to something better; being, as we are, law-abiding subjects of His Majesty, the King and Emperor.

We humbly petition you to convey our message of love and devotion to our Hindoo brethren in India, informing them that though far from our Motherland, we have never forgotten our sacred duties to our religion, philosophy and people, and that our eyes are for ever fixed upon the Holy Land of our birth.

We wish you a happy sojourn in this country, and a safe return, earnestly praying that the Almighty Father may continue to supply you with good health and prosperity in order that you may thereby be able to indomitably persevere in the good work in which you find your joy of life.

Pretoria, this thirteenth day of November, 1912.

We are,

Very affectionately yours,
M. V. PATEL, Chairman.
M. L. DESAI, Secretary.

R. H. PATEL, Vice-Secretary.
CHOONIBHAI V. PATEL, Treasurer.
CHOONILAL SHETHI, Vice-Treasurer.
N. S. Padiachy, V. Chetty, Bhana Dahva, V. S. Pillay, T. V. Avatharanam, N. Kalidas, N. Gopal Naidoo, V. Sattavappa Chetty, G. R. Desai, R. K. Padiachy, S. Velloo, Jata-skanker P. Vyas, K. Kandasamy Mudaly, S. Manickum, Mohanlal M. Joshi.

Mr. Gokhale, replying, said he thanked all those present very warmly for the honour they had done him in coming there that evening and for the kind and

cordial welcome they had been pleased to accord him. He also thanked the British Indian Community of Pretoria and the Vedh Dharma Sabha for the addresses which they had so kindly presented to him. Pretoria was a city to whose prosperity and traditions the two great European races of the sub-continent had contributed probably on more equal terms than anywhere else in the country except at Capetown. Moreover, it was the administrative capital of the country and the seat of the Government for the greater part of the year. It thus had exceptional opportunities of influencing both the policy of the Government and the trend of public opinion throughout the land. He was, therefore, glad of the opportunity of visiting the place. He had now been three weeks in South Africa, which was all too short a period for a tour such as he wanted to make. It had given him, however, some idea of the various complicated problems which confronted the Government and people of the country. So far as an examination of the grievances of the British Indian Community resident in the country was concerned, he had now had the opportunity of visiting almost every important centre where there was any considerable number of Indians. He had tried to look at the question not only from the Indian standpoint, but also from the standpoint of the European community, and such conclusions as he had arrived at he would lay before the Ministers on the following day, and, on the day following, that he would have the opportunity of paying his respects to the Governor-General. He would then leave Pretoria for Delagoa Bay, where he was to take the boat to India. That was not the time nor the place for any long speech. He would, therefore, make only one observation. He felt that the treatment of British Indians in South Africa was a question of great difficulty, and they were bound to make every allowance for the difficulties of those who had to shape the policy of the country in that matter. He felt, however, that with real good will on both sides and a sincere desire to arrive at a solution, the task of the Government and the people of the country in finding their way to a policy which would be reasonably satisfactory to all sides need not fill anyone with despair. In any case, that was his hope. In that hope he had come to Pretoria, and in that hope he trusted to be able to leave South Africa.

Interview with Ministers.

Pretoria, Thursday.

The Hon. Gopal Gokhale has had a busy day. After breakfast at the Transvaal Hotel, where a special chef had been provided to look after his needs, he went to a suite of rooms engaged by the British Indian Association, and there received representative Indians and other callers. About eleven o'clock he proceeded to the Government Buildings and was received by the Prime Minister, General Smuts, and Mr. A. Fischer. An interview lasting fully two hours then followed, and I understand that the whole question of Indians in South Africa was discussed from start to finish.

Through Mr. Gandhi I learnt that Mr. Gokhale was pleased with the reception the Ministers gave him, and he was also pleased with the free and frank discussion and interesting views that had been exchanged. He was unable to say what would be the outcome of his mission, but he would return to India with pleasant recollections of all he had seen, and of the principal men he had met. The Government had given him no definite replies to his various representations, but promised them every consideration.

General Smuts told me that the Government had promised Mr. Gokhale they would favourably consider the matters he had laid before them. Mr. Gokhale's attitude had been perfectly reasonable.—*Rand Daily Mail*, 15th November.

"Frank and Friendly Interchange of Views."

Pretoria, Thursday.

The Hon. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., who is visiting Pretoria in the interests of the Indian community, had

an interview with the Prime Minister, General Smuts, and Mr. Fischer this morning, which lasted for two hours. The Indian statesman was accompanied by Mr. Chamney (Registrar of Asiatics).

Interviewed afterwards, Mr. Gokhale remarked to the *Leader* representative, "I understand their difficulty, and they understand the Indian question. I left with the feeling that we understood each other's point of view. We went over the whole field of the Indian question, and considered it from the standpoint of both the Indian and the European communities. I am satisfied with the reception accorded to my views. I am satisfied with the spirit of the whole discussion. It was a frank and friendly discussion which took place, and it was conducted with the real desire to arrive at some solution."

Mr. Gokhale added that he left with the impression that the points he had placed before the Ministers would receive due consideration.—*Transvaal Leader*, 15th November.

PRETORIA RECEPTION.

The Town Hall at Pretoria was, on the evening of the 14th instant, the scene of an interesting gathering to bid farewell to the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. A reception was given by the Pretoria Indian Community in his honour, Mr. J. H. L. Findlay, the Deputy Mayor, presiding. Amongst those present were the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Sauer, the Hon. Mr. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. George Beckett, Dr. Gardner, the Rev. Mr. Cross, and Mr. Cross, jun., Dr. Reitz, Dr. Osborne, Mr. Drew, Mr. R. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lapin, Mr. P. Lapin, Mr. I. Lapin, Mr. M. Lichtenstein, Mr. Vere Stent and the Misses Stent, Mr. Jack Johnston, Mr. Donald Robertson, Mr. Percy Collins, Mr. T. Sleath, Mr. Fred Lance, Mr. Jack Hess, Mr. Drabbe, Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Kallenbach, Mr. Polak, Mr. Cachalia (Chairman, British Indian Association), Imam A. K. Bawazeer (Chairman, Hamidia Islamic Society), and other prominent members of the Indian community from Johannesburg, Vereeniging, and elsewhere.

Mr. Gandhi said that he had been asked by the Chairman of the Pretoria Committee to say a few words. He had to thank the European friends who had accepted the invitation to be present, and he had to thank the Deputy Mayor. Throughout the tour Mr. Gokhale had received every kindness and courtesy. It was a matter of the greatest gratification that the Europeans had joined with the Indians in extending the hand of hospitality to the visitor. He read letters of regret at inability to be present from General Botha, Mr. Abraham Fischer, and General Smuts. He then asked the Deputy Mayor to open the proceedings.

Mr. Findlay said that the Mayor was unavoidably absent. He briefly welcomed the distinguished guest, expressing sympathy with his mission and the certainty that it would be productive of much good in the direction of a solution of a most difficult question. He emphasised the responsibility that all thoughtful men felt in the matter, and he felt sure that Mr. Gokhale had examined all aspects of the problem.

A FAREWELL SPEECH.

In reply, Mr. Gokhale said:—

Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen.—I feel, I need hardly assure you, greatly honoured by the presence of you all here this evening, and I beg leave to tender at the outset my grateful and sincere thanks to you for your kindness. This is my last public utterance in South Africa, and while my thoughts are necessarily tinged with a certain degree of regret at the prospect of so soon leaving the country where I have received so much kindness and spent such a pleasant time, I cannot disguise from you the fact that I contemplate the approaching termination of my tour with a great sense of relief. Ladies and gentlemen, I doubt if many people in South Africa realised how difficult was the position in which I found myself when I arrived at Capetown last month. I had come to this country with the avowed object of studying at first-hand an admittedly difficult and delicate problem—a problem which has two sides to it, and which has aroused no small feeling on both sides. And, yet, I was compelled by the exigencies of the situation, to speak publicly on matters connected more or less with the problem, from the day of my arrival. But the apprehension was never absent from my mind that if, by chance, owing to any over-enthusiastic act on the part of my countrymen, who greeted me everywhere in kindly demonstrations, or

owing to some thoughtless act or word of my own, an unfortunate impression was created or any feelings were inflamed which it was my earnest desire to allay and not to aggravate, I should really be injuring the cause which I had come here to serve. All through my tour I have been weighed down with this thought; and, now that my visit is drawing to its close, I feel a great sense of relief and I thank God that no untoward incident has happened to mar the smooth progress of events. And, judging from newspaper comments, as also from private conversations, I am emboldened to hope that, even if no actual good has resulted from my visit, it has, at any rate, done no harm. Ladies and gentlemen, on this, the last occasion, when I speak to the people of this country, I would like once again to tender my warm and heartfelt thanks to all who have been so kind to me. To my own countrymen, resident in South Africa, who have lavished such a wealth of affection on me wherever I have been, I have no words in which to express my gratitude, and I would only say that it is my fervent prayer that, in any difficulties they may have to face in the future, I may be privileged to be of some little assistance to them. To the members of the European community who have gone out of their way to show such great kindness to me, I tender my warmest thanks, and I tender them from the bottom of my heart. I will not abuse their generosity by interpreting it as indicating necessarily any approval of, or even sympathy with, my mission, and that only adds to the sense of obligation under which I lie to them.

Finally, I would like to repeat my respectful

Acknowledgments to the Union Government

for the great courtesy and consideration with which they have treated me and for the generous hospitality which they have extended to me. Their attitude towards me has largely facilitated my work, and it has enabled me to meet many men of distinction in this land whom otherwise it might not have been easy for me to meet. This morning, three Ministers—General Botha, General Smuts, and Mr. Fischer—did me the honour to grant me an interview, in the course of which I had an opportunity to discuss the whole Indian problem in the sub-continent with them. We had a full, frank, and free interchange of views. I hope the Ministers saw clearly that there was no disposition on the Indian side to underrate the difficulties of their position. On the other hand, I would like to take this opportunity to express publicly my deep appreciation of the manner in which they approached the question and the sincere desire they evinced to arrive at a just and reasonable settlement. And now, ladies and gentlemen, I think I may say a word or two on the question itself, before I close.

There is no doubt that there is a great deal of feeling on the question on both sides, and this makes a dispassionate examination of the matter even more difficult than it would otherwise be. I have said, and I say it again, that, in the conclusions at which I have arrived, I have tried to keep in view the fact that the interests of both sides must, in some way or other, be reconciled. The fundamental question is how there shall be secured just and equitable treatment for those Indians who are here now, and their number is about 150,000. Whilst here, I have heard it urged that a settlement may be found by sending these people back to India. It may be a solution of one aspect of the problem, but, assuming that it is a desirable solution, which, I think, it is not, it is, for financial and other reasons, absolutely impracticable. These 150,000 people are here, they cannot be repatriated, they must therefore remain here and they must become, more and more, an integral and a permanent part of the general population of this sub-continent.

The most important question, then, is to what

Just and Equitable Treatment

these people are entitled, and how such treatment may best be secured. Now one thing is quite clear, that, if a solution of this problem is to have any permanence and finality, it has to be such as will be acceptable to the European community, who are, after all, the dominant people of this country. And so long as there exists in the European mind the fear of a continued influx of Indians, there cannot be that frame of mind on its part which would allow of any settlement being a success. The European community must therefore receive, and the Indian community must be prepared to give, the necessary assurances to remove the fear on this point. Again there must be no room for a reasonable apprehension in the mind of the Europeans that the presence of the Indians in this land would lower the character of the political institutions under which they desire to live. I fully recognise that South Africa must be governed along the lines of Western political institutions and by men who understand the spirit of those institutions, and the European community are entitled to an assurance that this shall remain so. These assurances, however, being given—outside these questions of immigration and franchise—the aim of the Government should be to make the Indians feel that they are living under equal laws, and that those laws are administered towards them with no undue harshness, but the same as towards the other people of the country. At present, the Indians throughout South Africa feel, and justly feel, that even outside the two questions I have mentioned, they are subjected to harsh legislation specially directed against them, and, further, the administration of that legislation is, if anything, even harsher in spirit. To take only the more important grievances, the Immigration Law is being now worked in such a rigorous manner as to cause the Indian community most serious hardships. In Cape Colony, for instance, there is the system of permits under which an Indian who may have settled in the Colony is permitted to be absent from the country for a stated period, generally one year. Only the other day an Indian trader who had gone to India on a year's permit, leaving his wife and children and his business behind, returned to the Colony, but he was prevented from landing because he had exceeded the period of absence by one day. This was owing to no fault of his, for if the steamer by which he came had run according to scheduled time, he would have arrived three days before the expiry of the permit, but it was held up on the way by a storm for four days, and this led to his arriving a day late. And yet because of this accident he has been forced to go back to India, and his business has been ruined, and his wife and children have now to follow him. The same thing is happening in Natal in connection with domicile certificates. The holders are cross-examined about their whole life and movements in this country during long periods—sometimes as long as fifteen years—and even small discrepancies between the answers given and the facts already recorded are held to justify the discrediting the certificates, and the holders are sent back to India. Now all this is grievously unjust, and I am sure only public attention has to be pointedly drawn to it to secure its stoppage, for I cannot believe that there is any desire on the part of the European community of this country to harass the Indians in this unnecessary manner. There are several other complaints to be heard everywhere about the working of the Immigration Law, but I will not go into them now. I sincerely trust that with the removal of the fear of a continued influx of Indians into this country, the Immigration Law will be administered in a far more considerate and sympathetic spirit, and all the present soreness of feeling of the Indian community in regard to it, and all sense of insecurity

produced by it will be removed. Next there is the question of trading licences. This appears to be in some respects

The Most Difficult Problem of all.

The Europeans feel that they are gradually being crowded out by the Indians, that the Indians undersell them, and that important branches of trade are likely to fall entirely into Indian hands. That is the European viewpoint. On the other hand, the Indians feel that their freedom is being unjustly interfered with, that all outlets are being steadily closed to them, and that gross injustice is being done to them. Now while I do not seek to minimise in any degree the argument on the European side, I must frankly say that I have always felt that the traders who are injured, if at all, by the competition of the Indians are a very small part of the community, and that, if the argument be that the Indians sell cheaper, it must surely be to the general advantage of the community, whose interest it is to buy cheaper. But that apart, what reason can be given for the refusal to transfer a trading licence from one man to another or to allow him to take his own son into partnership, as was the case only a day or two ago in Ladysmith? This is certainly neither fair nor equitable treatment, and anyone can see that its sole object is to extinguish Indian trade, as opportunities arise. This is absolutely unjustifiable. Moreover, what is to be the fate of those who are born here, under this policy? The matter of the control of trading licences, in at least two Provinces of the Union, is in the hands of the local authorities, and there is no right of appeal except as to renewal of licences in Natal, or on grounds of procedure, to a judicial tribunal, so that flagrant injustices are constantly perpetrated and go unremedied. That right of appeal against the interested decisions of their trade-competitors must be given to Indians if anything like justice is to be done to them. I quite recognise that direct interference by the Government is impracticable, with the law as it stands, but the restraining influence of the Government may be exerted in many directions, and I earnestly trust that it will be used to bring about a feeling of security in the mind of the Indian trader and remove a grievous sense of injustice and wrong.

The question of the

Education of Indian Children

born in South Africa is also one about which the community has a great grievance at the present time. Very little provision for that education is made, and yet these children, when they grow up, must be absorbed into the general population to whose material and moral well-being they will be expected to contribute. Provision should therefore be made, not only for elementary, but also for the higher and for the technical education of these children. Instruction should also be given in the Indian vernaculars in school hours. I should like the European public to lay emphasis upon this requirement, for, so long as such instruction is not given, it is a legitimate excuse for the Indian community to ask for the admission of clerks and others so instructed, for the proper keeping of their books, which are at present kept in their vernaculars, as it is impossible at present for their own children to become proficient in the Indian vernaculars in this country.

These are the most important general grievances of which the Indian community has good reason to complain at present. Beyond these there are a number of specific disabilities imposed upon the Indian residents of the different Provinces, such as Law 3 of 1885 in the Transvaal or the Gold Law and the Townships Act of 1908, which prevents Indians from residing or trading except in locations in all so-called gold areas. But I do not propose to-night to deal with them. To one such only I wish to make particular reference, and that is

The £3 Tax

imposed in Natal upon all ex-indentured Indians and their descendants, men and women, boys above sixteen years, and even girls above thirteen years being included, who do not return to India after the expiry of their indentures and who do not desire to re-indenture. I make bold to say that it is difficult to imagine a more harsh and unjust impost, bringing, as it does, untold misery upon those who are required to pay it. Whatever its justification may have been at a time when there was a genuine fear of the country being overrun with indentured Indians, who were being brought here in the interests of a section of the European population itself, there is no doubt that, since the stoppage of indentured recruitment in India, there no longer remains even that shadow of justification for the imposition of this tax. I discussed this subject with a large number of persons in Natal, and I did not find a single individual to justify or support it. And it was a pleasure to me to find that even those who had, two years ago, strongly upheld the impost, are now agreed that it should be abolished altogether. I may state that strong representations in this matter were made by me to the Government to-day, and I have every reason to believe that the matter will receive the early and sympathetic attention of the Ministers.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is impossible on an occasion like this to do more than indicate in general outline the more serious and pressing of the Indian grievances in this country. And you will not understand me, in what I have mentioned, to have exhausted the whole list. Neither have I touched on that part of our disabilities which, though acutely felt in the daily life of the community, cannot be put right by any direct action of the Government—I mean the social disabilities. I must say that I am astonished at the strength and intensity of the colour prejudice that exists in this land. I had heard a good deal about it before my arrival, and I was prepared for a certain measure of it. But not till I actually was in this country did I realise the full force with which it operates nor the extent to which it prevails. However, the only hope of a remedy in such matters is in the steady improvement of the general situation and the gradual education of the heart. Meanwhile it is wise to take note of the existence of this prejudice in any solution of present difficulties that may be thought of or attempted. And now, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to say a word publicly to the Government of this country. The difficulties of its position are great and undoubted. The delicate relations between the two European races, the special problems connected with the future of the vast native population, the powerful colour prejudice, the widespread apprehension among a section of the white population that their material interests are seriously threatened by Indian competition—all these make the position of the Government one of exceptional difficulty. And though its duty to secure the fullest justice to the resident Indian community is clear, I freely recognise that the strongest Government that may be conceived of will not be strong enough to redress all Indian grievances at once, and would be hurled from power, if it attempted to do so. I feel it is incumbent on the Indian community to realise this fully and not pitch its expectation too high—to exercise patience and self-restraint as far as possible, in order to facilitate the task of the Government, for any impatient or vehement insistence on immediate relief being granted, where the Government itself is not in a position to grant it without a considerable change in public opinion, can only retard, and not hasten, remedial action. But, while admitting all this, I feel strongly that the face of the Government must be set all through in the right direction, and the progress, slow as it may be, must be steady and continuous towards full justice to the Indian population. It is one of the the primary duties of every Government to

ensure justice to all who are living under its protection, and the Government of South Africa owes this duty to the Indian population as much as to any other section of the community. And the fact that the Indians have no votes only emphasises this duty still further. The Indians resident in South Africa are a part and parcel of the general population, and their welfare must be an object of serious solicitude to the Government, unless the idea is to hold them down permanently as a depressed community, which I cannot believe. Those who form the Government may be dependent on the votes of the European population for their position. But once they assume the functions of Government, they make themselves responsible for even-handed justice to all, and to those who are least able to protect themselves from oppression and injustice they are bound to give their protection most.

My final word to-night will be one of appeal to what I would call the better mind of the two communities, European and Indian. To the European community I would respectfully say—you have all the power and yours, therefore, is the responsibility for the manner in which the affairs of this land are administered. You cannot believe in your heart of hearts that whatever temporary advantages may be gained by those who have power from a policy based on obvious injustice, selfishness, or unreasoning prejudice, such advantages can long endure. You owe it to your good name, you owe it to your civilisation, you owe it to the Empire of which you are part, and whose flag stands for justice and freedom and opportunities for progress for all who live under its protection, that your administration should be such that you can justify it in the eyes of the civilised world. That you have votes, and the Indians have not, only throws a double responsibility on you—the responsibility for actively promoting their prosperity and well-being as well as yours. The affairs of this country must no doubt be administered in accordance with European standards and by men who understand the spirit and working of European institutions, but the Government must exist for promoting the prosperity not of the European community only, but of all its subjects; else it is a travesty of Government to them. To my own countrymen resident in this land, my parting appeal is—always remember that your future is largely in your own hands. You have by no means an easy position here, and it is not impossible that it may grow even worse. But, whatever happens, do not lose faith or give way to despair. I pray to God that such a struggle as you found it necessary to wage in the Transvaal during the last three years may not have to be waged again. But if it has to be resumed, or if you have to enter on other struggles of a like nature for justice denied or injustice forced on you, remember that the issue will largely turn on the character you show, on your capacity for combined action, on your readiness to suffer and sacrifice in a just cause. India will no doubt be behind you. Such assistance as she can give shall freely come to you. Her passionate sympathy, her heart, her hopes will be with you. Nay, all that is best in this Empire, all that is best in the civilised world, will wish you success. But the main endeavour to have your wrongs righted shall have to be yours. Remember that you are entitled to have the Indian problem in this country solved on right lines. And in such right solution are involved not merely your present worldly interests, but your dignity and self-respect, the honour and good name of your Motherland, and the entire moral and material well-being of your children and your children's children. Ladies and gentlemen, I will now bring my remarks to a close. I thank you for the kind and indulgent manner in which you have listened to me. And to all of you I say good-bye and farewell.

On Friday, November 15, Mr. Gokhale lunched with His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Gladstone, at Government House, afterwards leaving for Johannesburg, proceeding direct to Tolstoy Farm at Lawley.

Message to South Africa.

In an interview with Reuter's representative on Sunday, prior to his departure from Johannesburg for Lourenço Marques to take the boat to India, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale once more expressed heartfelt appreciation of the great kindness that he had received not only from his own countrymen, but also from the European community of South Africa during his visit. He was carrying with him to India most pleasant recollections of that kindness. He earnestly trusted that the goodwill which marked his reception everywhere would have its influence in the permanent relations between the two sides, and he fervently hoped that the blessing of peace and ever-increasing prosperity would rest on this land and its diverse peoples.

Message to the South African Indian Community.

To the Editor of "Indian Opinion," Phoenix.

Dear Sir,—May I ask you kindly to convey, through the columns of "Indian Opinion," to the Indian community of South Africa my most grateful thanks for all the kindness which they have lavished on me and which I shall never forget. This visit to me has been a memorable one, and I fervently hope that good may come of it.

May I also take this opportunity to convey my thanks to all those friends who sent me messages of welcome on my arrival? They were too numerous to permit of my acknowledging them separately, and I regret I was unable to tender this expression of thanks earlier owing to the great pressure of other work.

With every good wish for the prosperity and welfare of all my countrymen in South Africa.

Yours sincerely,

G. K. GOKHALE.

Tolstoy Farm, Lawley,
November 17th, 1912

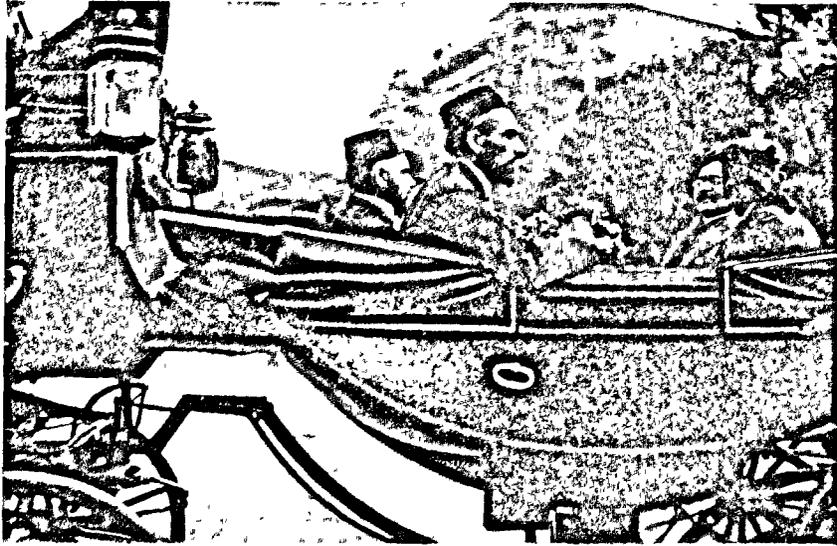
Last Stage.

Tolstoy Farm was not behind hand in doing honour to the distinguished visitor. When his train arrived at Lawley Station, the whole settlement was there to meet him, and on his way to the farm the procession passed through a series of triumphal arches specially erected for the occasion by the youthful enthusiasts. Before leaving the farm, on Sunday afternoon, Mr Gokhale briefly addressed the students

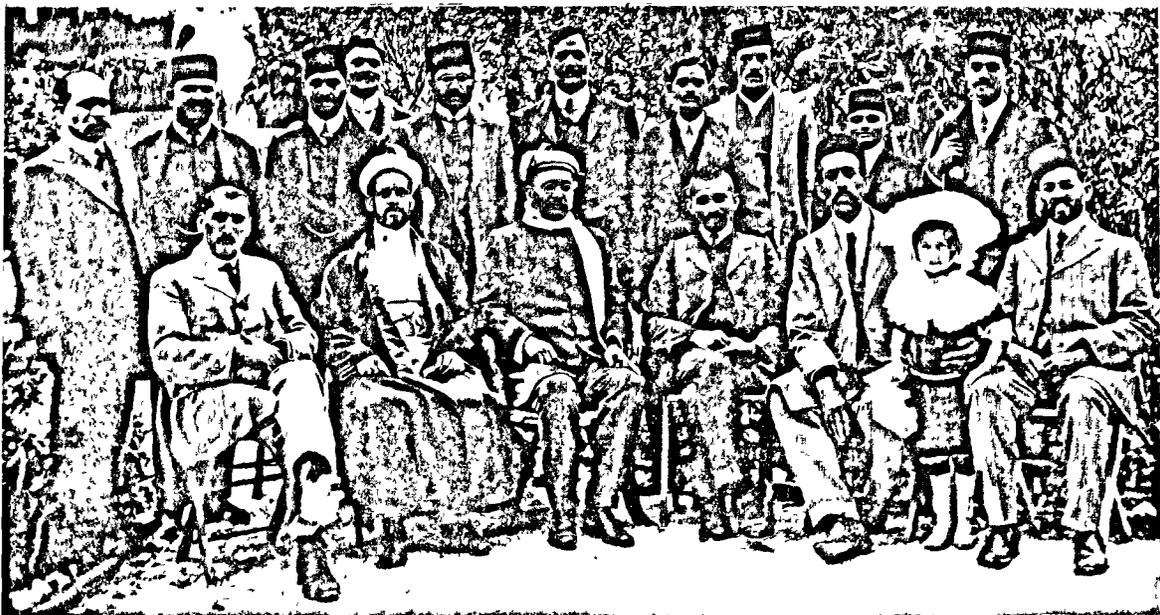
Mr Gokhale left Tolstoy Farm on Sunday afternoon, the 17th inst., at 5 p.m., for Johannesburg, in order to have an interview with Sir Thomas Smartt, M.L.A., the leader of the Opposition. Having paid a few farewell visits to European friends and the leaders of the Indian community, he proceeded to Park Station, where a large number of Indians had gathered to bid him farewell. Punctually at 8.45, the train steamed out *en route* for Lourenço Marques, Mr. Gokhale acknowledging the farewell greetings. He was accompanied by Messrs. Gandhi and Kallenbach, who are proceeding with him as far as Mombasa. At Pretoria, the local leading Indians attending the station to say good-bye.

At Lourenço Marques, Mr. Gokhale was received by the Indian community, who presented addresses, together with a statement of grievances. On the 19th, Mr. Gokhale left South Africa by the Kronprinz, and was to call at Beira, Zanzibar and Mombasa, the Indian communities of which places have extended to him a cordial invitation. At Dar-es-Salaam, Mr. Gokhale is to change to the s.s. President, which is due to arrive at Bombay on the 10th proximo. The German East Africa Company, by whose steamers he is travelling, are paying every attention to Mr Gokhale's comfort and convenience.

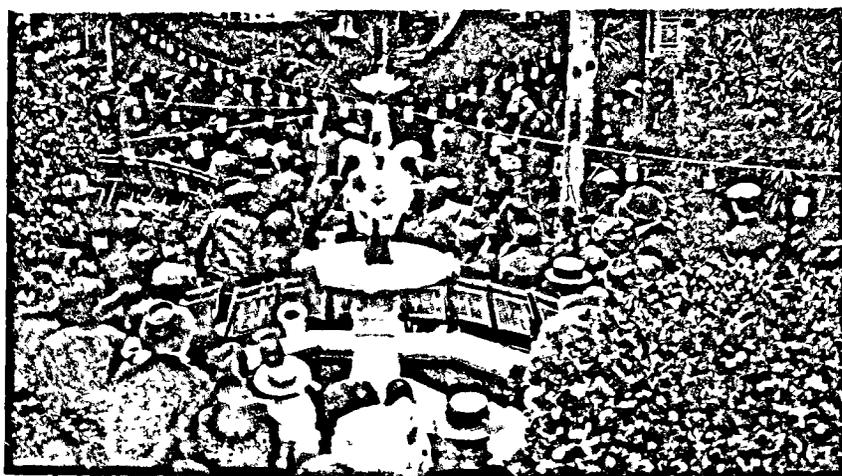
Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale's Tour in South Africa



From the *Cape Times*] Mr Gokhale and Party driving from the Docks, Capetown



From the *Cape Times*] Mr Gokhale and the Capetown Reception Committee



From the *Cape Times*] Scene at the Reception at Mr A. H. G. Mahomed's House, Capetown

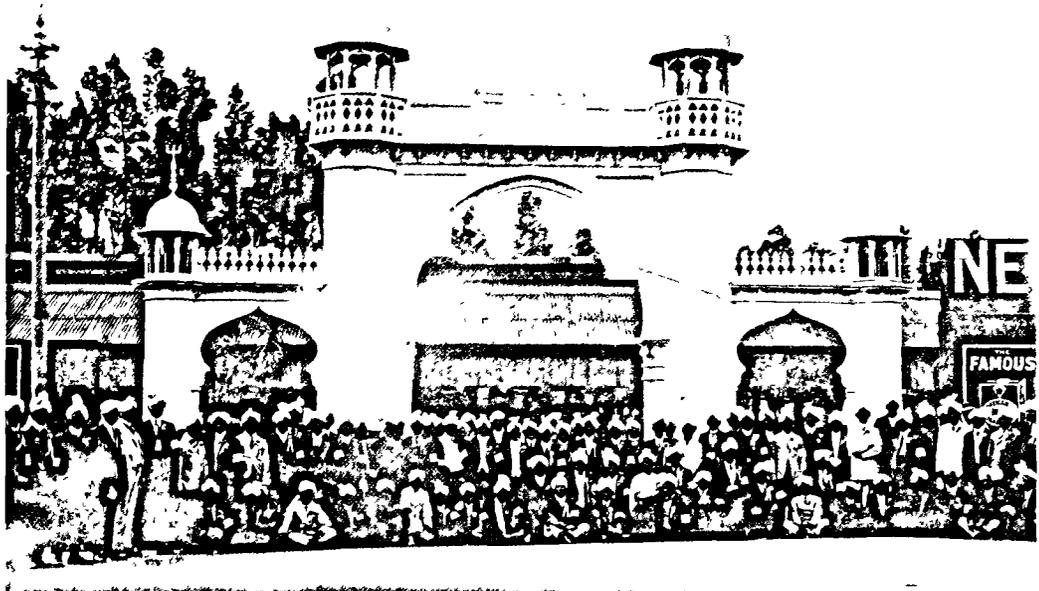


CARTOON FROM "DIE VOORLOOPER," CAPETOWN.

Hon. A. Fischer presents the Hon. G. K. Gokhale with a memento of his visit to South Africa, and suggests that he should sweep before his own door, having regard to the depressed classes of India.



Mr. Gokhale at Kimberley.



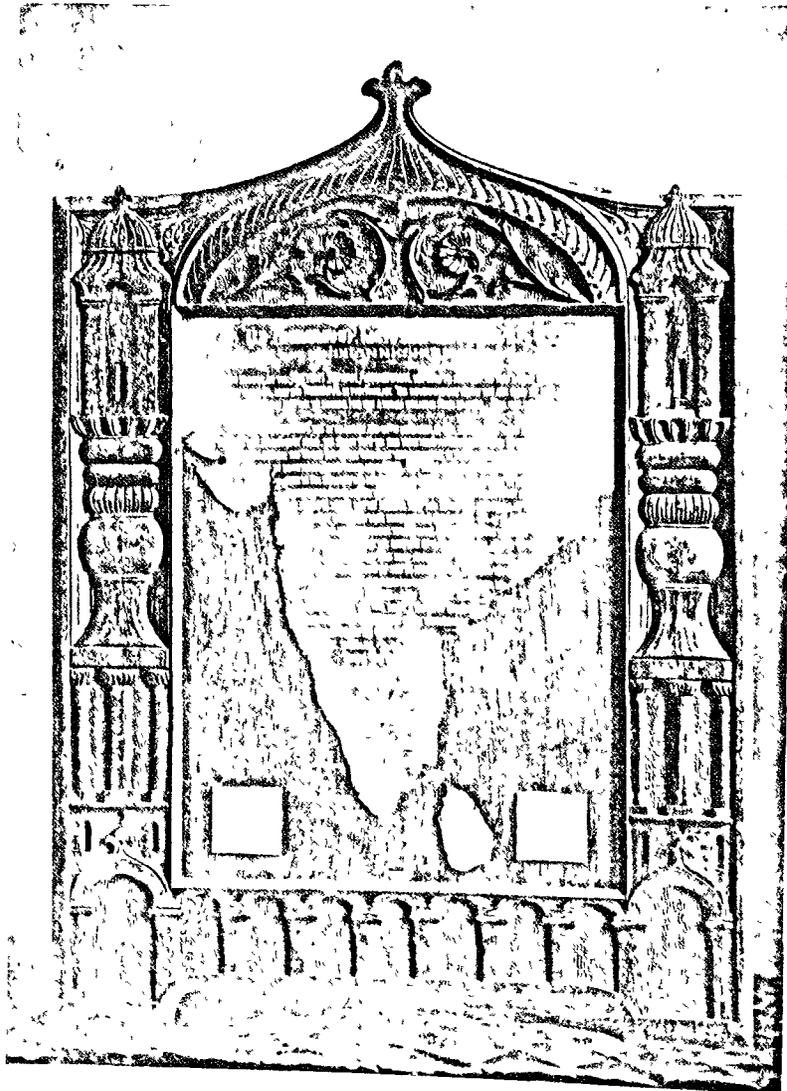
The Star, Johannesburg] Arch of Welcome, outside Park Station, Johannesburg



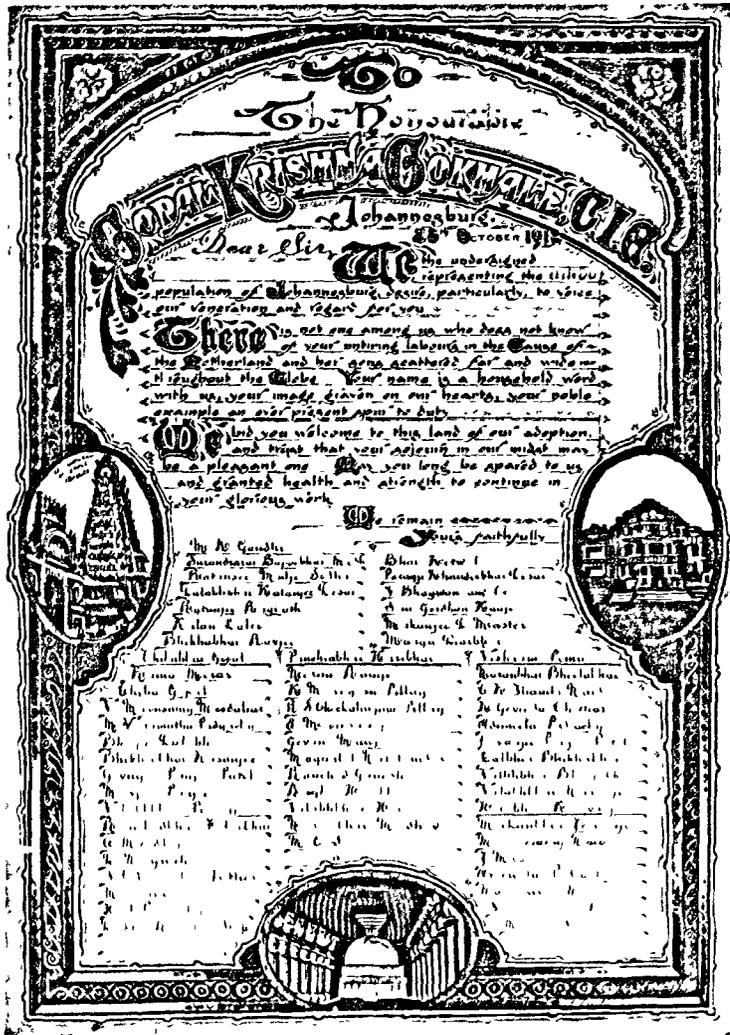
Reproduced by kind permission of *The Star, Johannesburg*]
Mr. Gokhale, with the Mayor and Mayoress of Johannesburg, leaving Park Station



Steerman, Johannesburg] Volunteers at Park Station, awaiting Mr. Gokhale's arrival.

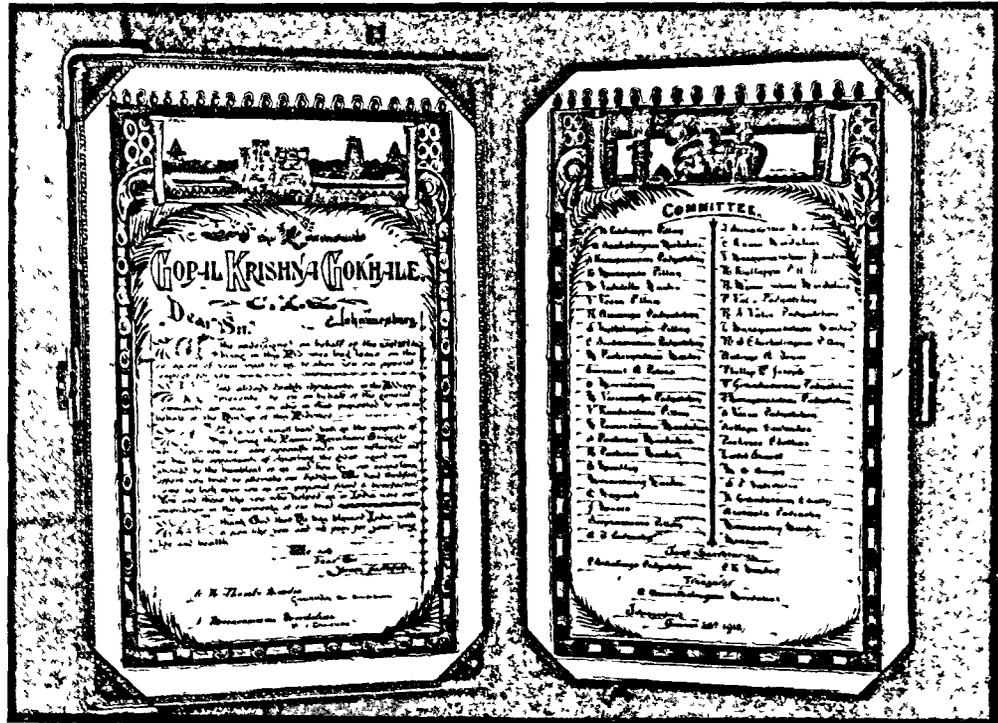


New York Studio, Johannesburg]
Address of Transvaal British Indian Association, presented to Mr. Gokhale.



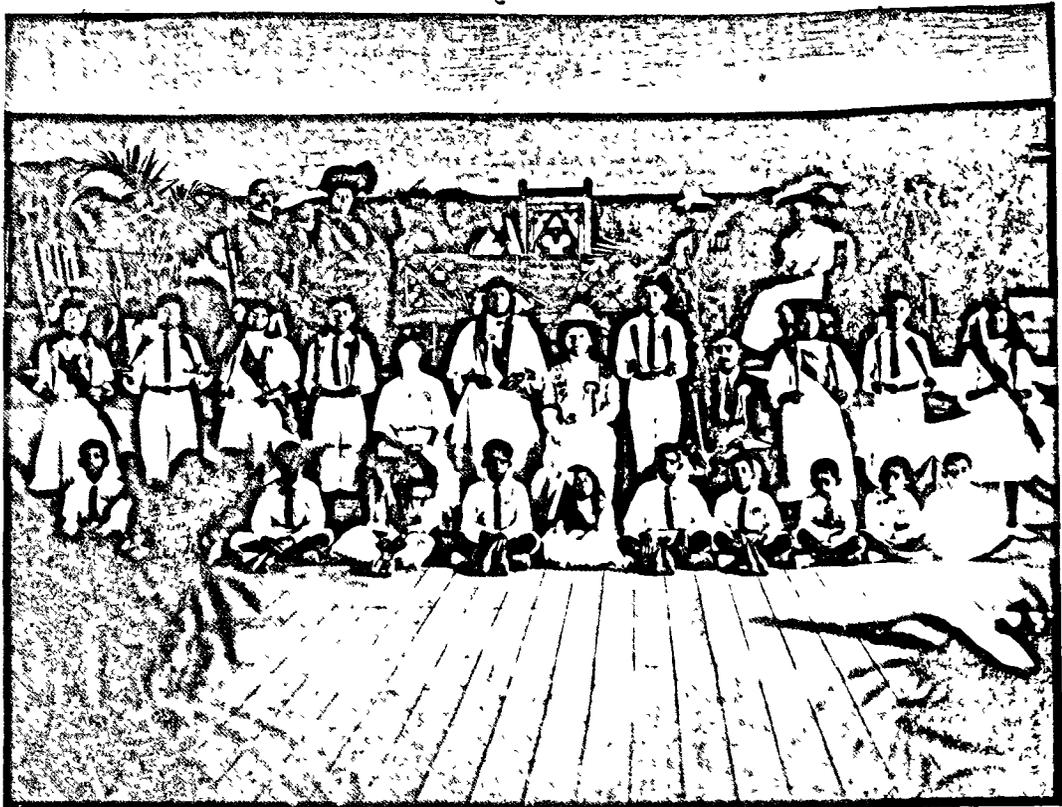
[New York Studio, Johannesburg]

Hindu Address, Johannesburg.



[New York Studio, Johannesburg]

Tamil Address, Johannesburg.

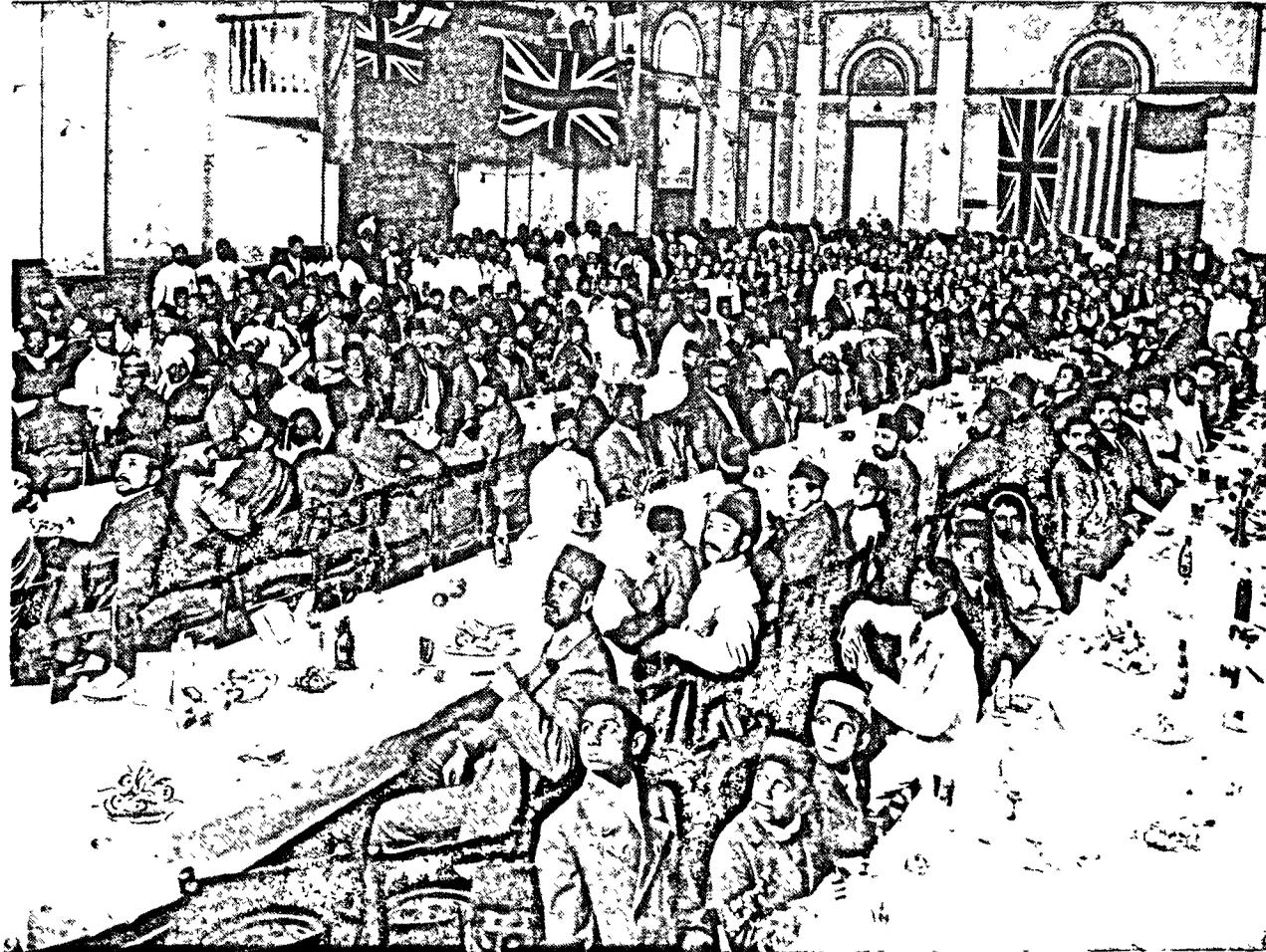


Steerman, Johannesburg] Club Swinging, Indian Women's Association Reception, Johannesburg.

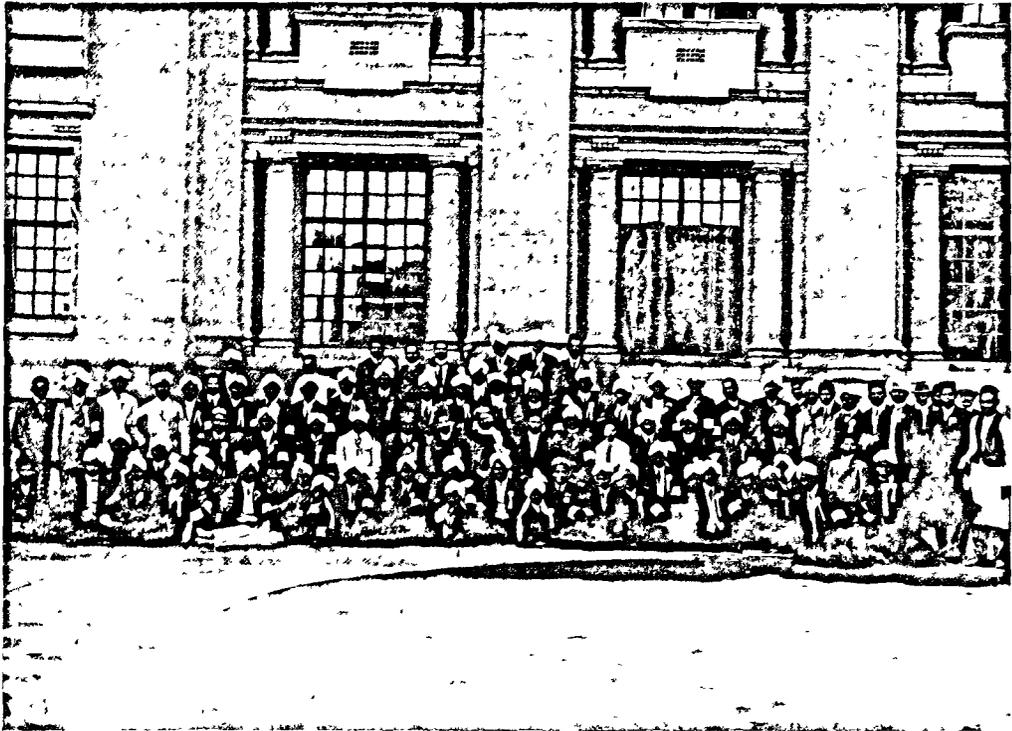


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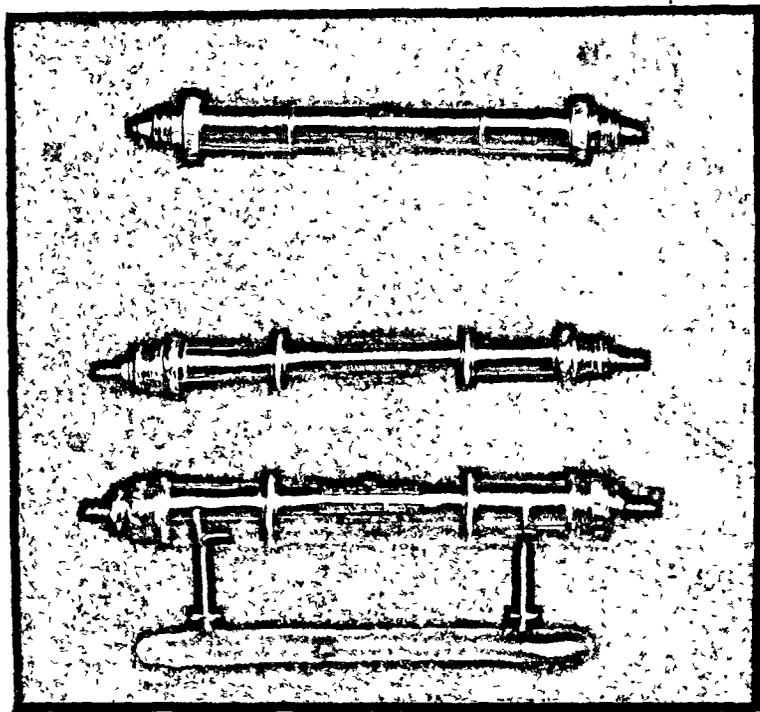
Kumbi Address, Johannesburg.



Reproduced by kind permission of *The Star*, Johannesburg]
Scene at the Johannesburg Banquet.



Mr Gokhale, Volunteers, and Reception Committee, Johannesburg.



Nissen, Johannesburg]
Silver Cylinders, containing Addresses from the Hamidia Islamic Society, Johannesburg Hindus and Kunbis.

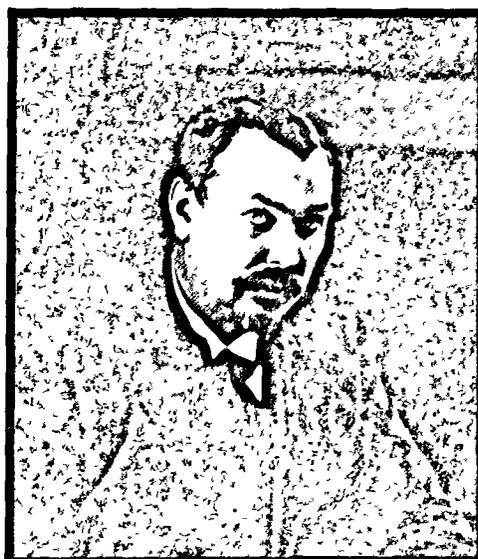


CARTOON FROM "SUNDAY TIMES," JOHANNESBURG.—"DRIVING IN THE WEDGE"
 The persons represented are Hon Mr Gokhale, the Editor of the *Transvaal Leader*, Mr Gandhi, Mr Wm Hosken, and
 Rev J J Doke



Mr Wm. Hosken, Chairman of the European Committee formed at Johannesburg during the Passive Resistance Struggle,
 to assist in effecting a settlement

Ministers with whom Mr. Gokhale discussed the South African
Indian Problem at Pretoria



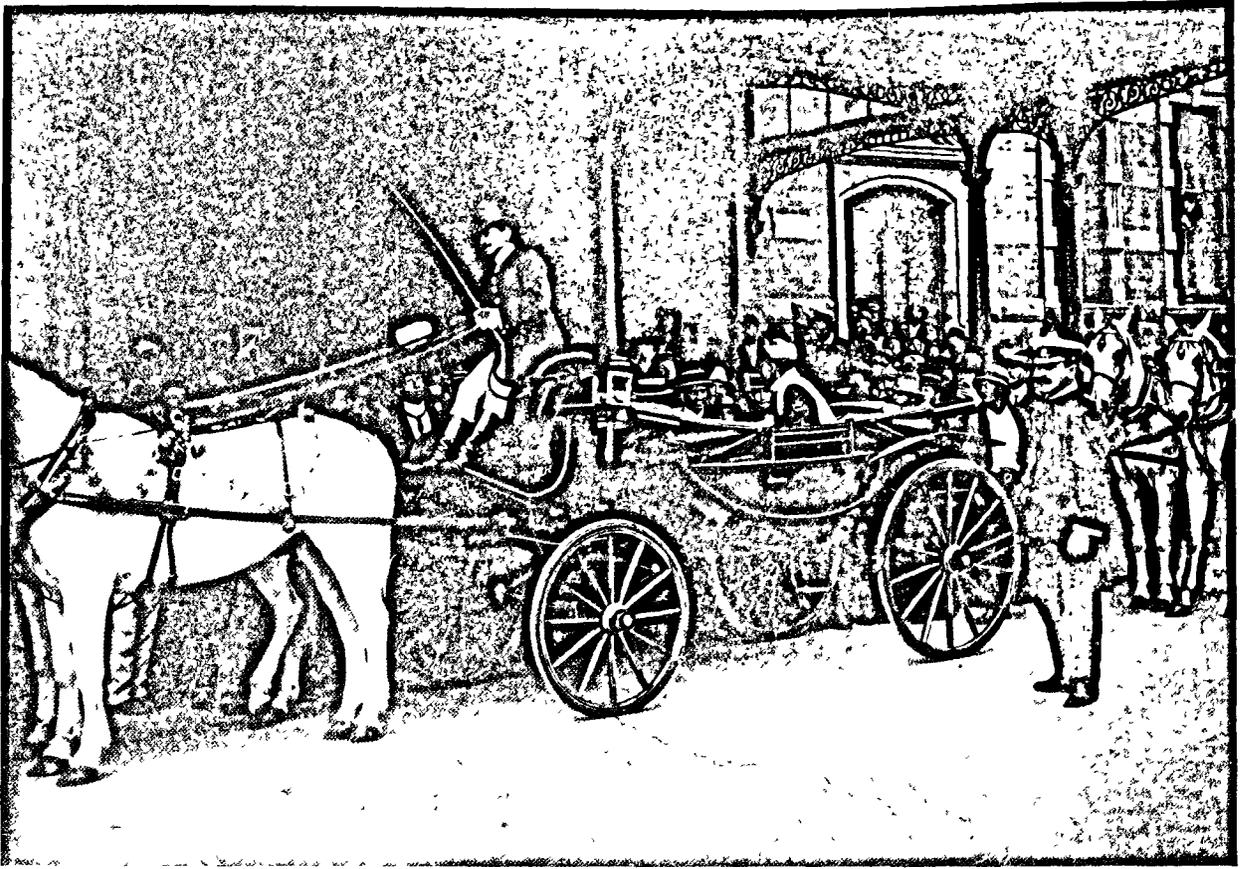
Right Hon General Louis Botha, P C, Prime Minister
of the Union of South Africa



Hon. General J. C Smuts, late Minister for the Interior,
now Minister for Finance and Defence

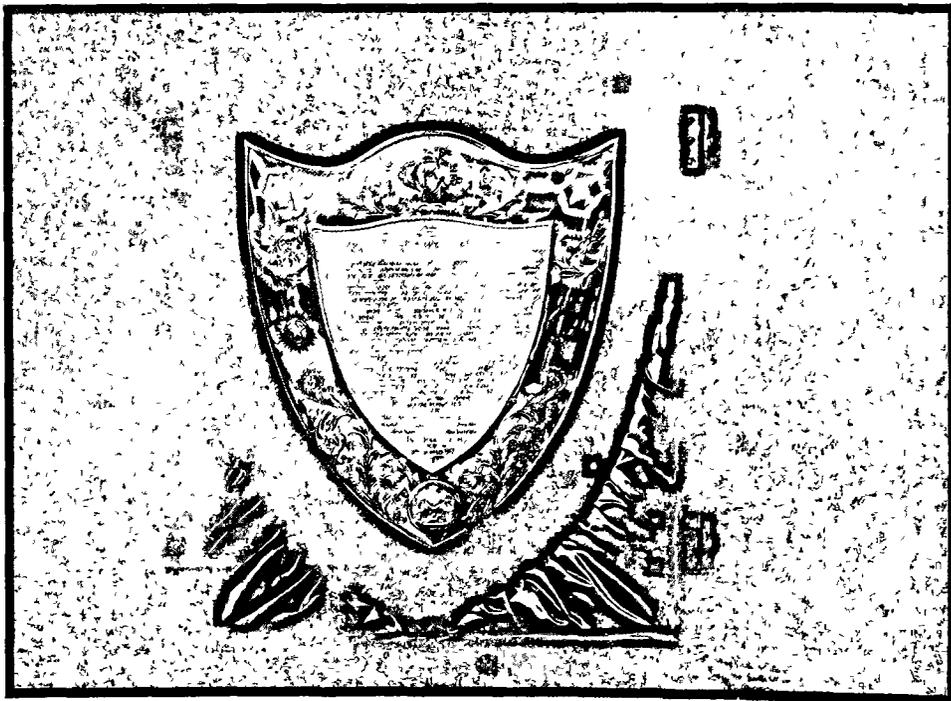


Right Hon Abraham Fischer, P C, present Minister for
the Interior, in charge of Asiatic Affairs.



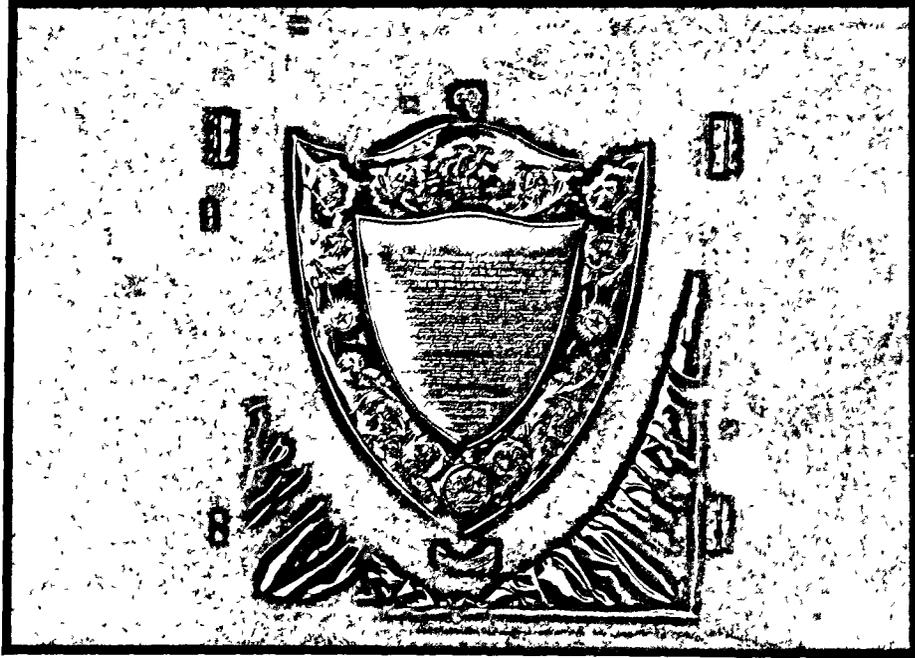
From the *Pictorial*]

Mr Gokhale leaving the Durban Station



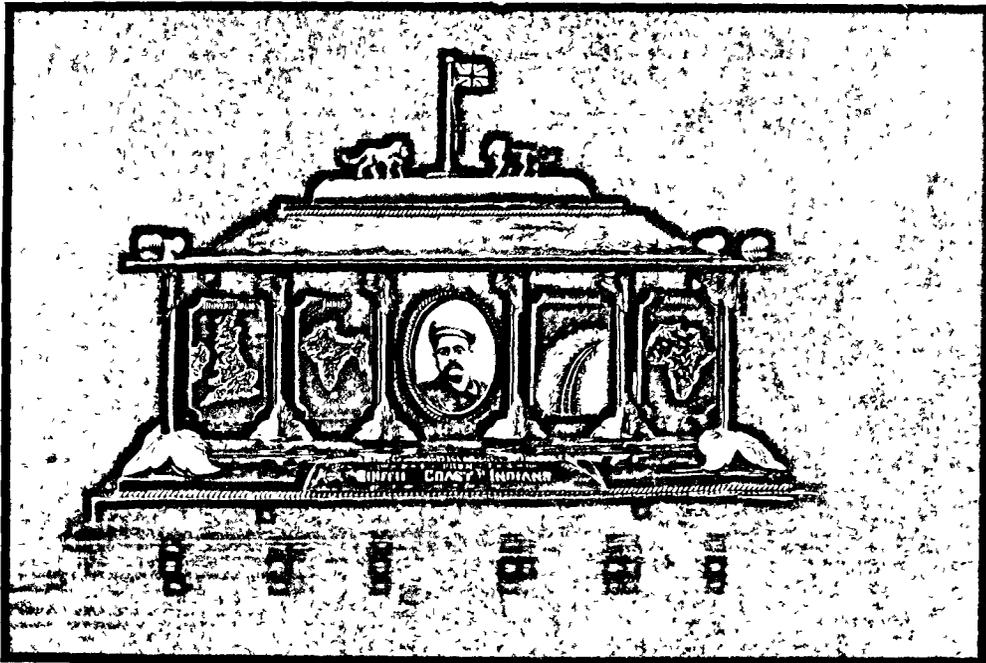
Bower Studio, Durban]

Addresses from Natal Indians, presented to Mr Gokhale in Durban



Bower Studio, Durban.]

Address of Anjuman Islam, Durban



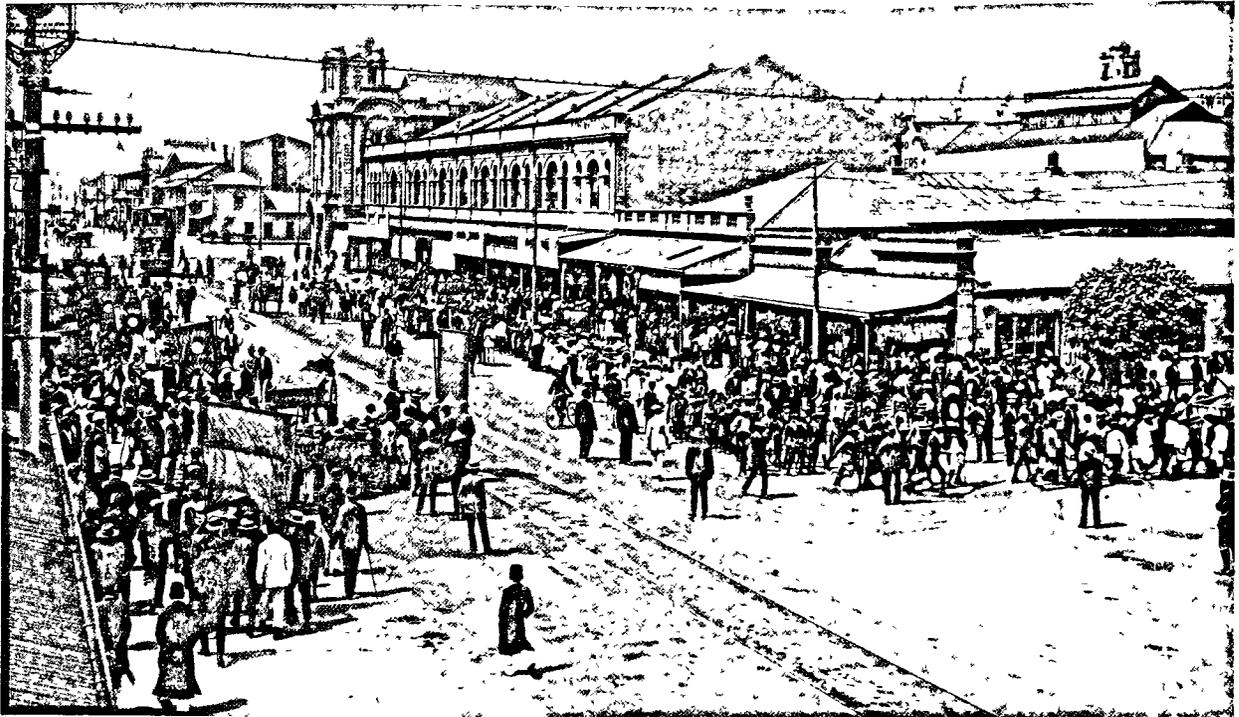
Bower Studio, Durban.]

South Coast Indians' Address, Natal.



From the Pictorial]

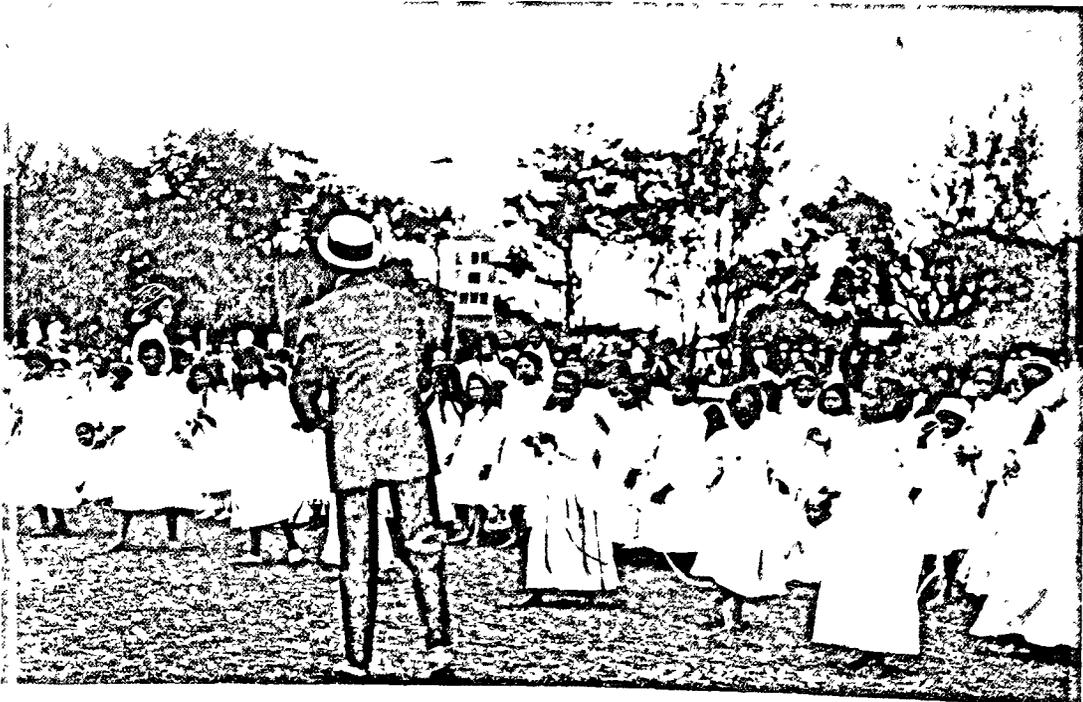
Scene at Children's Sports, Albert Park, Durban



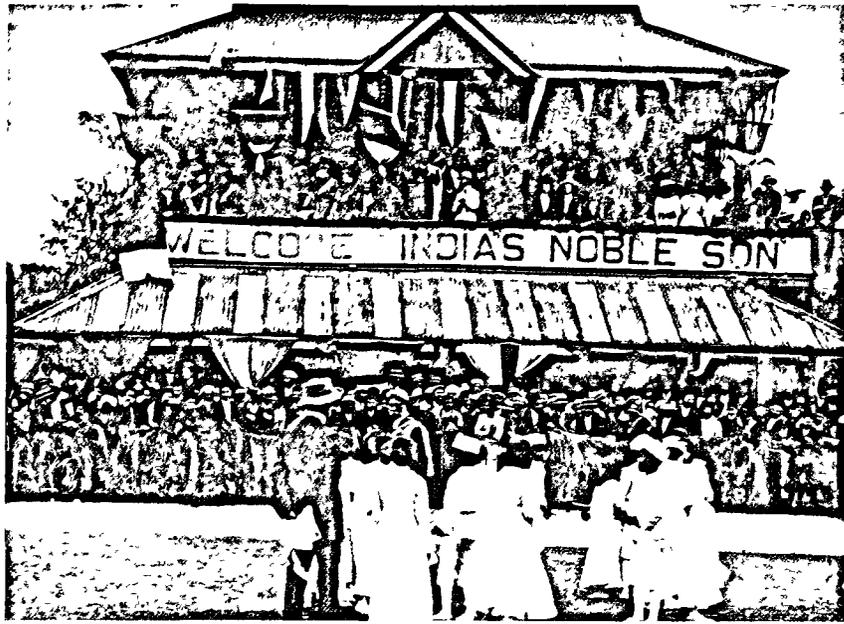
From the *Pictorial*] Procession of School Children leaving Field Street for Albert Park, Durban.



From the *Pictorial*] Scenes at Children's Sports, Albert Park, Durban.

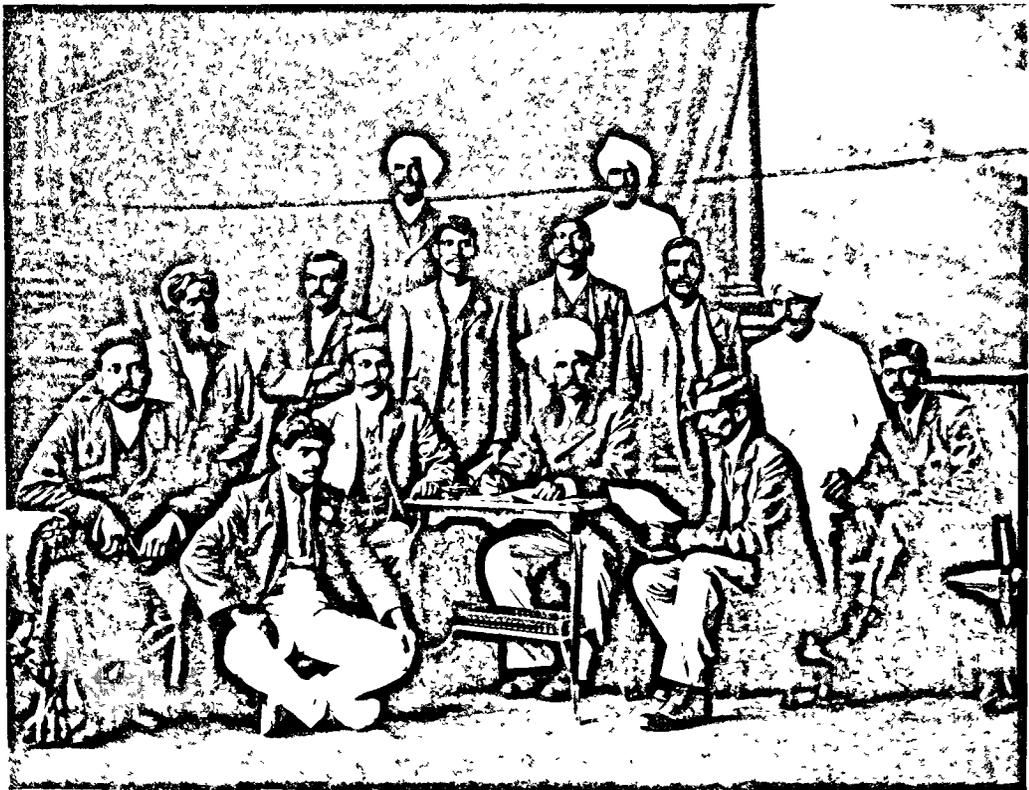


From the *Pictorial*] Girls Skipping, Children's Sports, Albert Park, Durban.



From the *Pictorial*]

Scene at the Sports Ground, Albert Park, Durban



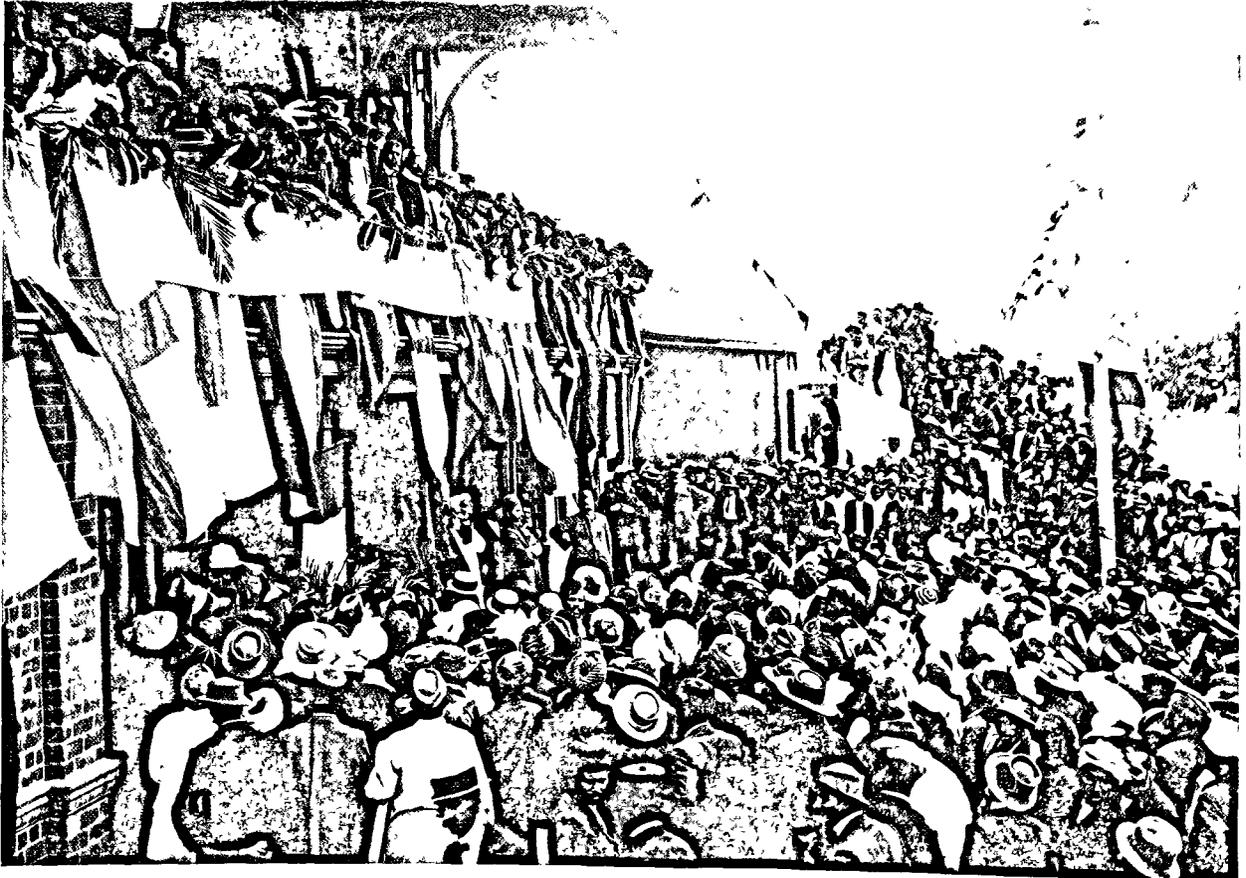
Bower Studio, Durban]

Ispingo Committee.



From the *Pictorial*]

Scenes at the £3 Tax-payers' Meeting, Lord's Grounds, Durban.



From the *Pictorial*.]

Mr. Gokha's listening to grievances of £3 tax-payers, Lord's Grounds, Durban.

MESSAGES OF WELCOME.

Telegrams of welcome received by Mr. Gokhale at Capetown from individuals and communities at —

Bloemfontein 1	East London . . . 2	Middelburg . . . 2	Standerton . . . 6
Bloemhof 1	Fordsburg 1	Nylstroom . . . 2	Somerset East . . 2
Barberton 1	Grahamstown . . 1	Newcastle . . . 1	Stanger 2
Beaconsfield . . . 1	Hatting Spruit . . 1	Naauwpoort . . 2	Stellenbosch . . . 1
Bellair 1	Heidelberg . . . 1	Pardekop 1	Tongaat 1
Ceres 1	Isipingo 19	Potchefstroom . . 2	Verulam 13
Craddock 1	Kimberley 48	Pinetown 1	Vereeniging . . . 5
Christiana 1	Johannesburg . . 69	Port Elizabeth . . 9	Ventersdorp . . . 3
Dannhauser 1	Kingwilliamstown . 1	Prietersburg . . . 1	Volksrust 1
Dordrecht 1	Klerksdorp 4	Pretoria 48	Windsorton 4
Dundee 2	Krugersdorp . . . 6	Pietermaritzburg .. 37	Waschbank 1
Darnall 1	Lichtenburg . . . 1	Paarl 1	Wakkerstroom . . . 1
De Aar 1	Lourenco Marques . 1	Rustenburg 4	Zeerust 3
Durban 113	Lydenburg 1	Rodepoort 1	
Escombe 2	Ladysmith 4	Salt River 1	
Ermelo 1			446

APPENDIX I.

PRINCIPAL REPRESENTATIONS, PETITIONS, ETC., PRESENTED TO THE HON. MR. GOKHALE DURING HIS TOUR.

Cape Colony.

East London Municipal Regulations.

East London,
23rd October, 1912

To the Honourable G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E.,
c/o The Indian Association, Johannesburg

Honoured Sir,—We, the undersigned, in our capacity as representatives of the East London Hindoo Society, do hereby tender you a hearty welcome to South Africa. We fully appreciate your great and loyal efforts on behalf of our people, and we have every confidence in the success of your self-imposed mission.

We understand that it is your object to study the problems with which our people are faced in this country, and we accordingly take this opportunity of giving you the following details in respect to our local disabilities.

In the first place, the East London Municipal Regulations are so drafted as to class us with Kaffirs, in so far as our residence and conduct are concerned. We would, in this connection, refer you to—

- (a) Amended Section 32 of Chapter 10 of the Municipal Regulations,
- (b) Section 7 of Chapter 24 of the said Regulations

Both these Regulations are, in our opinion, degrading, and grossly unfair to us as a people.

The Regulations speak for themselves, and call for no further comment from us, but as regards the application or administration of Section 32 of Chapter 10, many of our people have been prosecuted and imprisoned and fined for living in the town. The exemption referred to in the Section applies to those Indians who are willing to carry a pass, or permit, which is granted by the Town Council, which body has the power to grant or withhold permits to Indians applying for the same, the result being that many of our people have been compelled to live outside the town. Furthermore, in terms of the General Dealers Act of 1906 (Cape Province), all hawkers' licences for the sale of goods were cancelled, and the renewals of same have since 1906 been refused in every instance by the Council, causing great hardship among the people. The said Act of 1906 also places the granting or refusal of new General Dealers' Licences, or the transfer of old licences, in the hands of the Town Council, with the result that throughout the country, and more particularly in East London, not a single new licence has been granted to any of our people, nor has permission been granted to transfer any licences from one Indian to another, or from a European to an Indian, and when the present licences lapse through the death or departure from this country of the holders, there will be no further opportunities for our people to trade in this country, and as we have said, no persons of our race can to-day obtain a licence. We maintain that every British subject should be free to trade and earn his living without restraint, and we earnestly pray that you make every endeavour to remove these great and burdensome grievances.

We also suffer from the following minor disabilities:—

(1) **TRAMS**—We are not allowed the free use of the trams, and may at any time be requested to leave the trams in the event of their being occupied by Europeans.

(2) **MARKET**—At the morning market of East London, which is greatly used by the Indian community, we are compelled to remain on one side, and are not permitted to pass freely through the market and do our business individually, the result being that we are compelled to buy only at such parts as are assigned to us by the Market Masters.

(3) **FERRY**—We are not allowed to use the ferry boats used by Europeans, only one boat being available for all coloured people.

(4) **PARK BENCHES**—In the public Municipal Park the benches are marked "Europeans Only," and if we and our families desire to go for a walk in the park we are not permitted to sit upon the benches.

All these disabilities we consider unfair.

Trusting that you will give our grievances a small portion of your valuable time, and thanking you in anticipation,

Griqualand West.

To the Honourable Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.,
Member of the Viceregal Council of India.

The following are the principal grievances so far as Indians in Griqualand West are concerned.—

- (1) That the powers vested in the Immigration Department are too extensive and are exercised in too arbitrary a manner, and especially with regard to permits to visit neighbouring Provinces, which are often refused without any reason being assigned.
- (2) That the period allowed for absence from this Province (namely, 1 year) is too short; and
- (3) That there is no school available in Kimberley where Indians can be educated beyond the 6th Standard, however well they may be able to pay for higher education;

and the following are the reforms which are suggested:—

- (1) That Indians from one Province be entitled as a matter of right to visit the neighbouring Provinces temporarily unless the Immigration Department shows good reason to the contrary.
- (2) That Indians actually domiciled in South Africa be entitled to absent themselves from the Union for an indefinite time, and
- (3) That a suitable school be established in Kimberley where Indians who are willing to pay for the privilege can be educated to as high a standard as they desire.

Orange Free State.

Anti-Indian Legislation.

Unto the Honourable Gopal K. Gokhale.

We, the undersigned Asiatic Indians resident within the Province of the Orange Free State, Union of South Africa, do hereby and each of us doth present our greetings and humbly submit for your Honour's most careful consideration the following statement of the conditions and disabilities under which Asiatic Indians live within this Province, viz —

- (1) Under the Statute Law of this Province, Chapter XXXIII, of which a copy is attached, no Asiatic Indian may reside in this Province without a permit from the Government, which is only obtained after application and advertisement according to that law.
- (2) No Asiatic Indian in this Province is permitted to carry on any commercial business of farming, and every Indian must take a sworn declaration in the form given in the Schedule binding himself not to engage in such occupations. He cannot hold any real or fixed property within this Province. Only as a servant, and in a restricted and circumscribed condition of servitude can an Indian live in this Province.
- (3) As an example of this restricted and circumscribed condition of servitude the case of David Shankaran, a native of Madras, is a case in point.
- (4) David Shankaran was admitted into the Province of Natal under the provisions of the Act No. 17 of 1895 of Natal, and subsequently was removed from the Province of Natal and admitted into the Province of the Orange Free State under the provisions of the Law above mentioned on or about 1st June, 1910, upon an application by Mr. Alexander Lewis Renne, as secretary of and acting for the Bloemfontein Club, which was granted upon the express proviso and condition that David Shankaran would not be discharged in this Province, but would be returned to Natal at the expiration of his engagement with the club.
- (5) In the month of July, 1912, the engagement of David Shankaran with the club terminated, and he was not sent back to Natal. On the contrary, he got from the secretary of the club an order for a travelling pass to go to Durban and to return to Bloemfontein in fourteen days. When he returned he was told that his services were no longer required. He instituted proceedings for damages for wrongful dismissal before the Assistant Resident Magistrate against Mr. Ashburnham, the Resident Magistrate, and another of the Trustees of the club, and the Assistant Resident Magistrate decided the case in favour of the club. Against

this judgment, David Shankaran lodged an appeal, and according to the opinion of Mr. C. L. Botha, Advocate, he has been harshly treated, if not unjustly treated, by the club, and is legally entitled to damages.

- (6) The case has been heard before the Supreme Court at Bloemfontein upon the question of security which David Shankaran was ordered by the Assistant Magistrate to find as a condition precedent to prosecuting the appeal, and this order has been confirmed, but as no Indians in this Province can hold property or carry on commercial business or agricultural industry, owing to the prohibition contained in the Law mentioned above, it is impossible for David Shankaran or any other Indian in similar circumstances to obtain justice.
- (7) The condition of affairs in this Province with regard to the treatment of Indians who are induced to come to Bloemfontein and to other towns in the Province is comparatively little known, and the most grievous cause of complaint in connection with this matter is that some of these Indians are cast adrift without the chance of remedy or redress. When that happens they are reduced to a state worse than slavery, and it is to this condition of affairs that the Indians desire to direct attention.

The Asiatic Indians, therefore, signing this Memorial, speaking for themselves and in the name of numbers of their fellow-countrymen in this Province, humbly present this appeal to your Honour for most favourable consideration, with the request that your Honour will obtain for them some relief and remedy from the burdensome and unjust conditions under which they live in this Province, and in particular that your Honour will find and provide some assistance for the Indian, David Shankaran, and others similarly situated in this Province, either for the purpose of vindicating their rights in the Courts of Law or providing funds to remove them from this Province, and we shall remain ever

Your most obedient and humble servants,

Brojo Lall Bhuddist, Calcutta, Domingo D' Souza, Bombay; Shankaran, Madras, Halari Lucknow; David Kurrama, Bloemfontein, Louis Fendenes, Bombay, Richard Province, Bombay; Peter, Madras, Pillay, Madras, Tommy, Madras; Ebrahim Somari, Surat, Monian, Madras; Jafta Joseph, Bombay, David Kholi, Poona

Transvaal Pathan Petition.

Honourable G. K. Gokhale

Respected Sir,—I most respectfully submit the following facts regarding our grievances on behalf of the Pathan community of this town.

We are forty persons of this section residing presently here belonging to Indian military service.

We were brought over by the Government during the late Boer War to serve in the time of war. There were 800 persons who afterwards settled permanently, in terms of the Imperial Government's sanction. We were promised every right as the Empire's other subjects, in consideration of our service to the King-Emperor, but every right has been neglected by the present South African Government as far as we are concerned.

We have several times applied and complained of our difficulties to the Government, but up to now no remedy has been offered.

Considering the services we performed no reasonable award has been granted to us by the Imperial Government also.

I therefore most respectfully approach Your Honour on behalf of Indian Pathan soldiers, and submit the grievances we are suffering for consideration and full investigation for due remedy.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

HAVALDAR ABBASKHAN,
of 40th Pathan Regiment

Johannesburg, 1st November, 1912.

Boksburg Indian Grievances.

To the Honourable G. K. Gokhale.

The Indian community of the East Rand are subjected to unique and uncommon hardships. The chief of its kind is the disestablishment of our place of trade and residence, known as the Old Indian Location. We have been times and again, served with notices by the Government and other officers to quit, and as a

result a test case was made by the Indians, wherein the Presiding Judge held that the location was a properly defined and proclaimed location, and even the Government had not the right to disestablish the same without an Act of Parliament and paying compensation to the Indians. In spite of this, only lately we are again served with notices by the Mining Commissioner to remove our properties from this location on or before the 31st of December, 1912. The location, as could be perceived, is in such a filthy and insanitary state that it is simply unfit for human habitation, and to this state the local authorities have allowed it to grow with the express purpose and motive to disgust us and oust us from here. In the town could be seen the troughs of clear, fresh, and hygienic water for the animals to drink out of, whereas we, the British Indians, human beings, and far superior to the animal kind are left to the mercy of the stagnant, muddy, and unhygienic water accumulated in small pools and ditches, and even these are in danger of being dried up owing to the scarcity of rains this year.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons residing in the Old Asiatic Location on Vogelfontein No. 5 must vacate the said Location and remove their buildings and erections on or before the 31st day of DECEMBER, 1912, failing which they will be prosecuted.

Dated at Boksburg this 19th day of September, 1912

H. HAMEL,

Mining Commissioner.

Indian Education in the Transvaal.

History of the Movement to obtain a School for British Indians.

June, 1911

At the time of the Coronation festivities the Indians refused to join in with coloured children, and then a separate school for Indian children was mooted in Mr. Cachaha's office.

September, 1911

The Central School Board decided to amalgamate two large coloured schools. Mr. Motan, representing the Indian community, applied for a school for Indians, asking that the building vacated by the coloured be used for that purpose with Mr. Nye as Principal, as 60 per cent of Burgersdorp school had been Indians.

October, 1911.

The new Principal of the amalgamated coloured schools at once strenuously and in many ways unfairly opposed the scheme and has continued to do so on the grounds that his numbers would suffer, and consequently his salary.

November, 1911.

A deputation consisting of Mr. Motan, Mr. Cachaha and Mr. Begg waited upon the Acting Secretary of the School Board, and laid before him the need of a separate school for Indians. The deputation completely satisfied the Acting Secretary. It was then arranged for a deputation to wait upon the School Board. Mr. Motan and the late Mr. Godfrey did so, showing how it was not right on social, religious and other grounds for Indians to mix with half-castes. The Chairman of the Board informed the deputation that if an Indian language was to be taught the Indians would have to fall in line with the Jews and Germans and provide their own school building or rent one. This was agreed to, and the deputation withdrew.

A few days later the Acting Secretary of the Board informed Mr. Motan in the presence of other Indians that the school was decided upon, and it was only a question of getting a suitable building. This statement was not committed to writing.

November, 1911.

As nothing more definite could be obtained from the Board, an interview was sought through the Inspector with the Director of Education. The Director replied (letter dated November 2nd, 1911) that he was unable to grant the interview, as pending some action of the Board he could not interfere.

November 6th.

Formal application forms for a school to be started were sent Mr. Motan to fill up by Secretary of Board.

December 7th.

Letter from Mr. McInnes, Secretary of Board (returned from holiday) to effect that Board had decided nothing yet, but matter was still under consideration. (This was after the Indians had already been informed that all was settled.)

December 29th.

A letter was sent to Director pointing out the dilatory way in which the Board was acting; the contradictory statements of Acting Secretary and the Secretary, and again requesting an interview to put matters before him.

January 8th, 1912.

Mr Motan obtained through Inspector, at his office, a short interview with the Director. He rapidly put the case before him and the Director promised to give the matter his earnest consideration.

January 10th.

Letter received from Director in reference to both interview and letter of December 29 stating that he was communicating with the Central School Board, but he was bound by law to wait until the Board had moved in the matter.

January 16th.

In reply to query if Board had yet acted, the Secretary replied that meeting had not been held, as several members interested were not in town.

February 5th

Secretary of the Board requested Mr. Motan to meet the School Board Committee at proposed school building at 5 o'clock. Mr Motan did so, Rev Phillips and Secretary of Board also being present. Several alterations were needed to make the building fit. These alterations were agreed to, as was the willingness of Indians to be responsible for the rent.

February 14th

Letter from Secretary of Board asking for a banker's guarantee for 12 months' rent, to be sent to Board. Mr Motan guaranteed Board to fulfil all their requirements, the banker's guarantee following a few days later, Mr Gatoo being the guarantor. Continual queries from Mr Motan now followed as to delay, letters being addressed to Board, Inspector and Head Office, as to what was being done and cause of delay, as children were running the streets. Replies were the same—"the matter is still under consideration."

March 28th.

Letter from Secretary of Education Department, Pretoria, notifying that the matter was to go before the Provincial Council Executive Meeting at their next meeting

April 6th

Letter from Inspector to the same effect

May 9th.

A long letter reviewing the history of the movement was sent to Director by Mr. Motan, expressing surprise that further information was needed, but expressing a hope that the matter would speedily be settled

May

The Director paid a visit to Johannesburg in connection with the proposed school, visiting Market Street School and Inspector. He seemed to satisfy himself as to the need of such a school, and we believe he recommended that the school be opened.

May 9th.

Letter from Board notifying the Provincial Council had decided not to grant the school.

May 14th

Letter from Board, Director and Secretary of Education Department to effect that although the Government were not prepared to start a school, yet if such were started they would be prepared to subsidise it.

May 24.

Mass meeting of Indians held, and it was resolved to ask Department to what extent they were prepared to help. This was done.

June 1st.

In reply, letter from Director offering £70 per annum towards Principal's salary, and £20 to £40 ditto per person subject to qualifications for other teachers. Refused by Mr Gandhi on behalf of Indians

June 7th.

In reply to Mr. Motan, Secretary of Board said the Board were resolved to make further representations to the Administration of Transvaal. (We heard Board strongly resented their recommendation being set aside)

September 4th

Letter received from Board offering a much larger sum towards school expenses. Principal, £200; assistant, £150; ditto, £120; and £40 to £60 for Indian teachers—all amounts subject to qualifications.

September 7th

This was refused by Mr. Motan, who wrote saying the Indians, being a pure-blooded race and British subjects, were entitled to nothing less than the Cape coloured were at that time (and still are) enjoying at Government expense, *i.e.*, a school run entirely by Government, except the Indians were still willing to pay rent for their own school.

NOTE.—The Cape coloured do not pay rent for their own schools

NOTE.—Comparisons have frequently been made between Indians and Jews and Germans; the two latter enjoying special schools, and yet are not British subjects

NOTE.—The School Board has now agreed to recommend the acceptance by the Government of the conditions set forth in the letter of September 7th, above referred to.

NATAL.

Colonial-Born Indian Grievances.

FIREARMS ACT.—Power vested in Secretary for Native Affairs to exempt Asiatics from the operation of its terms, but in practice applications for exemption are refused.

CIVIL SERVICE.—Interpreters in the service before Union drew larger salaries, and a very few of them are entitled to pension. Under Union Government interpreters are employed subject to a month's notice. Salary £5 a month. Expected to interpret in several Indian languages, including English. Defective interpretation is the cause of miscarriage of justice. *Vide* Civil Service Reorganising Commissioner's Report, issued during the current year. Better prospects will encourage better men to apply.

EDUCATION.—Indian teachers in Government and Government-aided Indian Schools are excluded from the benefits of the pension sanctioned for European teachers in Government-aided schools. No secondary education at present. Academic, agricultural and industrial education required. Compulsory education for Europeans, but the provisions of the Act are inapplicable to Indians. (If scholarships were founded by Indian philanthropists with the course of study to be pursued in some College in India—another link between India and South Africa might be forged.) No grant for vernacular education. Grants in aid for Government-aided Indian schools is on lower basis than the Europeans and coloured teachers even in Government Indian schools are paid on a lower basis.

£3 TAX.—Children born in indenture are subject on their attaining their majority to this tax, and their condition with this tax on them and the incidence of it to the community is a drag to the community's progress.

Colonial-Born Indian Licences Refused.

The following persons, who are Colonial-born Indians, and descendants of those who came here under indenture, had applied for new trading licences, and were refused either a country or borough licence.—

M. Beethasee (for country refused twice)
J. B. Sooker (for borough refused twice).
G. D. Lalla (for country refused once).
M. Ramhoiry (for country refused once).
K. S. Najeer (for country refused once).
S. A. Latif (for borough refused once).
B. Purnasor (for borough refused once).
Rajcoomar (for borough refused once).
12/11/12

101, Field Street,

Durban,

26th October, 1912.

From M. S. Randeree,

President of the Anjuman-Islam, Durban.

To The Honourable Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.,

Johannesburg.

Dear Sir,—In discussing with Ministers the position of the mercantile classes of the Indian community, we beg respectfully to request that you will bear in mind the following special grievances which vitally affect the Indian community in general, and particularly the mercantile classes.—

TRADING LICENCES.—References to official statistics will clearly demonstrate the fact that the number of licences has been slowly but surely reduced year by year, and, if this policy be continued, it is only a matter of time for the traders to be wiped out of existence. The policy that has been deliberately adopted by the Government and by the various Municipalities in whom is vested the control of licences is to refuse the issue of new licences to Indians, no matter what their qualifications, whether of old residence, Colonial birth, education, or business competency. With an increase of the general population and the practical closing of the doors to new Indian immigration of the mercantile classes, grave injury will be caused to the Indian community with these continued and unworthy restrictions upon trade.

Much the same comments apply to the question of the *transfer* of licences from one person to another—or even from one place to another. In some districts such transfers are issued with the utmost infrequency, and, in others, are absolutely refused; thus preventing effectively the disposal of businesses at their fair market value upon retirement from business or dissolution of partnership. In the event of the retirement or death of a trader, his son or sons may be prevented from continuing the business on their own account. Again, if an Indian, for any reason, discontinues his business for a year or two, he cannot recommence business, as it is held that, unless a licence therefor is renewed from year to year, it automatically

lapses, and even at the annual renewal of licences, the presence of the actual owner of the business is ordinarily insisted upon.

Several Indian property owners have had to suffer losses of rent because, at the death or retirement from business of a tenant, licences have been refused to other prospective tenants, and property owners have even been refused licences for their own premises, merely on grounds of Indian birth.

Traders who carry on businesses on modern lines and with establishments in no way inferior to those conducted by Europeans should be permitted to trade in any part of the town, instead of being, as at present, almost entirely confined to side thoroughfares badly served by the Municipalities in respect of paving and lighting.

There is a growing number of young men of the mercantile classes who, as time passes, should carry on their fathers' businesses and even start fresh businesses of their own. It is claimed for them that they should have the same liberty of occupation as is permitted to any other section of the community.

In the year 1910 Session of the Natal Provincial Council, a resolution was passed recommending the transfer to the Council from the Union Parliament of the control and issue of trading licences. Bad as the present conditions are, they will be infinitely worse if the control and issue of licences is left even more than at present in the hands of the local European rivals of the Indian traders. Such legislation has already been foreshadowed in the Union Parliament, and it is to be remarked that, though Indians are especially aimed at, the measure will probably be couched in general terms, rendering impossible the application of the special reservatory and safeguarding clauses of the South Africa Act, clauses that were specially inserted having such contingencies in view.

IMMIGRATION.—It is certain that in the proposed general Immigration Law, the education test will be of such a nature as to exclude even those educated men who have hitherto been able to pass the test. Only recently matriculates of Bombay University were refused admission. It is felt that there should be no greater stringency under the proposed legislation than under the existing laws of the Province. In any case, provision should be made for the admission on temporary permits of clerks and confidential managers, up to the number of those who are at present admitted annually under the education test, in order to supply the needs of the traders who have large commercial transactions with India, and much of whose correspondence and book-keeping is conducted in the various vernaculars, for the teaching of which in this country no provision is made.

The statutory domicile provided by the present statutes should be retained in the forthcoming legislation, anything less than this being opposed to the letter and the spirit of the Imperial Government's despatch of October 7, 1910.

At present every possible obstacle is placed in the way of those Indians who are returning from India. Domicile Certificates are, to all intents and purposes, regarded as waste paper, and the holders, even though fully identified, are compelled to prove their *bona fides* afresh.

Permits for one year, on the Cape model, that are proposed by the Union Government are utterly unacceptable, for sad experience shows how lawfully-resident Indians have been excluded even if they return one day late, and that owing to circumstances over which they have no control whatever. Moreover, why should an Indian, any more than a European, be required to return within a year, should he desire to leave the Province temporarily? There are prominent Europeans nominally domiciled in South Africa who never come to this country for years together, and it is preposterous that Indians only, for racial reasons, should be placed in an inferior position to these more or less permanent absentees.

INDIAN WIVES.—The administration of the Immigration Laws is of a most insulting character. It has recently been held that an Indian may not, if he have more than one wife, bring the second. It is even possible to construe the law so as to exclude all women and children on the ground that religious marriages are not recognised by the South African Statute Law, and that the offspring of such marriages are therefore illegitimate.

You have no doubt been made acquainted with the terms of the insulting circular regarding Indian wives, recently issued by the Natal Immigration Department. The document is intensely resented by the entire community.

Indians are often required to pick out their wives, in the presence of the Immigration Officer, from amongst a number of women, and wives their husbands, in a similar manner.

Allegations have recently been made, the truth of which is now being investigated, to the effect that Indian men and women, arriving as returning immigrants, have been ordered to strip, and have been medically inspected as though they had been cattle.

The commercial classes feel that it will not be possible long to tolerate such insults to religion and custom or to submit to these personal injuries, and a feeling of hot resentment at the callous indifference of the authorities is permeating the whole community. But whilst the wealthier members thereof are in some degree able to protect themselves against the arbitrary action of officials, the poorer members are largely helpless and can procure no redress.

It is earnestly hoped that, in your interviews with Ministers you will bear these matters carefully in mind, as we are satisfied that no one can better and more effectively direct attention to them than yourself.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M S RANDEREE,
Chairman, Anjuman-Islam.
OSMAN AHMED EFFENDI,
Hon Secretary.

Dealers' Licences

The Anjooman Islam, Pietermaritzburg, submitted the following cases in which renewal or transfers of the licences have been refused.—

- (1) Mr. Amod Bayat, of Pietermaritzburg, who is one of the most respected leading merchants, 23 years in Pietermaritzburg, was refused his renewal licence for the year 1911, merely on the ground of his having refused to give his thumb impression on the application of licence. Letter of the reasons shown by the autocrat licensing officer is enclosed herewith, wherein last two reasons are quite useless and included later on.
- (2) Mr. Dawood Mahomed, of New Scotland, Pietermaritzburg, also one of the most respectable merchants, was also refused his renewal only on account of his absence from the Colony. The letter of the reasons given by the Licensing Officer is also enclosed herewith.
- (3) Mr. Amod Sahib, who was also a merchant of long-standing, was refused his renewal for 1911 on the ground shown in the annexed documents.
- (4) Recently a British Indian named Mr. N. J. Shaik, who is educated, and a man of the commercial line, applied for a transfer of a licence at Howick in August last, which the Licensing Officer refused to grant, merely on account of his conscience not allowing him to do so. Shaik is an educated man, and has domiciled long since in this country under the sanction of the law. He is loyal and faithful as well as respectable, and a well-conducted man, and has never been arrested as a criminal in any part of the world. He has acquired a good commercial knowledge through his serving several leading European firms in India, and Indian firms in this country. He had sufficient capital to invest in the proposed business, and there was no fault of any nature (except he was an Indian by birth (upon which the Licensing Officer had reason to take such an unwarrantable action in refusing to grant the transfer).

The Anjooman also drew attention to the fact that here in Pietermaritzburg the authority of the Licensing Officer has been extended to such an extent, that when applications are made for transfer of, renewals, or new licences, the Licensing Officer demands that the applicants must give their thumb impressions, or if the application is made by the applicant's agent or attorney, the Licensing Officer demands the presence of the applicant himself, failing which the applications are refused. The Licensing Officer here refuses to hear any application where one or other of the partners are not present. He claims the presence of the partners concerned in the firm or business.

Pietermaritzburg Municipal Licensing By-Laws.

Petition to the Honourable Charles John Smythe, Esq., Administrator of the Province of Natal, and as such representing the Executive thereof.

May it please your Honour.

The Petition of the undersigned being Free Indians residing in Pietermaritzburg in the Province of Natal Very humbly sheweth:—

That your petitioners are property owners or persons trading or carrying on business within the City and Borough of Pietermaritzburg in the Province of Natal. That as such your petitioners are very deeply interested in the proposed new by-laws with respect to licenses in the City and Borough of Pietermaritzburg in the Province of Natal, and which have been submitted to and adopted by the Pietermaritzburg Town Council and which your petitioners are informed have now been placed before your Honour and the Executive for your approval and confirmation.

Your petitioners humbly beg to inform your Honour that they feel deeply aggrieved at certain sections of the new by-laws in as much as although they apply to all classes of the storekeepers carrying on business in Pietermaritzburg they consider that the new by-laws are framed and directed against your petitioners and the particular businesses carried on by them.

That in consequence thereof your petitioners on the 15th day of March, 1912, by way of respectful petition approached his Worship the Mayor and the Town Council of the City and Borough of Pietermaritzburg praying that they (your petitioners) might be permitted by a deputation to place their grievances in connection with the proposed new by-laws before his Worship and the Town Council.

That your petitioners were on the 16th day of March, 1912, notified by the Town Clerk of Pietermaritzburg that the aforesaid new by-laws had been submitted to and adopted by the Town Council, and expressing regret, therefore, that it was then too late to submit the petition to the Mayor and the Town Council with a view to the matters being discussed.

That in consequence thereof the only course open to your petitioners is to submit their grievances in connection with the proposed new by-laws by way of humble petition to your Honour, which they hereby do and humbly ask your Honour's most favourable consideration thereto.

Your petitioners most respectfully submit that many of the new by-laws are *ultra vires*, and they specially beg to be allowed to bring to the notice of your Honour how detrimental and disastrous it will be to their business as storekeepers if the following proposed new by-laws to wit, No. 281 d; No. 281 e section 32, No. 282 a, No. 282 i, and No. 302 be approved and confirmed by your Honour and the Executive and passed into law.

Your petitioners beg most respectfully to submit in connection with the new by-law No. 281 d that whilst section No. 23 of the Ordinance No. 11 of 1911 gives the Town Council the power and authority to control or prohibit persons from trading or carrying on business on a verandah open space of land, or passage, your petitioners humbly point out that it was not contemplated for so drastic a measure as is contained in the new by-law No. 281 d, namely, that of prohibiting persons from trading and carrying on business on their own premises.

And your petitioners very respectfully submit that this contention is borne out by the provisions of section 23 of the Ordinance No. 11 of 1911, which provides that persons so trading and carrying on business must obtain a retail licence therefor.

Your petitioners respectfully point out to your Honour that it is the universal custom of Indian storekeepers to exhibit their merchandise and to sell sweets and fruit on their verandahs, and that if the new by-law as at present framed is approved and confirmed by your Honour and passed into law very serious loss and injury will be suffered by them and others in carrying on business.

Your petitioners therefore humbly ask that your Honour will be pleased to direct that the said by-law No. 281 d shall be amended by allowing persons to carry on business on the verandahs or open spaces or passages belonging to or rented by them.

Your petitioners most respectfully draw your Honour's special attention to section 32 of the new by-law No. 281 e as the same is *ultra vires* in that the Town Council has gone beyond its powers having exceeded the authority imparted to it by the Ordinance No. 11 of 1911.

Your petitioners would respectfully submit to your Honour that whilst section 25 of the said Ordinance No. 11 of 1911 gives certain powers that it cannot be conceived for one moment that such sweeping measures were to be conferred upon the Town Council.

Your petitioners humbly point out to your Honour that a licence to a well-conducted business means in many cases a very valuable asset, and it would entail a very great hardship indeed and a serious loss if a deceased licensee's estate was to be deprived thereof, and in the case of the insolvency or incapacity of the licensee a still greater hardship and loss would be sustained.

Under the foregoing circumstances your petitioners humbly ask that your Honour will be pleased not to approve and confirm the said section No. 32 of the new by-law No. 281 e.

Your petitioners very respectfully refer your Honour to the new by-law No. 282 a, whereby the Town Council seek to make it compulsory for any licensee to obtain the approval in writing of the licensing officer to any person other than himself carrying on the trade or business or of exercising the privileges conferred upon him by license.

Your petitioners in connection with this by-law most respectfully point out that the same is *ultra vires* as there is nothing whatever in the Ordinance No. 11 of 1911 giving the power or authority to the Town Council to make such a by-law.

Your petitioners humbly submit that it would be most detrimental, disastrous and prejudicial to persons in a large way of business to be compelled to be always in the store for which they hold a licence or for everlastingly having to obtain a permission in writing to leave a person in charge of the business.

Your petitioners specially submit to your Honour that such a by-law would be unworkable, for instance in a case of the licensee being called away to another part of the Province on business, and being unable to get anyone that the licensing officer would approve of to carry on his business for the time being a valuable business would of necessity have to be shut up.

Your petitioners beg most respectfully to call your Honour's attention to the serious injuries that would be inflicted on storekeepers generally if such a sweeping measure was passed into law, and therefore pray that your Honour will be pleased not to sanction and confirm the said new by-law No. 282 a.

Your petitioners respectfully draw your Honour's special attention to the new by-law No. 282 i and to its most drastic terms, and venture to submit—

(a) That it is *ultra vires* as there is no authority whatsoever given to the Town Council under Ordinance No. 11 of 1911 to frame and pass such a by-law.

(b) That it is most cruel and unjust in its terms.

Your petitioners beg very respectfully to enquire at what times would the licensing officer or police officer be likely to want free access to the licensed premises?

Your petitioners submit to your Honour that it could be contended that under such a by-law these officers would have the power at any time they thought proper no matter by day or by night and no matter how greatly inconvenienced the licensee and his family might be, to exercise the right of free access in terms of this by-law.

And your petitioners further most respectfully contend that if this by-law as framed be approved and confirmed by your Honour and passed into law it would most seriously interfere with the liberty of the subject.

Your petitioners therefore humbly ask your Honour, having regard to the same being *ultra vires* and most cruel and unjust in its terms to direct that the new by-law No. 282 i be deleted.

Your petitioners beg very respectfully to refer your Honour to by-law No. 302, which has to be read in conjunction with the by-law No. 281 f and the by-law No. 282, and to draw your Honour's attention under this head more particularly to hawkers' licenses. The tariff in respect to licenses issued by the Town Council is included in by-law No. 281 f, and provides *inter alia* that a hawker's licence for the sale of South African fruit and vegetables shall be the sum of 2s. 6d. And under the by-law No. 282 it is provided that any person desirous of obtaining one of the trading or business licenses enumerated in by-law No. 281 f shall comply with the provisions as set out in the by-law No. 282.

Your petitioners most respectfully say that such conditions should not be enforced in respect to hawkers' licences, and humbly submit that the framer of the by-law now under consideration must have overlooked the fact that the conditions as set out in the by-law No. 282 are not in any way applicable to a hawker's licence, and indeed such conditions are inconsistent with the context of the proposed new by-laws regarding hawkers' licenses.

Your petitioners humbly submit that this by-law if approved and confirmed by your Honour and passed into law would entail a very great hardship upon hawkers generally, and that the conditions attaching to obtain the granting of such a licence are out of place and are unworkable.

Upon the foregoing grounds your petitioners most respectfully ask your Honour to direct the necessary amendments to be made in the said heretofore recited by-law No. 282 exempting hawkers from having to comply with the provisions of the same.

Wherefore your petitioners very humbly pray that your Honour may be pleased to take the above facts into your Honour's most favourable consideration, and to grant to your petitioners their several prayers contained in this their humble petition or such other or further relief as to your Honour may seem just and proper in the circumstances.

And as in duty bound your petitioners will every pray
Dated at Pietermaritzburg in the Province of Natal,
Union of South Africa, this day of April, in the
year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twelve.

No 4/12/284
Administrator's Office,
Natal,
7th September, 1912

Gentlemen,

With further reference to the petition presented by you on behalf of the Indian storekeepers against certain of the trade licensing by-laws submitted for Executive approval by the Pietermaritzburg Corporation, I have the honour to inform you that these by-laws have now been submitted in revised form, and the following is the position with regard to the several matters raised by you on behalf of the petitioners:—

No 281 (d)—The words "or exercise any calling" have been deleted as going beyond what is authorised by Section 25 of Ordinance No 11/1911, but in other respects the by-law will not be amended, as it is entirely within the authority of the Ordinance referred to for the Town Council to pass such a provision in connection with businesses in respect of which they are empowered to issue licences.

No. 281 (e) sub-section 32.—This by-law has been amended to read as follows—"License" means a privilege personal to the holder or holders thereof. Failure to comply with any lawfully imposed conditions upon which a licence was issued will nullify such licence."

No. 282.—The objection to this by-law will be met by altering the last paragraph to say that nothing in the by-law shall be deemed to fetter the discretion allowed by law to the licensing officer in regard to the granting of licences.

No. 282 (a)—This will be amended to the extent of requiring applicants to show that the appointment of a manager is genuinely being made for the purpose of the applicant's own business and not as a cover for any improper purpose.

No 282 (i)—The word "reasonable" has been inserted in this by-law, making it read "shall at all reasonable times," etc.

With regard to the question of by-law No 282 being inconsistent with No 302, there is no necessity to make any amendment, as if the conditions are inconsistent with the nature of the licence itself they will obviously be inapplicable to such a case

The Town Council have now been advised to submit the by-laws in collective form with the above and other amendments, and when this is done they will be brought up for final consideration by the Executive Committee

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
G. T. PLOWMAN,
Provincial Secretary.

Licensing Laws.

Ladysmith, Natal, 7th November, 1912

To the Honourable Professor Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C I E.

Honoured Sir,—Understanding that Your Honour is desirous—during your visit to South Africa—to ascertain what grievances are suffered by the Indian community, I have the honour to bring to your notice that I have been in business as a general merchant in Ladysmith for many years, and so was my father before me. I have spent many thousands of pounds in buildings, and am consequently one of the largest ratepayers in this Borough. The Licensing Officer for this Borough has the granting of all trade licences in the town, and from his decision there is no appeal beyond one to the Town Council, whose servant the Licensing Officer is. I recently applied for a transfer of my wholesale and retail licence to a firm composed of myself and my son, who is now in his 19th year, as I was desirous of perpetuating the licence as much as possible, and was naturally anxious to settle my son in life in a business to which he has been brought up and accustomed. I attach hereto the following documents, viz.:—

- (a) A newspaper report of the proceedings before the Licensing Officer.
- (b) A copy of the objections lodged, in the form of a petition, by the Chamber of Commerce and other Europeans in Ladysmith.
- (c) A copy of the Licensing Officer's reasons for refusing to grant a transfer of the licence.

I am appealing against this decision to the Town Council, but as the policy of the Council is to restrict as much as possible the issue of licences to Indians, it is doubtful whether I shall be successful.

I have the honour to submit these papers to Your Honour in the hope that my case may assist, with others, in bringing about, through Your Honour's good offices, some relief to the Indian traders in this Union.

In conclusion, I fervently pray the Almighty to bless Your Honour with long life, health, and strength, to enable you to carry on your laudable and arduous undertakings to a successful issue, and beg to subscribe myself, Your Honour's obedient servant,

M. A. GOGA.

[Note—The appeal to the Ladysmith Town Council has been dismissed, and no further appeal lies.]

Dealers' Licences.

IN THE MATTER OF SOOKUNUN'S APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL OF HIS RETAIL LICENCE FOR THE YEAR 1912, FOR PREMISES AT "BRICKFIELDS," NEAR DURBAN.

(1) In my opinion this man was very unjustly dealt with by the Licensing Officer for Natal. He had held a retail licence for several years. His business consisted of a purely cash retail business, and for the purposes of such a business no books of account were required. Upon his application for a renewal of the licence for 1912 he was called upon to produce his books of account for inspection. After being so called upon he was foolish enough to prepare a set of books purporting to show the transactions of his business for several years back. The Licensing Officer, in his reasons for refusing the licence, stated that the applicant, when thereto required, failed to show that he had kept such books of account in the English language as are usual and proper in the business that has been carried on by him during the past three years," and it was substantially for this reason that the renewal of the licence was refused.

(2) An appeal was made to the Licensing Board against the Licensing Officer's decision, and it was pointed out to the Board that the Law only required the keeping of such books of account in the English language as are usual and proper in the business to be carried on, and that where the nature of the business was such that no books of account were necessary a licence should not be refused because books of account had not been kept, because books of account being unnecessary they could not be held to be usual and proper in the business to be carried on, and this being so there was no force in the Licensing Officer's contention that the applicant had concocted a set of books to meet his requirements.

(3) The Licensing Board deferred their decision upon the appeal, and after a few days, without giving any reasons they simply decided that the Licensing Officer's decision should be upheld at the appeal dismissed.

(4) In my opinion, had the applicant appealed from the Licensing Board to the Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa, his appeal would have succeeded, but I was given to understand that he was unable for want of funds to prosecute an appeal.

W BURNE

Durban, 12th November, 1912

Natal Immigration Laws.

July 26th, 1912

To the Secretary to the Minister for the Interior,
Pretoria.

Sir,—On behalf of the Committee of the Natal Indian Congress we beg to draw the attention of the Honourable the Minister to the following:—

The acting Immigration Officer of this Province appears to have issued a circular, copy of which is hereto attached, and which deals with proof required by the officer regarding Indian marriages. The circular has caused deep offence to the community for the following reasons:

- (a) It insults all British officers, whether European or Indian, in that it requires production of evidence taken before them in spite of their certificates referred to in the circular.
- (b) It specially insults Indian officers no matter what their rank, in that it ignores any certificate issued by them.
- (c) It insults Indian women by requiring their thumb impressions.

In the opinion of our committee this circular is totally uncalled for, and respectfully trust that it will be withdrawn.

Complaints have been made to our committee to the effect that Indian women desiring to seek entrance into this Province as wives of their legally domiciled husbands are herded together on the steamers in which they may have arrived, and husbands are called upon to pick out their wives. This is a practice which our committee considers to be inhuman and wantonly offensive. Our committee

ventures to urge that affidavits made by husbands ought to be considered, as they have been hitherto, as sufficient proof of the marital relation.

Our committee has been informed that the Acting Immigration Officer now endeavours to go behind domicile certificates and calls for proof of domicile, apart from the certificates produced by the holders. Thus several bona-fide residents were turned away per steamers Palamcotta and President.

Our committee could have no objection to the officer requiring to identify the holder with his certificate, but if such identification is secured, in the opinion of our committee the certificate should be allowed to remain as before the holder's title to enter and remain in this Province.

Our committee trusts that the matter herein submitted will receive the early and sympathetic consideration of the Minister.

We have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed) DADA OSMAN,
(Signed) M. C. ANGLIA,
Joint Hon. Secretaries

NOTE—The reply to this letter was a *non possumus*

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR.

Relating to Indian Residents' Wives.

A circular letter, addressed to applicants for the admission of their wives, reads as follows—

"The information in the affidavits in this case has been noted

"It is clear that, if the applicant is lawfully resident here, a fact upon which he will be called upon to satisfy me, he is entitled to have his lawful wife with him, but he will require to furnish me with unmistakable proof that she is, in fact, his wife and that he has no other. Failing a properly certified marriage certificate, which would be accepted when accompanied by proper proof of identity, I shall not be satisfied to accept such evidence as that now put before me, but would suggest that a certificate of a superior European magistrate should be obtained either (1) That, in his personal knowledge, the woman whom he names, and whose left and right thumb marks are certified by him to have been impressed on the document in the officer's presence, is in fact the wife of the applicant, whose identity with the man referred to must be also established by unmistakable means, and that he is personally aware that the parties referred to were duly married on a date specified, or, 2 (a) That he has personally held an inquiry upon oath as to the date of the marriage, the ages of the parties, the issue of the marriage, and such other particulars as may be pertinent to such an inquiry; (b) That he forwards the original statements declared before him accompanied by means of identification of both the husband and the wife certified by the magistrate; and (c) That, in view of the magistrate, the facts declared to be true and correct, that he has caused police inquiry to be made, attaching a copy of the report, and that he is satisfied as to the relationship alleged, and such inquiry should embrace various independent parties

"Upon the woman bringing documents in this form, a *prima facie* claim to land will be made out; and under ordinary circumstances I should not place restriction upon her landing.

C. W. COUSINS,
Atg Immigration Restriction Officer.

Notes and Comments on Higher Education in Natal.

From the very commencement the attitude of the Superintendent of Education, Natal, has been unsympathetic. He was of opinion that elementary education was sufficient for the requirements of the children of Natal Indians. Ten years ago the limit was Standard IV. The mission schools were not authorised or staffed to teach beyond this standard, and in the event of parents desiring that their children should make further progress it was necessary to send them to a European institution (e.g., the Boys' Model School). In a few instances Indian youths attended this European school and qualified up to the Seventh Standard, but all kinds of difficulties were placed in their way. Colour prejudice and harsh treatment succeeded in deterring scholars from patronising European schools.

Ultimately the Higher Grade Indian School was opened in 1902. The age restriction came into operation early in 1909, and was withdrawn when the Edu-

cation Department was petitioned for granting facilities for higher education. This withdrawal of age limit was only a sop with which to bluff the Indian public. The grant-in-aid for higher education was refused for the following reasons.—

- (1) The demand for higher education was insufficient to justify a grant. (This was like begging the question, for the Private Indian High School had been open only three months when the petition was forwarded.)
- (2) That the age restriction had been removed, therefore students who had been debarred could attend the Government Higher Grade School. (The removal was made when the Government could not get out of the difficulty in any other way.)
- (3) If Indians desire higher education they must establish and maintain their own schools, in the same way as other European colleges, such as Hilton College and Balgowan were doing.
- (4) That no provision was, or could be made, in the Estimates (Budget) for higher education for Indians.

Under these circumstances it was quite impossible to finance and equip an institution capable of meeting the wants of the Indian community. A private institution, with little or no financial support from the public, could not hope to engage a qualified staff of professors nor to engage a suitable building and equip it with necessary requisites for an up-to-date college. The Indian High School has, nevertheless, tried to carry on the work under herculean difficulties. Four students have passed the Cape School Higher Examination, 1910 (equivalent to the Oxford Junior); eight more are being presented this year (1912), and four students for the Cape Matriculation (1912).

In any comprehensive scheme for higher education in South Africa the colour bar must always be a stumbling block to Indian students—there is no hope of their being permitted to attend Government (European) institutions. The following is a case which came under notice last year. It appears that a "coloured" student in the Transvaal wished to appear for the Cape Matriculation. He was permitted to sit with the European candidates for the examination, which was conducted in the Town Hall at Johannesburg. After the examination the ratepayers of the town instructed the Town Councillors to request the Mayor to inform the Transvaal Education Department that the Town Hall would be refused for examinations in future if coloured students were allowed to sit in the same room with Europeans.

The colour prejudice in the Transvaal seems to be spreading, for a similar difficulty seems to have arisen this year (1912). When the application for attending the Cape examinations this year were forwarded to the Superintendent of Education, Natal, from the Indian High School, there was a rumour that the Superintendent enquired whether accommodation could be provided for these Indian students at the Higher Grade Indian School. Obviously, the only inference to be drawn is that the Education Department do not consider Indian students fit to sit in the same room with Europeans. The headmaster of the Higher Grade Indian School was either unable or unwilling to provide the necessary accommodation for the students to sit for Cape examinations, and no official information was received on the subject, so the Department is apparently still chewing the cud of reflection over the matter, and as there is no other suitable locality it is supposed that it will graciously permit the despised Indian students to attend the examination in the Town Hall, Maritzburg.

Rumours are afloat that a proper college for Indians, suitably endowed and staffed, is to be established either by the Government or by some section of the Indian community, but as the cost will run to about £50,000, an undertaking of this magnitude will take years to mature, especially in South Africa. It will require a master tactician to reconcile the conflicting interests, and none but an Indian gentleman from the Mother Country, with a recognised status and with an acknowledged reputation in arts and politics, can hope to gain the confidence and co-operation of the different elements which constitute the Indian community.

Two years ago a law was passed by the Natal Legislative Council to the effect that every European teacher employed either in Government or Government-aided schools would receive a pension after twenty years' service. But no provisions were made by the Government for Indian teachers for their long service as teachers.

It is earnestly hoped that advantage will be taken of the visit of the Hon Gopal Krishna Gokhale, M.A., C.I.E., to take the question of higher education among the standing grievances of the Indian community in South Africa.

ON BEHALF OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.
Maritzburg, Natal.

APPENDIX II.

PRESS COMMENTS, CRITICISMS,
INTERVIEWS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE.—We desire to acknowledge our indebtedness to the South African Press for much of the letterpress of this Souvenir.—*Ed., I.O.*

WELCOME.

On behalf of the Indians established throughout the Union of South Africa, we offer to the Honourable Mr. G. K. Gokhale a warm welcome to our shores. His arrival at Capetown on Tuesday next should herald a new phase of Indian life in this sub-continent, for it brings South Africa and India into immediate and intimate contact in the most public manner possible. Mr. Gokhale is, to-day, the foremost Indian in political life, and his experiences here and the information that he will derive in the course of his stay amongst us will be eagerly and anxiously awaited by the whole Indian people, and, probably, by none more than the Imperial and Indian Governments. Mr. Gokhale comes here in no official capacity, but he derives his credentials from the fact that he represents modern India in a way that no other Indian does. He is trusted and honoured by millions of our fellow-countrymen, who venerate his name as that of a pure-souled patriot. To us in South Africa, he represents the profound interest that is being felt throughout the Motherland in the welfare of Indians overseas, and the rising determination that their treatment shall not be such as shall diminish Indian self-respect. The national movement has produced no more distinguished or selfless advocate than our honoured guest, and we trust that Indians and Europeans will join in rendering his stay in South Africa pleasant, useful and healing—*Indian Opinion*, 19th October, 1912.

A DISTINGUISHED INDIAN.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale, C.I.E., the well-known Indian legislator who is to make a brief tour of South Africa in order to discuss the Asiatic question with the Union Government, has had a remarkable career. Born forty-six years ago at Kolhapur, India, he has gained his present position by hard work and merit. His parents were poor, but they managed to send him to a local college, where his talent was noticed at an early age. Some time spent at colleges at Bombay and Poona gave him his B.A. He made a special study of English literature, mathematics, history and political economy, and for years was a highly respected professor at the Fergusson College, whilst he also engaged in journalistic work. Gradually he became more and more prominent in public life, especially in the Bombay Presidency. His knowledge of financial matters led to a visit to England to give evidence before the Welby Commission on Indian Expenditure. In 1900 and 1901 he was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and in 1902 was elected to the Viceroy's Council, on which body his speeches on finance attracted widespread attention. It was he who moved the resolution which led to the Indian Government prohibiting the recruiting of Indian labour for Natal. His speech—which was, of course, delivered from a purely Indian standpoint—included a masterly review of the indentured labour problem in all parts of the world. Although he has spoken strongly on the question of Indian grievances in the colonies, Mr. Gokhale is one of the more moderate of the politicians associated with the National Congress party in India. Indeed his choice as president in 1905 was regarded as a snub for the extremists who aimed at capturing the congress. Mr. Gokhale has a wonderful grip of all public affairs affecting India, and whether he succeeds in his present mission or not, he will, one feels sure, present the Indian case to the Union Ministry both clearly and moderately—*Rand Daily Mail*, October 22.

AS IT OUGHT TO BE.

Some little time ago, in noting the approaching visit to South Africa of Mr. G. K. Gokhale, we expressed the hope that due official recognition would be accorded to one of the most eminent British Indians of to-day. Nothing but

good, as it seemed to us, could come of the presence in South Africa of one of the most cultured and high-bred of Indian gentlemen, who is at the same time one of the most forceful personalities in Indian public life at the present time. We are glad to say that one hope we expressed has been realised, and nobody who reads the eminently reasonable and moderate speech which Mr. Gokhale made in the City Hall last night is likely to think we were over-sanguine in cherishing the other. The distinguished Mahratta began with a cordial acknowledgment of the courtesy shown by the Union Government, and went on to explain that he had come to South Africa, not for the purpose of blowing up the flames, but of studying the Indian question at first hand and the Indian question, not only as it appears to Indians in this country, since he is already tolerably familiar with this point of view, but as it appears to the English and Dutch citizens of the Union. He frankly acknowledges, moreover, that the problem is one of extreme difficulty and complexity, that a practical solution cannot be found simply by an appeal for uniform treatment on abstract grounds of equality, and that a presupposition of a wise and statesmanlike solution must be a recognition of common allegiance to the British Empire, though there may be times when the balance of privilege and disadvantage which comes of such an allegiance may seem to tend to the disappointing side. Per contra, Mr. Gokhale reminded his audience—and we trust his words will receive the attention they deserve throughout South Africa—that the question of the treatment of Indians in South Africa is exciting the most intense interest in British India, that the East is pulsating with a new life, and that in the future, whether in regard to internal or external problems, the Indian peoples are not likely to be satisfied with a political horizon which leaves no room for the satisfaction of their self-respect, and that the one wholly unpromising point of view is that which limits the vision by the narrow boundaries of colour and race prejudice. No reasonable being can take objection to such a preliminary statement of the position. On the contrary, South African statesmen may be thankful that a British Indian, with the immense influence and the great reputation of Mr. Gokhale, has taken the trouble to come here to assist in seeking for a solution of a bewildering problem on such lines. No doubt, as we remarked on a previous occasion, the Union Ministers will be able to show Mr. Gokhale that things are not quite so bad as they have sometimes been painted, and they may also enable him to realise, perhaps more clearly than it is easy to do in India, that the difficulties of the position are by no means wholly due either to sheer carelessness or to a wanton desire to injure and to insult Indians. On the other hand, Mr. Gokhale, we have little doubt, will be able to awake in Ministers, and in the South African public mind, a keener sense of the urgency of some measure of redress than has yet existed. Meanwhile, last night's beginning is entirely auspicious—*Cape Times*, October 23.

THE RIGHT NOTE.

Both the manner and the matter of the speech delivered by the Hon. Gopal K. Gokhale, in response to the welcome extended to him on his arrival in South Africa, at the City Hall on Tuesday evening, justify the expectation that his visit will result in nothing but good and the hope that it will lead to a solution of the Indian problem in South Africa which will be fully acceptable to both sides. Mr. Gokhale has come at the invitation of the Indian community to see things for himself, and to consult with the Government, so that he may be better able to advise his countrymen on the one hand and represent their position to the Administration on the other. If past achievements, and temperateness and moderation of present speech are any criterion, a better intermediary could scarcely have been chosen. Nothing could have been more promising than Mr. Gokhale's concluding words on Tuesday evening. "I will," he said, "go through South Africa in the three weeks at my disposal with every real desire to understand the European standpoint, and whatever conclusions I arrive at I will endeavour to state with due restraint and with such regard as may be expected from me in my position in India, and with a due regard to the interests of the Empire of which we are all members. I have not come to light a flame, because flames have a knack of burning those who light them, but I have come to find out how my countrymen in this land are doing." Here Mr. Gokhale strikes the right note, and we feel sure that he will not find European South Africa unresponsive to the spirit of his address—*South African News*, October 24.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

Nothing is better calculated to lead to a proper appreciation of the Indian problem in South Africa, and to hasten its solution, than the tone and substance of the utterances of the Hon. Gopal K. Gokhale during his brief visit to Kimberley. Mr. Gokhale's visit had long been looked forward to by the members of the local Indian community, and it is safe to say that the high anticipations they had formed have been abundantly realised, and that

the visit has well achieved its object. In the first place it was made the occasion of demonstrations which, in addition to worthily honouring a distinguished worker in the Indian cause, also served the useful purpose of a seemly object lesson of the number and prestige of Indians resident on the Diamond Fields, all of whom, from the wealthy merchant to the lowly hawker, joined in what proved to be an imposing array to welcome the visitor. The fact that leading European residents in representative strength attended the complimentary dinner to the visitor on Saturday is not the least significant evidence of the progress towards a better understanding which the visit materially helped to achieve.

Mr. Gokhale's speech at the gathering referred to was indicative of the spirit in which he undertook what is bound to be an important tour, and his attitude splendidly endorsed his statement at Capetown upon his arrival in this country. As a speaker, Mr. Gokhale carried conviction by reason of his simplicity and earnestness, and with the substance of his remarks very few will be found to quarrel. His claim for such treatment of Indians in South Africa as "should be so far just and humane as to be reasonably satisfactory" is a strong one by reason of its moderation. His instancing of the fact that the Indians in South Africa were bound to realise the difficulties of the white population, though it strikes a novel note so far as the great majority of Europeans in South Africa are concerned, was timely, and there can be no gainsaying the truth of the statement that trifling with the Indian problem as it presents itself in South Africa is sure to have far-reaching effects upon the feelings and views of millions of British subjects in India. The importance of that aspect of the question is a factor which is apt to be overlooked by those who would urge the adoption of a narrow view of the problem in South Africa. It is well that this phase of the question should be put before the people of South Africa, particularly when it is remembered that our Indian problem is largely one of our own creation. The plea for the suspension of judgment in regard to the effects of the abolition of the system of indentured Indian labour until such a period had elapsed as to afford grounds for a just view of the position was characteristic of Mr. Gokhale's utterances locally. Opinion in this country regarding Indian settlers is diverse and strong, but visits such as this can have but one result, and that all for good, in assisting in the arrival at a just solution of the difficulties which are largely the result of misconception due to prejudice.

In view of the attitude of certain prominent members of the political party at present in power in South Africa, it is of special interest to note that Mr. Francis Oats took advantage of the opportunity to make it quite clear that he repudiated entirely the sentiment given expression to in certain quarters that in dealing with South African problems it might be necessary to be unfair to a certain section. It is the knowledge that Ministers in charge of Government departments are prepared to be unfair towards a certain section that emboldens officials charged with important duties to arrogate to themselves autocratic powers, the assumption of which is as unwarranted as the results are harmful.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, October 29.

THE INDIAN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The reception accorded to the Hon. Mr. Gokhale on his arrival in Johannesburg was not lacking in cordiality, notwithstanding the fact that the Rand served as the stage on which were enacted the most dramatic incidents of the Indian agitation of a few years ago. He was received by the Mayor with a ceremoniousness befitting his high position as a member of the Viceroy's Council and as a statesman of surpassing integrity and ability in his own country. Mr. Gokhale's record in Indian politics is indeed a shining example of the heights to which native statesmanship has attained in our Indian Empire, under a wise and beneficent sovereignty. His personality reflects in a high degree the natural dignity and race-consciousness of the Indian people. His career in India has been distinguished by unusual qualities of statesmanship and illuminated by fine ideals. A politician of rare culture and unblemished character, he has ably played the part of Radical and reformer, though, as the "Cape Times" pointed out in a recent article, his devotion and loyalty to the Imperial connection have never been impugned. Mr. Gokhale may rest assured that, whatever views the bulk of the Johannesburg public may hold as to the present or future position of Indians in South Africa, they will not fail to treat him with the respect and esteem due to his high position, and to welcome his mission as a sincere and honest attempt to probe the difficulties of the Indian problem in this country. Nor can any of us fail to appreciate the dignity and stateliness of the remarks with which Mr. Gokhale responded to the greeting of his compatriots in Johannesburg. We venture to assure Mr. Gokhale that even those who, during the agitation of a

few years ago, most persistently urged the necessity of severe legislation against Indians in South Africa are not unmindful or unappreciative of the sacrifices made by the men of his race in the defence of their cause.

But, while we have no desire to influence Mr. Gokhale in his task of studying the Indian problem in South Africa from a detached and impartial standpoint, we may be allowed to remind him that the agitation in this country against the Indian invasion was never intended to reflect on the character of the Indian peoples. Indians in South Africa are, generally speaking, amongst the most law-abiding and inoffensive of the inferior races. Actually the agitation arose out of a conflict of civilisations; and the old feeling against the Indian still remains because his standard of living and his social and economic conditions placed him in the position of an unfair rival of the European, both in commerce and in labour. In his speech at the Carlton Hotel last evening, Mr. Gokhale laid emphasis on the Imperial aspect of the subject; and we quite appreciate the difficulty to which he refers, of getting the mass of the Indian people to understand that, although South Africa is part of the British Empire, it has the right to manage its own affairs without interference. But it must be borne in mind that the European in South Africa has to deal with totally different conditions from those of the white races in other self-governing Dominions of the Empire. In Canada and Australasia the white man has definitely asserted his supremacy. In South Africa he is still struggling hard to establish a European civilisation. We—Dutch-speaking and English-speaking citizens of South Africa—are still a handful of white people in the midst of a huge black and semi-barbarous population. There can be no doubt that any large invasion of our preserve by immigrants from India would seriously complicate the problem which we, as the custodians of European civilisation, have to solve, and for which, unhappily, we are still far from finding a solution. In these circumstances, we may heartily welcome an enquiry into our conditions and circumstances from so broadminded and liberal an investigator as the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, whose influence in Indian affairs, and whose authority as a leader of native opinion in the Indian Empire are beyond question. We are quite prepared to agree with him that the situation has been considerably eased by the stoppage of indentured Indian labour into Natal. Mr. Gokhale points out that the Indian is not naturally adventurous, he is happy in the possession of a rather domesticated and stay-at-home disposition. We see this for ourselves in the manners and habits of the Indian in this country, who never by any chance adopts European customs or ways of life, and who, figuratively speaking, carries India with him wherever he goes. But the fact that the average Indian is not inclined to emigrate except under a system of indenture such as we have, until recently, had in Natal, and that since the prohibition of this form of immigration, the Indian invasion of South Africa has practically ceased, will probably tend to modify the European agitation against the Indian in this country. At the same time, it would be foolish to overlook the seriousness of the problem which confronts us, in the presence of so many Indians in the Union, competing with the European on all sides, and unquestionably weakening his efforts to establish a white supremacy in the sub-continent. Mr. Gokhale himself admits that the problem is one of intense difficulty and intricacy. . . . This utterance ought indeed to be a sufficient guarantee of Mr. Gokhale's desire to study the problem from a broad and liberal standpoint, and to make full allowance for the views of white South Africans who, while in no way reflecting upon the moral or political character of the Indian, have been compelled in self-defence to legislate against a possible invasion from the East. Nor have we any doubt that Mr. Gokhale will, as he comes to view the position in all its aspects, realise the difficulties which confronted General Smuts and the Government at the time of the Asiatic agitation. Mr. Gokhale is not himself a fanatic, nor is he likely to be carried away by the views of local fanatics on this question. At Capetown he declared that the last thing he desired was to fan the smouldering fires of racial hatred. He has made a special point of informing his fellow-countrymen that his great desire is to avoid coming to a hasty conclusion and to study the subject in all its bearings before expressing any opinion. We look forward to Mr. Gokhale's report with every confidence, feeling sure that one of his political genius and statesmanship will realise that it is in no spirit of hatred or persecution that the Europeans of South Africa have resisted the Indian invasion, and that the peculiar conditions of this country make it necessary that South Africans should insist on the supremacy of the white race, if their country is to realise its destiny as a member of the British family of self-governing nations. Mr. Gokhale has not hesitated to say that he has no intention of appealing for a settlement of the question on a basis of equality; nor does he appear to press for any relaxation of our attitude in regard to further immigration of Indians. That being so, we have no fear that any proposals he may make for a more

Considerate treatment of his fellow-countrymen who are at present domiciled in South Africa will be denied adequate consideration, provided that the position of the European race is effectively safeguarded.—*Transvaal Leader*, October 28.

MR. GOKHALE'S MISSION.

The presence in our midst of the Hon. Gopal Gokhale, C.I.E., representative of the non-official members of the Bombay Legislature in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, is an event of no small importance. For it serves as a reminder that the legislative and administrative aspects of the Asiatic question still remain unsettled, being indeed in very much the same unsatisfactory position as at the date of Union, and in the second place it brings home to us the fact, too often overlooked by extremists, that in any settlement that aims at finality Imperial considerations and Indian sentiment should be carefully studied and met so far as is compatible with the best interests of South Africa. Mr. Gokhale has come to this country in a semi-official capacity. His mission is to study the grievances of his compatriots, to discuss these with the Ministers of the Union in the hope of reaching a satisfactory "via media," and then to make known the result of his study and of his negotiations with the authorities in a public pronouncement before leaving the country. It is sincerely to be hoped that our distinguished visitor may be able to devise a solution of existing difficulties that will meet with the approval of the majority of the European population—for complete unanimity is altogether out of the question—and of those Asiatics who have domiciles and vested interests within the Union; and that no time may be lost in giving legislative and administrative effect to the new "modus vivendi." Wherever he has gone so far, Mr. Gokhale has been welcomed not only by his fellow Indian subjects, but by the official representatives of the European community in a manner which indicates that both parties to a long-standing controversy greet him as an able and distinguished statesman closely identified with the government of the Indian Empire, but above all in the character of a mediator willing and anxious to hear both sides before committing himself to the advocacy of any specific policy.

Mr. Gokhale has stated, speaking in a general way, that the treatment of Indians throughout the British Colonies is "most unsatisfactory," and that unless the treatment is remedied on a basis of justice, "there will be serious discontent in India, which will grow and will be bound to affect the internal administration of India." We fear it is all too true that acts of the South African authorities which were mainly the outcome of the Passive Resistance Movement have given this country a particularly bad name among the subjects of the King-Emperor in the Far East, but we trust that the last has been heard of the unfortunate and unprofitable struggle which created this adverse impression. We are the more sanguine that Mr. Gokhale's mission will lead to permanent peace, because of the moderation and commonsense revealed in his Kimberley speech. Mr. Gokhale assures us that South Africa has nothing to fear in the nature of an influx of Indians now that the indentured system has been abolished. As for the attitude Mr. Gokhale desires the Government and people of South Africa to adopt, we find it summed up in the statement that "they must realise that Indians are in the first place entitled to just, humane treatment, and, secondly, that they must be made to feel that they are citizens of the Empire." The latter clause may create some misgiving among those who hold strong views on the Asiatic question, but we would remind these that the claim must be read in conjunction with the qualifications which Mr. Gokhale previously laid down—to the effect that there cannot be absolute equality or absolute justice even.

Mr. Gokhale is here, of course, to make the best terms he can on behalf of his compatriots. As a Diplomat, who has still to study the intricacies of the problem, he cannot be expected either to present a cut-and-dried policy or to commit himself to a statement of his personal views on the merits of past controversies within a few days of his arrival. No doubt the distinguished visitor is fully conversant with the bulk of the Asiatic grievances, real and more or less imaginary. Many of these grievances are capable of redress and would no doubt have been redressed but for the complications arising out of the Passive Resistance Movement. General Smuts, as Minister of the Interior, has made two attempts to meet the wishes of the Asiatic leaders and of the Imperial and Indian Governments, but in neither of the two Parliamentary sessions did the Immigration Restriction Bill, partly designed to secure this end, get beyond the preliminary stage. The debate in the closing days of last session, as Senator Munnik suggested in the letter published in our columns yesterday, showed that the Botha, or any other, Government must realise the strength of public opinion on this question, which circumscribes any action which the authorities may desire to take. Briefly the crux of the compromise embodied in General Smuts's Bill—a compromise acceptable to the Imperial and

Indian Governments and also to the Asiatic leaders—was borrowed from the Australian Act, and aimed at eliminating legislative discrimination directed against Asiatics, leaving the authorities free to bar the door against coloured immigrants by administrative agency—by the application of an arbitrary dictation test. We agree with Senator Munnik that this compromise represents the extreme limit to which legislative and public opinion will permit the Union Government to go. But once this question is satisfactorily disposed of, we see no reason why many of the local grievances of domiciled Indians should not be amicably redressed. So long as Mr. Gokhale does not insist on the Union ports being kept open to all Indians who choose to come—not merely to the limited number of educated British Indians whom the Government is ready to admit each year—and does not demand that Indians domiciled in one Province should be free to take up their abode in any part of the Union, we hope and believe that the Central and Provincial Administrations will be able as well as ready to meet many, perhaps most, of his wishes. The situation is a delicate one, having regard to popular sentiment and prejudice, but if it be approached in a moderate and reasonable spirit on both sides a solution should be devised before Mr. Gokhale leaves our shores.—*Star*, October 29

MR. GOKHALE.

The visit of the Hon. Gopal K. Gokhale to South Africa has been noted in no mean way by our capitalist press. Surprising as it may seem to those who expect some little consistency from our rulers, this Indian visitor has been received with open arms and heralded in terms of equality and brotherhood by our Mayors and leading citizens, all of which gives us food for serious thought.

When Keir Hardie arrived in Johannesburg he was received with brickbats and rotten garbage and was in danger of his life—this because he was a known sympathiser with the oppressed coloured races, and particularly for the manifestations of this, expressed in the cabled reports of his utterances during his Indian tour.

It seems to us quite clear that there is no "colour" line drawn by our rulers and masters. When the sympathisers of the Indian—as in the case of Keir Hardie—represented the world's workers, his white skin was no protection to him. When, however, one of the ruling few of India, a champion of his compatriot law-resisters, arrives, the colour of his skin is no obstacle to a Mayoral reception at Park Station and a drive elbow rubbing elbow with the Mayoress and knee rubbing knee with our Mayor.

Our rulers and masters ever were a cowardly lot and lacked the courage to mete out to Mr. Gokhale the same human treatment accorded Mr. Gandhi and his fellow Indians. Mr. Gokhale bravely asserted that he came prepared to undergo the same punishments as his fellows, and, despite his indifferent health, it seems a pity to us he was not called upon to do it. His will be an exceptionally perceptive and penetrating intellect to see past the hypocrisy of his newly-made and sycophantic European friends and conjure the awful cruelties they are capable of meting out to the less distinguished of his own people.

Showing India's Teeth.

Mr. Gokhale's speech at the banquet given in his honour, was masterly, brave and impressive. His comprehension of the whole problem—if the result of petty business prejudice deserves the term—was amazingly accurate. Without missing any detail, and in a few words, he depicted the whole situation and reduced the points in dispute to three, two of which he conceded to the white, the third—that of trade jealousy—becoming the sole bone of contention.

Out of 150,000 British Indians in South Africa, 120,000 came as indentured Indians, the remainder following in their wake, presumably being lawyers, doctors and other business and professional men. These were induced to come by tempting offers and promises extended to them by the whites—or a section of them—in South Africa. They were promised facilities for settling in South Africa, and equal opportunity with other British subjects to advance and uplift themselves. They owed their presence here to the whites and their grievances were due to the unfulfilled promises of those who induced them to come here.

With these facts before him, Mr. Gokhale rightly took a firm stand and in polite language described the mind and temper of the Imperial Government backed by the British people, and a greater spectre than all, the mind and temper of the 300 million people of India. The British Government can only back up South Africa at the risk of losing India to the Empire, and whatever way it is looked at, the continued persecution of local British Indians cannot but prove disastrous to the handful of arrogant, self-interested persons who oppress them so relentlessly.

Mr. Gokhale showed his listeners the teeth of India, and we hope it will impress them. Our own opinion is that,

if ever India steps outside the British Empire, it will be the beginning of the end of the white man's dominance on this earth. Let India join China, Japan, and other coloured peoples and nothing but a return from the nebula from which our earth came, will save the white races of the world.

The Crux of the Question

The crux of the whole question, as Mr. Gokhale wisely divined, lies with the petty trade jealousy which springs from the comparatively small trading section of the community. Unless the Indian is of considerable benefit to the consumer, he cannot exist. If the objection to the Indian came from the whole people he would have to return to India or starve, for he draws his support entirely from the white people. True, he is a serious competitor of the white trader, but then, the white traders are serious competitors of each other. Indeed it would be much more sensible if competition was vigorously opposed instead of the Indian. The Indian is not responsible for the woes of the London trader, and his elimination in the Transvaal would not benefit more than a few big businesses, or an equal number of whites who do not live above the Indian plane.

As far as the worker is concerned he owes nothing to the large trader. The latter buys his labour in the cheapest market, so cannot complain if the labourer similarly buys his commodities in the cheapest market. Thousands of white persons would go without butter on their bread if it were not for the Asiatic trader, and so long as there exists whites who receive miserable wages he will still have his patrons. Solve the problem of poverty and poor wages and the Asiatic question will solve itself.—*Voice of Labour*, November 1.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

To the Hon. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., we offer a hearty and respectful welcome, since the advent of an Indian statesman who occupies the important position of a member of the Viceroy's Council to South Africa is an occurrence which even a sectarian organ cannot well refrain from referring to. More particularly is this the case when the gentleman in question comes here with a view to right a wrong, and by means of a combination of his own incomparable experience in India, together with his earnest endeavour to acquaint himself with local conditions to find a way out of the present *impasse*. During the years of struggle which the South African Indians have had, this journal has not infrequently taken up an attitude dictated by a sense of ethical righteousness as opposed to the standpoint of material exigency and, after listening to the able, eloquent, passionless and statesmanlike address delivered by Mr. Gokhale on Tuesday evening last, we cannot but feel that there is the possibility of the adoption of a *modus vivendi* in the treatment by the Union Government of their fellow British subjects from the East. We use the phrase "fellow British subjects" advisedly, because it is the Imperial aspect of the question that particularly appeals to the Jewish members of the great British nation. As Mr. Gokhale pointed out, the contentment of the vast peoples of India is a consideration to the British Empire, and we in South Africa—or, at all events, that Unionist section of the population of this country which is so fond of prating of the Imperial aspect of our connection with the Empire—must realise that there is also an Imperial aspect in regard to our treatment of the Indian residents of South Africa. It is not only the law which is at fault, but the peculiar method of its administration and the manner in which respectable Indians have been made the butt of the indiscretions, not to say the personal cruelties of uncivilised or brutal police officers, reminds one more forcibly of the treatment of our co-religionists in Russia than of the prosecution of justice in a British colony. Happily Mr. Gokhale will succeed in the finding of a *via media* in connection with the treatment of his compatriots, and if such a path of progress be discovered no one will more heartily rejoice in its adoption than the Jewish people of this sub-continent.—*S.A. Jewish Chronicle*, November 1.

MR. GOKHALE'S MISSION.

This morning we publish an account of a special interview which a representative of the "Transvaal Leader" has had with the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. In this conversation our distinguished Indian visitor has gone somewhat further than in any of his public speeches. He speaks much more seriously and emphatically, for instance, about feeling in India regarding the treatment of the Indians in South Africa. He even goes to the extent of warning us that British rule in India is being jeopardised by the attitude which South Africa has adopted. In many ways this is a remarkable statement. Mr. Gokhale is no irresponsible voyager, but a member of the Viceroy's Council, and an accredited spokesman of public opinion in the Indian Empire. Coming from such an authority, the suggestion that the Indian Government might retaliate against South

Africa cannot be lightly dismissed. We do not know that the kind of retaliation hinted at by Mr. Gokhale would be very effective, since the total bulk of South Africa's trade with India is not considerable. We may, however, dismiss consideration of this point, since the last thing that any section of the South African people desires is to see a feud between the people of India and those of South Africa. Evidently Mr. Gokhale regards us in South Africa as being comparatively indifferent to the Imperial aspect of the Indian problem. We think, however, that as he comes to know more of the country, and to digest the views of its politicians and publicists, he will alter his opinion on this point. South Africans realise that the Indian as a British subject is entitled to full rights of citizenship in his own land. Nor is there any disposition to treat him as a serf when he becomes an immigrant to this country. But the dominant race in South Africa is faced with a task which no other branch of the European race has to face. It has to maintain a white civilisation in a country which is overrun by black races. Its responsibility for these races is undeniable. In our hands, and ours alone, rests the burden of providing for the development of these subject peoples. Obviously, since the coloured inhabitants in the Union outnumber us by five to one, we can only do this by maintaining, with all vigilance and determination, the citadel of European civilisation. To open this citadel to members of a non-European race is to endanger the supremacy of the white in South Africa. We fear that this aspect of the matter is not considered seriously enough by Indian critics of South African policy. They do not realise that we who are responsible for the government of South Africa, and to whose hands is committed the destiny of South Africa as one of the great self-governing Dominions, are struggling for the solution of a problem which at times appears to be almost past human wisdom. But, indeed, the right of self-governing Dominions to differentiate between people of European and those of non-European descent—provided such differentiation does not involve absolute injustice or persecution—must, in any reasonable discussion of this subject, be fully conceded. To tamper with this right would endanger the very life of the Empire, and it would be fatal in the case of South Africa, where our position as a small European community, situated among a large native and semi-civilised population, has forced upon us the position of having to legislate directly to the permanent advantage and privilege of the white race, and even to embody the principle of European supremacy in our Constitution.

At the same time we feel deeply the necessity for preserving complete peace and harmony among the different races and countries of the Empire. This can only be done by the statesmen of one country endeavouring to understand the circumstances of the other. Mr. Gokhale is one of the first statesmen of India. He is one of the leaders of a people who have behind them great and brilliant traditions, and who have built up a spacious and ordered civilisation. But Mr. Gokhale, before his South African visit is concluded, will, we feel sure, appreciate the difficulties which arise when the civilisation of the Indian in South Africa clashes with that of the European citizen. And it is well that those who listen to his able and earnest speeches should guard themselves against the impression that it is only the self-governing Dominions—and South Africa in particular—which have set a limit on the citizen rights of coloured races. As Mr. Gokhale is no doubt aware, the Imperial Government has actually introduced a colour bar in the Straits Settlements. But, so far as our own case is concerned, we rely on the good sense and statesmanship of Mr. Gokhale. Like a good advocate, he is putting the case for his client to us as strongly as possible. And we have hopes that some measures may be devised for lightening the restrictions against Indian subjects at present domiciled here, without endangering the position of the European race in South Africa, the maintenance of which is a duty we owe to civilisation. But any solution of the question must depend largely on an intelligent understanding by the Indian politicians and people of the difficulties of our position in South Africa. We look to Mr. Gokhale to endeavour to bring about such understanding among his own people in India, on his return to that country.—*Transvaal Leader*, November 1.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. GOKHALE.

Feeling in India.

Growing Demand for Retaliation.

The Imperial Aspect.

The Hon. G. Gokhale is being kept busy receiving a constant stream of people of all classes and complexions at the rooms which have been taken for him in Chudleigh's Buildings. He received a representative of the "Transvaal Leader" between a visit from Mr. Creswell, the Labour leader, and the introduction of a deputation of Parsees.

In view of the seriousness of the statements made by Mr. Gokhale, as a responsible statesman, at the Carlton Hotel reception on Tuesday evening in regard to the feeling aroused in India by the state of affairs in South Africa, he

was asked whether he was correctly understood to suggest definitely that British rule in India is being jeopardised by the action of South Africans.

"It is not," he replied, "exaggerating the situation to put it that way."

"You said that the feeling of disaffection has largely calmed down in India, but that there is grave danger of its recrudescence unless things are altered in South Africa?"

"That is so. The relations between the two sides in India are better to-day than they have ever been in my experience—that is, during the past twenty-five years. The King's visit went a great way towards bringing that about. But this South African difficulty is a difficulty which is not in the hands of the Government of India to settle, and all classes are feeling the strain of the situation. If things go on like this much further, I have no doubt in my own mind that a violent feeling of resentment will grow up."

Indians' Cry of Retaliation.

"Against whom?"

"In the first instance, this feeling will be against the European in South Africa, but it will not remain confined to him. Already there is a loud cry throughout India for some policy of retaliation against South Africa, and I do not think the Government of India will be able to withstand this cry for long."

"Now that you have stopped the supply of indentured labour to Natal what other means of retaliation are there left to you?"

"I prefer not to say anything that may be construed as a threat, but you must remember that at present the whole of India, its commerce and everything else, is open to the South African."

"To us in India," continued Mr. Gokhale, "the spectacle of a great Government such as that of this country putting itself against poor individuals of our country and administering the laws against them in an obviously unjust and harsh manner is not calculated to increase our regard for the Europeans as a race. I think it is the duty of every one interested in the relations between India and England—India and the rest of the Empire—to see to it that this sore is healed as soon as possible. And, personally, I think that if a reasonable assurance could be felt by the European public of this country on the subject of immigration, there should be every disposition on their part to set at rest the grievances of those Indians who are already here."

"You think there will be no grievance felt at the prohibition of immigration, so long as the Indians here get what you consider just treatment?"

"My opinion is, as I have stated before, that now that the stream of indentured labour for Natal is stopped, there will be very little immigration in the future, even if the law remains as it is. We are not an emigrating people, and I think any fear as to this country being overrun by Indians is quite unfounded."

This was as much as the claims on Mr. Gokhale's time allowed him to say.

Mr. Gokhale's Credentials.

While waiting to see Mr. Gokhale, the "Leader" representative had a chat with Mr. M. K. Gandhi, the local leader of the Indian people, who suggested that there were certain questions about Mr. Gokhale's mission which he could personally answer and which it would be an advantage to put to him, from the point of view of economising Mr. Gokhale's time.

Mr. Gandhi first of all cleared up the doubt which exists in many people's minds as to the official character, or otherwise, of Mr. Gokhale's visit. "Is Mr. Gokhale," he was asked, "the formally appointed representative of the Government of India in this matter?"

"No," said Mr. Gandhi, "he comes in his private capacity, but with the full knowledge and approval of both the Indian and the Imperial Governments. Before sailing from England he had interviews with, among others, the Marquis of Crewe (Secretary of State for India), Mr. Harcourt (Secretary of State for the Colonies), Lord Gladstone, Sir Richard Solomon, and Sir Starr Jameson."

"How long will the visit to South Africa last?"

"Mr. Gokhale leaves on November 6 for Natal. Elaborate preparations are being made in Durban for his reception—on the 14th he meets Ministers in Pretoria, and then he leaves immediately, via Delagoa Bay, on his return voyage to India."

"Surely this is a very short time for the accomplishment of so important a mission?"

"It is an exceedingly brief stay, but Mr. Gokhale has to be back in India early in December for his legislative duties."

"But he expects to have all his conclusions definitely formed by the time he sees the Union Ministers?"

No Right to be Surrendered.

"That is so. Of course, in so far as the rights of Indians are concerned he can have no opinions to form. He has come with an open mind only from the point of view that he is anxious to understand the European side of the question. In theory he, as a distinguished patriot, could never think of surrendering any of the rights of his countrymen. But his conclusions as to the putting of theory into practice are open to modification by local knowledge gained from contact with those who have carried on ceaseless agitation in this country against British Indians."

In further conversation Mr. Gandhi expressed his belief, which, he said, was also Mr. Gokhale's belief, that the problem had been virtually narrowed down to the treatment of the Indian population domiciled in the Union. "As to that," he said, "Mr. Gokhale has, I think, come to the general conclusion that the Indians resident here are entitled to civic equality. That is to say, their movement within the Union should not be hampered and, under restrictions of a general character applying to the community at large, they should be allowed freedom of trade."

"How about the Free State?"

"With reference to the Free State, Mr. Gokhale is still studying the law, and it is difficult to say what his conclusions will be on that point. Personally, I feel that for yet a few years to come the Free State will retain its policy as far as the holding of land and the carrying on of trade are concerned. As far as the immigration barrier is concerned, it is part of the compromise that under the new Act the few fresh immigrants that will be allowed to come in will be free to move about in any part of the Union. They will, therefore, not be subject to the Free State restriction as to immigration, but they will be unable to trade or farm in that Province. But some day or other the Free State barrier must entirely disappear. Otherwise the Union will be a farce."—*Transvaal Leader*, November 1.

A Triumphant Progress.

The Honourable Mr. Gokhale has, as was expected, proved himself to be a King of Hearts. Wherever he has gone, so far in his tour, his dignified and benevolent personality has drawn to him the leading men of all races, who have united to do him honour. At Capetown, Kimberley, Klerksdorp, Potchefstroom, Krugersdorp, and Johannesburg, the leading European citizens have graced the various functions with their presence, and it is certain that, from the standpoint of personal and social amenities, Mr. Gokhale's visit will be a complete success. Upon the political aspects of his mission we do not propose to dwell, for the moment. These will be examined at a later date, when the tour can be observed in retrospect. Meanwhile, we sincerely trust that the tax made upon Mr. Gokhale's health by the constant travelling and frequent ceremonial, will not prove too great for his strength, and that members of the community will exercise the utmost forbearance in their demands upon his energies.—*Indian Opinion*, November 2.

OPEN LETTER TO THE HONOURABLE GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE, Commander of the Indian Empire, Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, President of the Indian Congress.

Sir,—I have witnessed with enthralling interest and not a little amusement your progress through South Africa.

You came to this country to study the Indian South African question first hand. Between ourselves, the Imperial Government, the Indian or Colonial Office, or the Department of the Dominions, I do not know exactly which, have made it very plain to the Government of this country that while in South Africa you should be "looked after," so you have had special railway coaches at your disposal, motor cars to convey you here and there, banquets have been organised at which "for the first time in the history of South Africa Indians and Europeans sat at food together," and as you say you have been received everywhere with kindness and courtesy, and even with enthusiasm.

Humbug, all humbug.

The Government of this country and the municipal governments are nervous. They know that they have treated the British Indian in the past with wicked injustice. They know that for no better reason than trade jealousy they have imposed upon him utterly unfair dis-

abilities; indeed, they have done their best to drive him out of this country. They are now afraid that you may invoke the aid of the Imperial Government on behalf of your fellow countrymen, and they think that by extending hospitality and making you welcome they may persuade you—verneuk you, we call it—into a more acquiescent frame of mind.

Now, sir, do not judge the Indian question by your reception in Capetown, or the banquet in Johannesburg, or the railway accommodation, or your invitation from the Government to be its guest, but when you come to Pretoria dress yourself in ordinary Indian costume, a la Haroun al Raschid, come with me and board the Sunnyside or Arcadia tram. You, a member of the Viceroy's Indian Council, President of the Indian Congress and Commander of the Indian Empire, will not be allowed to ride upon that tram, indeed, you will be lucky if the conductor does not grip you by the scruff of your neck and fling you out.

What is the Empire of India to the Town Council of Pretoria?

Again, recollect that here in Pretoria you have no right to walk upon the footpaths. You may be a member of the Cabinet that rules the India, you may be President of the Indian Congress representing three hundred millions of people, you may be the confidant of the Emperor of India, but in Pretoria, thanks to the wisdom of Sir Johannes van Boeschoten, Mr. J. H. L. Findlay, Mr. Andrew Johnston, the members of the Labour Party, and other distinguished alumni of Empire, you are a coloured person, a coolie, and you have no right at all excepting that grudgingly allowed you before the Courts of Law.

If residing here for a little while, you desire to take part in any public function, you and your compatriots would be relegated to seats or enclosures for coloured persons. The Mayor, our local first citizen, would deem himself degraded if he asked you to a Gaiden Party. You may not ride in a cab unless it is one especially reserved for coloured people. There is a part of the Railway Station and carriages reserved for such as you and your countrymen. If you appeared at a theatre or a bioscope you would be refused admission. Even if you were a Christian and you attended any other than the English Church, you would have to take your seat humbly at the back, while your "betters" by virtue of their colour hobnobbed with the Deity from the front seats.

If you lived here you would have to pay Municipal taxes, but you would have no Municipal representation; you would pay national taxes, you would have no vote, but—make this a big but—if you were a Russian, a Dago, a Greek or an Assyrian, you would be allowed upon the trams and footpaths, you might own land, there would be no restrictions to your trading rights, no matter whether you were a British subject or not, you would be "white," and therefore entitled to all trading and other privileges, and then after you had been six months in the country you would be allowed, on taking the oath of allegiance, to have a political and Municipal vote. Humorous, is it not? You, the trusted adviser of the Emperor, cannot ride on the Pretoria trams, because, forsooth, you are not white. The dirtiest foreign refugee, the scum of his nation, is entitled to all the privileges refused to you. That is the Indian South African question in a nutshell. You, Indians, who throughout the war stood loyally and courageously by the Empire, are helots before the faces of our new-found friends, the Dutchmen, who fought earnestly and desperately to drive the Empire out of South Africa. That is the position, and it is a blot upon and a disgrace to the Union Jack.

I do not say this because you happen to be here. I have said this ever since I edited this newspaper.

Well, what of the future? I can put my policy in a very few words. No more Indians to come into the country, but those who are legitimately here to be treated justly.

You will say, Why are no more to come? I reply. Most of the Indians who come here, now that the indentured system of labour in Natal is done away with, belong to the parasitic classes. Now we have got all the traders we can do with in South Africa. We have a cosmopolitan community of aliens who produce nothing, who brought no capital into the country, who merely deal with the produce and the money of the country, and who insert themselves between producer and consumer, to their own advantage, but to the detriment of both the others.

We don't want any more traders; they would hinder rather than help our National development.

We don't want any more indentured labourers because, as you will admit, they are not of the highest class, and we have already in South Africa a very difficult problem to solve. We have to deal with a huge proletariat standing upon the threshold of civilisation and but lately emerged

from primeval barbarism. South African terminology calls this the colour problem.

It is not the colour problem exactly, but, roughly speaking, the very white man is at the one end of the scale of civilisation and the very black man at the other.

Furthermore, we British and not you Indians fought for and conquered this country. We took it from the native, we took it from the Dutch, we paid a price for it, in dead and wounded and money, and I think we have a right to ask you, of the Great Indian Empire, to let us have this portion of the greater British Empire to ourselves.

If the white man in the street were certain that no more Indians excepting a few professional men, say fifty every year, were to be admitted to this country, he would, I think, be more content to grant civil and municipal, and even political rights to the Indians already here.

On the subject of the franchise I agree with you that the colour disability is unfair, improper and even indecent, and, between ourselves, the colour disability cannot last much longer, because if it were enforced, it would affect so many people in South Africa who sit in high places. The slave owners of the elder days of the Cape had eastern views in regard to morals, and they made more than friends of some of their women slaves. Consequently there is a strain of swarthy blood—not Asiatic, but negroid blood—running through many of the old families of South Africa which makes discrimination very difficult.

I should not press, therefore, if I were you, for any political or even municipal franchise rights at this moment, but look out for the new Franchise Bill which must sooner or later come before the Union Parliament. That Bill will contain no colour disability, but I hope educational and property and civilisation qualifications under which all good South Africans, black or white, English or Dutch, Christian or Pagan. Home-born or native-born, new-comer or old colonists, will be given fair and just representation.

In conclusion, sir, a word of advice. Be strong.

Remember that your old friend, Mr. Gandhi, in the last dispute beat General Smuts to a frazzle, beat him as we English have never been able to beat him. He is not now Minister of the Interior; you have got a much more amiable person in the shape of that venerable and quiet, lovable father of Afrikanderdom, Mr. Abraham Fischer. Push him, sir, insist upon justice for your Indian fellow-countrymen, and remember that, although the cowardly Liberal Government is in power, they are probably more afraid of you and the Indian Empire than they are of Mr. Fischer and the Union Government. After all, we are not going to war in order to save a few privileged merchants from competition.

Furthermore, I do not believe that these merchants are so sunk in selfish parochial greed that, when once they realise the Imperial aspect of the question, they will persist in their attacks upon the Indians. Our merchants as a whole are British, they love the Empire, they have the British sense of fair play but they have been misled in the past by self-seeking agitators, they only want the situation put fairly and fearlessly before them and they will recognise that the Empire which protects their commerce and makes their oversea trade secure has claims upon them, and they will, I feel sure, give their fellow British subjects, whoever they may be, a fair field. To illustrate the inconsistency of the position of many white men over this Indian question, let me recount a small story.

I met a friend of mine the other day, a politician of considerable standing, a man within the Councils of the Cabinet, though not a Minister. He expostulated with me on my attitude towards your fellow countrymen. He said "The Indian trader can live on the smell of an oil rag, consequently he can outdo and undersell European tradesmen; it is not fair competition," but I said "the simple life is the virtuous life. Would you penalise a man because of his virtues?" "Well," he replied, "I do not like these virtuous beggars exactly as I do not like tee-totallers, and—well! What damn cheek!"

He pointed to an Indian lady who was being driven through the town in a carriage and pair belonging to an Indian merchant. "Hallo," I said, "I thought that your complaint was that they lived upon the smell of an oil rag. You seem equally to object to their spending their money upon a carriage and pair, like the wolf in the fable, who put an end to the argumentative lamb by gobbling him up." He lost his temper and answered: "Well, I do not like these damn coolies anyway."

There, sir, you have the attitude of four white men out of five in South Africa. They are all very civil to you, but when you are gone they will treat your compatriots exactly as they have done before.

When you come to Pretoria I hope to see you. We will try the tram experiment together.—Yours,

V. S.

—Pretoria News, November 2.

WHITES SQUEEZED OUT.

Mr. Gokhale's Views

Problem of Indian Competition.

Indisputable Facts.

SPECIAL TO THE "NATAL WITNESS."

Everyone who has heard the Hon. Mr. Gopal Gokhale speak must have come to the conclusion that he is a remarkably shrewd gentleman, and also that he has the history of the question of Indians in South Africa at his finger-tips. He stated at the meeting in the Town Hall, Durban, on Friday night, that "a solution of the difficulty would only be possible if the two sides entered into one another's feelings. There were," he said, "trade jealousies and competition and the like, but these he put on a lower footing, because, after all, people wanted to get their things as cheaply as possible, and if the Indian sold his goods at a cheaper price than the European he was surely entitled to do so."

Now, Mr Gokhale may consider the fact that an Indian is able to sell his wares cheaper than a European a matter of no consequence, and one on a lower footing than many of the other questions connected with Indians in South Africa, but the average thinking man is inclined to give this question the first place. It is one around which the future relationship of the two races in South Africa must revolve. Too often where trading facilities have been equal the white man has had to withdraw. It is not so much, perhaps, that the Indian trader is supported by the Europeans, but in the sparsely populated towns and villages, the retailer (whether white or black) depends to a very great extent upon the native and Indian buyer.

The distinguished visitor will pay a visit to the Hon. Marshall Campbell at Mount Edgecombe before leaving Natal, and it is to be hoped that the run will be extended to Verulam and Tongaat. At these places Mr Gokhale would find scores of Indian traders where before there existed dozens of European dealers. The European storekeepers, who dealt almost entirely in Kaffir goods, have had to give way before the competition of the Indians. It is not difficult to understand why this should be possible, because the method of the living of the two races is so absolutely different, as Mr Gokhale admitted himself on Friday. The European dealer pays his assistant a living wage as regarded from the European point of view, and himself draws a sufficient sum to live in the style his position calls for. On the other hand, the Indian has no position to maintain, nor have his assistants, whose remuneration is often less than a sovereign a month with food. Then, again, the building which satisfies an Indian storekeeper would, in many cases, hardly be deemed fit for a poultry house by a European, consequently the rates and rents are higher for the white man than for the black. How is it possible, then, for the European to stand out against an Indian competitor under conditions such as these?

On the North Coast.

The two towns mentioned are by no means singular, and are only referred to because of Mr. Gokhale's proximity to them. Higher up the north coast it can be said that Stanger is equally badly off. Years ago there were quite a number of European storekeepers, to-day their places are filled by Asiatics, and yet our distinguished visitor tells us that this question of trade competition is to be placed on a "lower footing." Fortunately, in Eshowe, in Zululand, the Arab and Indian trader is barred, and conditions there are ideal. On the main line the facts are as poignant, Ladysmith, Estcourt, and Dundee tell the same tale of white storekeepers squeezed out by the Indians. In Durban, the white dealer, unless in a large business, finds it most difficult to live in competition with those he has been asked to welcome unreservedly, and to consider his equal, for the reason that both serve under the same flag.

Mr Gokhale stated at the meeting on Friday night referred to that "the European element must continue to be predominant in this land—that it must be made to feel that its position was absolutely secure, the Government must be in accordance with Western traditions and modes of thought." It is to be hoped, therefore, that he will meet the Durban Chamber of Commerce to-day in the spirit of the full realisation that there can be no security of Western traditions or modes of thought if the trade of those who live for Western modes of thought is threatened by a party "different in tradition and mode of living."

It will be noticed that this article deals with store-keeping, but the unequal competition goes on just as strongly in the trades. There are Indian carpenters, Indian tailors, and Indian mechanics, who undercut the Europeans in all branches of trade.

The outcome of Mr Gokhale's interview with the Durban Chamber of Commerce will be awaited with interest.

MR. GOKHALE'S VISIT.

A Free State View.

Bloemfontein, November 5th.

The *Friend* has a leading article dealing with Mr. Gokhale's visit:—

It is quite clear that we are to have the Indian question to fight all over again. Mr. Gokhale's visit to South Africa, which, we were told, was one to gain information at first hand, has turned out to be a tour of active propaganda pure and simple. He is agitating and inspiring the Indian and the Chinese communities to revolt, and he is, perhaps unintentionally but nevertheless certainly, stinging up the coloured and native populations of the Union to make demands which cannot be acceded to. It is quite clear that if the Government are to accept Mr. Gokhale's demands to give civic liberty, freedom of trade and other privileges to Indians and Chinese, who are not an indigenous people, they cannot very well withhold similar grants to the coloured and native people of the Union, who, their colour aside, and after all is said and done, have their permanent homes here and are South African by birth and ancestry. It would obviously be unfair to give rights to strangers and undesirables like the Indian coolies which are refused to our own coloured population.

A Decision Necessary.

That is one aspect of Mr. Gokhale's campaign. Another is that although we are totally at variance with his views we welcome his presence. It lets the Europeans of South Africa know exactly where they are. They must make up their minds what they are going to do. They may agree to Mr. Gokhale's demands, take his threats lying down—and sell the birthright of their children, or they may say, once and for all, that they shall put an end to all controversy, in South Africa at least, by laying it down that they shall rule this country in their own way and for the benefit of themselves and their posterity. For ourselves, we refuse absolutely to allow the question of India, or the "Imperial factor" as it is called in this connection, to enter into this matter. If the people of Great Britain care to continue burdening themselves with the governance of India, and thus preventing the various tribes of the three hundred millions in that country from eating each other up, that is the affair of the people overseas. It is not South Africa's. It is no more South Africa's affair than it was Australia's when England made Japan her ally. Despite that alliance Australia was determined to have a White Australia, and she said not only would she not allow any more Japanese or Chinese to enter her ports, but she would clear out those who were within her borders. That is the policy we want to see South Africa take up in regard to the coolies.

Mr. Gokhale's threats leave us with our withers unwrung. When his Government stopped the supply of indentured coolies to Natal, under the impression that they were retaliating on South Africa, they did this country an almost incalculable service, for whatever a few sugar planters in Natal might have liked, the Europeans of South Africa as a whole did not want to see a single additional coolie landed here. Mr. Gokhale says—"There is a loud cry throughout India for some policy of retaliation against South Africa, and I do not think the Government of India will be able to withstand this cry for long."

Asked what could be done in that way, he said that at present the whole of India, its commerce, and everything else is open to South Africa—his idea being no doubt that what is now open might be closed to us. The threat is an idle one. Our trade with India is not excessively great, and even if it was it would be better to lose it than to sell our heritage. Our commodities, such as diamonds and gold, would continue to be bought by Indian people as they are to-day, not direct, but through European markets. In any case, were the Indian Government so unwise as to retaliate on South Africa we could retaliate on them, and no doubt could use influence with the British Dominions which desire to remain white to do likewise. We have no feelings inimical to the people of India progressing and developing, and we are glad to hear that they have "imbibed the spirit of freedom"; but we do say that the improvement should take place in their own country and not in ours at our expense.

The Old Cunning.

Mr. Gokhale is as subtle as his compatriot with whom his name is in alliterative concord—Mr. Ghandi. He has made a plan. Its underlying principle is as cunning as each and every one of the schemes hitherto put forward by the Indian leaders in this country. He says in effect:—"Give me so much, and I won't ask for anything more." It is morally certain, however, that if he gets what he now asks for he will immediately commence a clamour for something additional. Mr. Gokhale says that if we compromise with the Indians in South Africa there will be an

undertaking that no more will come. In return for this promise he wants the South African Indians to get:—Civic liberty, i.e., unrestricted movement throughout the Union; (2) freedom of trade; and (3) the removal of the Free State barriers. This is what comes of General Smuts' attempt to compromise with them last session. In demanding unrestricted movement throughout the Union (which would mean incidentally that the Free State would be flooded with coolies from Natal) the Indian leaders are already demanding much more than was provided for in the Bill of last session. Indian diplomacy is all take and no give. Upon Mr. Gokhale's own showing, emigration from India to South Africa is practically ended, and is not likely to restart. Why, then, should South Africa give away very substantial benefits in return for something that is not likely to happen? In any case, without granting civic liberty and freedom of trade, our existing laws are comprehensive enough to prevent Asiatic immigration—and these laws can be and ought to be materially strengthened.

The Free State Laws.

Mr. Ghandi declares that "the Free State barrier must entirely disappear, otherwise the Union will be a farce." The possible farce could be prevented if the Free State laws were extended throughout the Union. That would give the uniformity that Mr. Ghandi deems so essential. We do hope that the Union Government will show no signs of wavering on this vital matter. We believe European South Africa is prepared to fight the issue to a finish. If the Imperial Government vetoes any Act passed by the South African Parliament on the subject, our advice would be that Parliament should immediately be reassembled and the law re-passed. Such a demonstration would show Downing Street that South Africa was in earnest and was determined to have the final say in matters which to her are those of life and death.—*Times of Natal*, November 8.

THE VISIT OF MR. GOKHALE.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale, who arrived in Durban last night, has been heartily welcomed in Natal, and his welcome in Durban will be no less sincere than it has been in the other parts of South Africa which he has visited. He is the most illustrious member of his race who has ever been in this country, and, as Sir William Beaumont said at the public reception in Maritzburg on Thursday evening, it was a pity that such a visit had not been paid years ago, as it might have saved a great deal of trouble and misrepresentation, and have prevented many mistakes. There are two sides to every question, and, although it is a very well-worn platitude, it is one that is neglected to an extraordinary extent. In South Africa the Indian side of the question is very much neglected, and in India we have no doubt the South African point of view is often seen in a wrong light. It is something to the good that an Indian statesman of the high-standing of Mr. Gokhale should come to South Africa to study the serious problem of the relationships between the European and Indian communities at first hand. It may do something to remove misconceptions on the part of the people of this country as regards the Indian point of view, and Mr. Gokhale on his side may be able to see that there have been misconceptions in India as regards the grievances of his compatriots in this country. We believe that a certain part of the trouble has been created by the abuse of power on the part of some of the men entrusted with the authority of immigration officers, but as regards the £3 licence tax the only remedy compatible with justice is its abolition—at least so far as women are concerned. It was never intended to apply to them, and the manner in which it has been applied cannot be justified. Mr. Gokhale, more than any other man, is responsible for the stoppage of the indentured system, and although it may cause a certain amount of inconvenience to some of the Natal industries, it is a system that could not be continued with any show of reason in the face of the restrictive immigration laws. We hope that Mr. Gokhale when he leaves South Africa will carry with him the feeling that South Africans are not quite so black as they have been painted at times, and that the result of his visit will be a compromise which will remove the real and legitimate grievances which the Indian community have had, and the inauguration of an era of better feeling between the different sections of the population, which, if not on a basis of actual equality, will be more in the direction of justice and equity than it has been on occasions in the past.—*Mercury*, November 9.

Welcome to Natal.

By the time these lines appear in print, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale will be in our midst. We tender him a very hearty welcome to Natal and to Durban, and assure him, on behalf of the Indian community, of our best efforts to make his stay as pleasant and as useful as possible. It

is with the keenest regret and concern that the community has learnt of the grave strain upon Mr. Gokhale's physical vigour imposed by the exigent duties that he has assumed in coming here, and we earnestly trust that all sections of the community will unite to relieve the honoured guest of the unnecessary fatigue in connection with his visit. We all unnecessarily acknowledge the sympathetic help that has been offered by the leading European citizens of the Colony and the Borough, and sincerely hope that the good feeling aroused by Mr. Gokhale's mission will remain and mark the inauguration of a new era in the relations of the two sections of the population.—*Indian Opinion*, November 9

THE GOKHALE'S VISION AND OUR OWN.

"I feel that the European is bound to be dominant in this country FOR AS LONG AS ONE CAN SEE." This is assuredly the most prenent of all the utterances delivered by the Hon. G. K. Gokhale, in Maritzburg Town Hall, or indeed in South Africa. On most of the Europeans present the whole speech must have had an educative effect, and both the speech and the personality which is behind it must have served to bring home to the white listeners a fact to which so many South Africans have hitherto been extraordinarily blind. Mr. Gokhale is in the very front rank of native Indians, but education and accomplishments and aspirations vary only in degree, and behind Mr. Gokhale and his fellow-leaders of Indian thought stand not merely peasant millions but thousands and tens of thousands of highly-educated, aspiring, wide-awake men. Mr. Gandhi is of another type, but he too has a keen personality, and there are far more Gandhis in India than the average white man who talks of "Asiatics" can imagine. With regard to the present and the future, what South Africa has to take count of is not the "vices of the East," but the virtues."

"For as long as one can see"—but in the case of Eastern sage or Western statesman, as in that of the Sam Wellers as a nation, vision is limited. . . . The Middle Ages are past and gone, but to-day, in the Twentieth Century, when the war between Asiatic and European is industrial, the law of self-preservation is as strong as ever. It is seen in India, whose Gokhales and Gandhis, whose cultured sons, plead—and with much reason—for a greater voice in the councils of State. It is seen in Canada and in Australia; and in Melbourne or Sydney, in Brisbane or Rockhampton, in Cairns or Cooktown, the view that is taken of Japan, for instance, is in the nature of things widely different to that of the man who walks daily from Chelsea to the Strand. It is seen in our own country in the trend of legislation and in the tone of public speeches, in that delivered, for instance, by Mr. T. Orr, M.L.A., when he emphasised that the white man must be paramount "For as long as one can see," said Mr. Gokhale, but those of us who were born on the soil of South Africa, or whose children's bones are shapen on the soil of South Africa, those of us who feel for South Africa what moved Shakespeare to utter, in "Henry V.," that glorious declamation which ended:

"This realm, this earth, this England," can look beyond the limits of Mr. Gokhale's vision. We see not merely a greater portion of the Natal trade passing into the hands of the Indians, but the Indian ensconcing himself as the small dealer, and the big dealer, and the artisan, in all the towns and hamlets of South Africa, and we see many of our children faced by a double and a treble competition, unable to fight against a system of underselling and a cheap standard of living, pitilessly forced to go to the wall. We see white merchants, storekeepers, clerks, assistants, messengers, mechanics—a far greater number than Mr. Gokhale's erroneous computation will allow—going under in the days that are to come. We see Mr. Gokhale's suave assurances falsified, and with internal restrictions once removed, we see the wedge being driven in, and more influence acquired by the South African Indians, and further restriction, internal or external, made difficult indeed. What matter if we who see these things will then have long passed away? It will be our children who will suffer—children the flesh of our flesh. In the days when, possibly, some misguided being may kindle a blaze in South Africa, the Indian traders and the Indian peasants that will be here will not be of the stamina that will stand in that perilous time; and, brave though they are and heroic though they have been, none of the fighters of the Indian warrior peoples shall we want here, for by the very law of self-preservation, the white man must bear the burden in South Africa, and the white man must prevail. We in South Africa, with heart and brain quickened by love for South Africa can see farther than the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, and in bidding our distinguished visitor farewell we ask him to tell the people of India that, despite one or two grievances and one or two acts of injustice (the existence of which the "Times of Natal" has already frankly admitted), the average Indian

of South Africa is far better off, socially and economically, than he would be in his own country; that it is not the mass of Indians here but the traders and dealers from Bombay and elsewhere that have laid undue emphasis on these grievances, and have been responsible for most of the stories that have been circulated across the Indian Ocean; that, whatever may have been said or done in the past, it was the most cruel and terrible injustice ever perpetrated if, with the great black problem confronting them, the children of our flesh and blood, or the children yet to be born, were to have their task made doubly hard, and the struggle of life made doubly difficult. "The European is bound to be dominant in this country FOR AS LONG AS ONE CAN SEE," says Mr. Gokhale. But the European, because of that vision of what might happen, the vision of what we have sketched, will take warning from history, warning from his own strong instinct, warning from his own strong love, and see to it that by no fault of his own, no blind policy of living in the present, will his children or his children's children unto the third or fourth—or tenth generation—ever be able to curse the memory of the dead. —*Times of Natal*, November 9.

INDIAN CLAIMS.

It pleases the leaders of the British Indians in South Africa to assume that this paper is ill-disposed towards their community. That is not the case. Our attitude is simply one of resistance to further encroachment. In the interests of the white race in the Union we cannot agree to additional Asiatic immigration. And our contention is that the demands of Mr. Gokhale must be closely scrutinised, because what the Indians want has a knack of growing as rapidly as the mango tree in the trick beloved of Indian jugglers. Mr. Ritch, who speaks for the Transvaal Indians, says no further immigration is desired. But the Natal Indians have asked not only for power to bring in "cultured" Indians, but also business managers, and clerks, etc., for the Indian commercial houses in the country. Such a concession would leave a door open for a steady stream of immigrants. Moreover, the Indian leaders are not consistent. One minute they plead that the Indians born in South Africa must be allowed to find work in the country. And the next minute they ask for permission to import clerks and managers who would take up positions which should be offered to these Indians in the country. There will be no more immigration, is the assurance given by Mr. Gokhale. We must have immigration "of the cultured elements of Indian life," cries Mr. Polak. What is one to believe?

Again on one side there is the assertion that the Natal Indians do not claim the right to go beyond the bounds of Natal. But the Indians in Natal have certainly complained of the hardship of being confined to that one corner of the Union, and Mr. Gokhale's allusion at Maritzburg to "equality" within the Union, may mean that he sympathises with them. The fact is that throughout the whole of the controversy of recent years it has been difficult to pin the Indians down to the acceptance of a definite policy. Directly they gain a concession on one point, they raise half a dozen fresh ones. And when they fail they fall back upon the old hint about Imperial intervention. Nor does it help the case to produce the names of eminent Englishmen in India who object to South Africa's policy. These men are not authorities on South Africa. They are authorities on India. They have not the faintest conception of the problems of this land, or the opinions of its people. They do not understand the dangers of the colour question in the sub-continent, and they always seem to think at heart that South Africa would be much better governed if its administration was based upon Indian ideals. This question affects the white race in South Africa more than anybody else. It is the white people of South Africa who must settle it. Their future is at stake, and they cannot, and will not, permit their judgment to be over-ruled by distant statesmen who do not understand the real danger of the situation, and would not be personally affected whatever happened. In this attitude there is nothing disloyal to the Empire. The best thing South Africa can do for the British Empire is to build up a white nation in the sub-continent instead of allowing it to be over-run by Asiatics.—*Sunday Times*, November 10.

GOKHALE'S CAMPAIGN.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale's speech in the City on Thursday last will repay attentive study, and it must be admitted that he handled a most difficult subject not only with great ability, but with moderation worthy of all praise. Naturally the hon. gentleman is first of all an advocate for his compatriots and he feels deeply that they have been subjected to disabilities in South Africa, which he holds to violate their rights and privileges as subjects of the Empire. Not one of us, however desirous he may be to check the flood of Indian immigration, could deny that the restriction act has been responsible in its working for many harsh

actions, and the strictures of our judges in several instances fully support that view of the position. Nor did Mr. Gokhale fail to emphasise the fact that the Indians now in Natal were for the most part brought here for the benefit of the European residents and were therefore entitled to special considerations. Claiming fully as much loyalty to the flag as could be displayed by Natalians, he urged that Indian loyalty was largely based upon self-interest, because the thinking portion of his countrymen realised that beneath that flag not only were they thoroughly protected but that they enjoyed all the rights and privileges free men could possess. The plain inference was that here as a portion of the Empire the Indian should be in the same position as he is in India, and though this was not said in so many words, it no doubt is one of the points made in the claims that will be presently put before the Union Government in order to endeavour to arrange a settlement of the question. Mr. Gokhale does not, however, by any means demand the right of unrestricted entrance into the country, for he acknowledges that the supremacy of the European must be unquestioned. Nor does he openly ask that the franchise should be exercised. He simply pleads for a compromise.

As we have said, Mr. Gokhale has made a strong case, and he has urged it with a calm conviction that adds force to his arguments. We are not amongst those who indulge in unreasoning invective against the Asiatic, nor did we ever join the ranks of those who would drive him out of the country, regardless of the consequences. On the contrary, we have invariably acknowledged that he has been of great use in a number of ways to the white community. The sugar industry would never have been a success without his labour. He has made himself almost indispensable to the collieries, and we are indebted to him as a small farmer for supplies of many of the necessaries of life. Moreover, he is a law-abiding, orderly citizen, who gives little or no trouble to the authorities. All this constitutes a creditable record, and tends to support the conclusions Mr. Gokhale evidently would have us draw for ourselves. But there is another side of the question, at which we must look carefully, if only for our own protection. We have, unfortunately, in Africa a very sparse white population, and we have a native one that is constantly increasing in a far larger ratio than our own. Therefore, if, as Mr. Gokhale admits, it is imperative that the European remain predominant, it is difficult to see how the restriction on Asiatic immigration can be relaxed. That was the view taken by the late Harry Escombe when he passed the Act which has since been assimilated by both Canada and Australasia, and that was the reason he deprived the coloured races of the franchise. Mr. Gokhale implies that he would limit the number of immigrants to be admitted yearly, and this is really the proposal of those who are represented by Mr. Gandhi. The proposal was virtually accepted by Mr. Smuts, and the only reason that can be assigned for the withdrawal of the Bill embodying the compromise is that some larger concessions were contemplated in order to placate those from whom presently a Union loan will have to be obtained. There could be no valid objection to the admission of a limited number of higher class Indians annually, but neither Mr. Gokhale nor the whole Indian Council can guarantee us that when once the door is opened the country will not be flooded with undesirables from the East, and this will be a white man's country in name only. That is the risk we run in relaxing the terms of the restriction Act, and no oratory, however eloquent, should divert our attention from the most careful consideration of it in all its bearings.

There is yet another point relating to this question which should not be passed over lightly. If we allow Indians to come in freely, the race will soon, with the natural increase of those permanently settled here, so outnumber the Europeans that it will be impossible to deny them a share in the government of the country. That once done, the natives, who are in much larger numbers, and who are in addition the aboriginal owners of the soil, can hardly be refused the franchise, at least when they reach a certain stage of civilisation to which they are approaching far faster than the average observer realises. It needs no clairvoyant to foretell the results of such a policy, but suffice it to say that if such a state of things comes to pass South Africa will no more be a white man's country than is Hayti or San Domingo. Every one is fully alive to the value of the sugar industry, the use of our collieries, and the necessity of small farmers to reduce the cost of the necessaries of life. But it is possible to pay too high a price for the most desirable commodity, and to swamp the land with Asiatics is too large a charge to pay for obtaining an adequate labour supply. We could better do without sugar or without coal, than to materially diminish the European population, and that is what unrestricted Indian immigration comes to in the long run. Of course it would be desirable to renew the Indian recruiting system, and if Mr. Gokhale is prepared to negotiate as to this there could be no objection to relaxing some of the rules bearing hardly upon those Indians who have become permanent residents. But it should be distinctly understood that deportation should

ensue on the completion of indentures, and that under no possible circumstances will the franchise be granted to Indians who have become domiciled in South Africa. Reading between the lines, however, it seems clear that such a settlement is impossible, and therefore we repeat that it would be better to endure our labour shortage than to obtain supplies at the cost of swamping the European population. But there is clearly a danger that our rulers may fail us in this latter connection, and, therefore it behoves all to watch the developments carefully, and to resist to the uttermost any material alteration of the Immigration Restriction Act.—*Natal Witness*, November 11.

THE HON. MR. GOKHALE'S VISIT.

The reception accorded to the Hon. Mr. Gokhale in Durban on Friday evening was a notable one in many respects, and was in keeping with the reception which has been accorded to him by the responsible men of the European community in the chief South African centres, as well as by his own countrymen. He has been received with the honour that is due to a man who has won his way to the highest position in his own country by his own talents and ability, and by the rank he holds as one of the ablest statesmen in an Imperial Council which occupies one of the most prominent places among the great legislative bodies of the Empire. We cannot be in the Empire when it suits our material interests, and out of it when something appears to run in a contrary direction. We have people who are so blinded with prejudice that they are lost to reason, and their sense of justice and fair play is even obscured, but no State can prosper and no people can rise in the scale of civilisation and in the higher moral qualities that go to make a healthy national life, where justice does not reign supreme. The Asiatic question in South Africa is one which, of course, has aroused a great deal of prejudice, and that prejudice has unquestionably led to injustice—much of it, we believe, due more to ignorance than actual intention, and to a want of trying to see the other side of the question a little more. It would have been infinitely better if we had never had such a thing as Asiatic immigration, and to Mr. Gokhale, more perhaps than to any other man alive, we are indebted for the termination of the indentured system. So long as that system existed a solution of the problem was practically impossible, as every day its complications were being increased. The presence of the native in such great numbers is a factor in the question that we have no doubt Mr. Gokhale will realise much better now than he could possibly do if he had never come to South Africa, and he is likely also to understand more the European position. At the same time he is an Indian statesman, and it is his duty and the duty of the Government of India to see to the just treatment of the people of India, whatever they may be. They have no political rights, and naturally look to the Imperial Government to represent them when they think they are not being justly dealt with. Some of the demands which have been made on behalf of the Indians will not be granted, but we do not believe it is beyond the scope of sound statesmanship to arrive at some kind of a solution, or even a compromise, that will be reasonably acceptable. The removal of the £3 tax, for instance, is imperative, and its imposition on young girls is an absolutely indefensible law, and the actual administration of the immigration laws wants to be put on a footing that will end the chance of such cases of gross hardship as we have had to comment on so many times of late. It has been said, however, that the question is hedged round with difficulties; but the visit of a man of Mr. Gokhale's position, his study of the problem on the spot, and his discussion of it with the Ministers of the Union may do a great deal of good, and may result in some among the European community taking more trouble than they have in the past to look at the other side.—*Natal Mercury*, November 11.

MR. GOKHALE'S MISSION.

Mr. Gokhale's visit to South Africa is admittedly an event of very considerable importance to the relations existing and to exist in the future between the Europeans and Indians of South Africa, between the people and Government of South Africa and of India, and between South Africa, India, and the Empire. It is, therefore, most urgent that the clearest understanding should prevail between Mr. Gokhale and the politicians, public and press of this Dominion during his stay here, on the subject of his investigations and utterances, and the criticisms they may from time to time evoke, as, also, on the case really tendered here for his consideration as a member of the Vice-Regal Council of India, and a representative of the thought and culture of the great Asiatic Peninsula.

It is, therefore, with the utmost readiness that we draw attention to the earnest words wherewith Mr. Gokhale corrected, last night, an impression that has got abroad concerning expressions used by him in an interview with the *Transvaal Leader*, and in his speeches at Maritzburg and here. It will be remembered that our distinguished visitor uttered a warning to the people of South Africa,

on these occasions, that feelings in India were exceedingly bitter at the stories sent them from South Africa of the treatment accorded British Indians in this Dominion, and said that if this bitterness was engendered still further, there might be retaliation on South Africa by the stoppage of her trade with India, and there might even be a weakening of Great Britain's hold on India. Owing, possibly, to the difficulties of reporting the delicate nuances of an oratorical effort, these expressions have been construed as conveying something of the nature of a threat. We ourselves have expressed the hope that nothing of this nature was intended by Mr. Gokhale.

Our distinguished visitor has now made it perfectly clear that nothing was further from his intention. He said last night, and with perfect justice, that he was here on a visit of inquiry in the first place, and filled with the desire of setting the full facts of the situation, as they came to his knowledge, before the public, both of South Africa and of India.

We are convinced that Mr. Gokhale's explanation will be accepted entirely in the spirit in which it has been given. It is impossible to hear Mr. Gokhale speak without being convinced of the whole-hearted earnestness of his endeavour to arrive at the exact facts of the position, and at a solution of its difficulties that shall be at once just, workable, and acceptable to both sides. It is most desirable, therefore, that misunderstanding should be dismissed by both sides, as it is now to be hoped they have been. The threats were not from Mr. Gokhale, but from a section of the Indians of India, who are alleged to be embittered by tales from here.

That there should exist this bitterness in India will undoubtedly be noted with all due gravity and serious attention here in South Africa. That it does exist will be credited here to a certain exaggeration in the stories that reach India, and to a lack of due comprehension of the difficulties of the European population of this sub-continent, faced as it is with the task of administering a body of natives several times more numerous than itself. We harbour the belief that Mr. Gokhale's report of what he has found here will go far to allay this bitterness which he describes as prevailing among his fellow-countrymen. That the South African Indians have grievances which they are legitimately entitled to protest against will be freely admitted. There is hardly a country in the world in which some section or other of the population has not grievances to complain against, and it is the constant desire and aim of the Governments, public politicians and Press to steadily combat any such grievances when once fully established and to relieve them to the fullest practicable extent. We are convinced that Mr. Gokhale will recognise that this desire and this aim exist here. If there is a policy here that tends to the exclusion of the Indian, it is a policy directed to the exclusion of the Asiatic generally, and a policy forced on us by the presence of a large indigenous race, alien to the governing race, here already. That this policy must necessarily be fraught with a certain inconvenience, irritation, and restriction to Indians resident here, is inevitable, but our visitor will probably be fully convinced by now that it is the earnest wish of all cultured and thoughtful Europeans in this Union to make that policy as little irksome to our fellow-subjects of British India as possible. Such suggestions as he is making to that end are, as he has himself acknowledged, being listened to with every courtesy and respect.

On the whole, it should be perfectly apparent by now that much may be done to alleviate the position by mutual recognition of the difficulties on both sides, and an amicable endeavour to arrive at a mutually satisfactory working compromise. The position has grown up of itself, and is not originally the work of either of the present parties to it. When indentured labour was first introduced here, neither South Africa nor India had any anticipation that these troubles would ensue. Thoughtful Indians, of the class Mr. Gokhale represents, will thoroughly acknowledge that, when it became evident that the Asiatic population of Natal was already outnumbering the Europeans, it was inevitable that steps must be taken to prevent the latter from being swamped entirely. The obvious first step was to attempt to persuade the Indian Government to allow indentures to terminate in India. This was refused, and the refusal showed an utter absence of any desire to grasp the true position here. Mr. Gokhale asks what harm the presence of the present number of Indians here has done the general population, and contends that, on the contrary, the industry of the Indians has advanced the Colony. Well, a glance at the census will show that, in nearly every line of life, the Indian immigrant has, to varying extents, ousted the European by his lower demands for remuneration. The spending power of the Indian is less than the European, and it is essential that the numbers of the European population be increased to the utmost and not decreased. This is how it affects the general position. The whole question is, in fact, most complicated, and one rejoices to note the earnest willingness wherewith Mr. Gokhale is seeking information from all sides.—*Natal Advertiser*, November 12.

MR. GOKHALE'S "THREATS."

In Mr Silburn's speech at the ex-cavalrymen's festivity on Saturday evening, a glowing tribute was paid to Mr Gokhale, and a well-conceived appreciation was given of the place which India occupies in the Empire. Mr Silburn went on, however, to say: "I take the strongest objection to the use of veiled threats as to what India will do if the 150,000 Indians in this country do not get imaginary rights." We hold no brief for Mr Gokhale, and refer to this remark of Mr. Silburn's only because we note that certain newspapers, particularly those of Johannesburg, have read into Mr Gokhale's utterances a meaning which we do not think they can fairly be said to bear. Mr Gokhale has stated that a feeling of dissatisfaction is prevalent throughout India regarding the attitude of the governing authorities here towards our Indian population, and has asked us to consider whether anything can be done to allay this sentiment amongst our fellow-subjects in India. He has expressed his fear that if this sentiment persists and becomes more acute, it may be a cause of difficulty to the statesmen responsible for peace and order in the Indian Empire. To point to the existence of a danger is not the same thing as using a threat. Mr Gokhale has given evidence of his desire to look at the Indian question from all points of view. He is anxious to understand our views of the Indian question, as well as to present his own. Unfortunately, South African opinion is not readily induced to look at the Imperial as well as the local aspect of the Indian question. We do not think Mr Gokhale has said anything on this subject with which his colleagues on the Viceroy's Council would not concur, nor anything discordant with the attitude of the Imperial Government. Although he has spoken of possible dangers in India, we cannot see that he is open to the charge of having uttered threats either open or veiled.—*Mercury*, 12th November

THE GOKHALE BANQUET.

At the banquet given in honour of Mr Gokhale by his countrymen, in the D.L.I. Drill Hall, on Monday night, our distinguished visitor gave a most lucid and convincing exposition of his mission to South Africa. He spoke in a calm, dispassionate manner, but with such force and conviction that the majority of those who listened to him left the hall feeling satisfied that the grievances of the South African Indian community were not mythical, but were of such a character as to fully justify the mission so unselfishly undertaken by Mr Gokhale, and the fact that such men of standing as Sir David Hunter, Sir Liege Hulett, the Hon Mr Marshall Campbell, and Mr Silburn candidly admitted that the South African Indian community had for some time past been unjustly treated was the best proof possible as to the righteousness of the cause for which Mr Gokhale so earnestly and ably pleaded. Mr Gokhale, in restrained and courteous language, convincingly refuted the accusations made against him by some of the Rand papers, and Mr Silburn, of having indulged in threats either veiled or unveiled in his recent speeches. Mr Gokhale said: "Nothing was further from his mind than to indulge in threats either veiled or unveiled. He was no so vain, or so simple, or so inexperienced as to imagine that he could appeal to Englishmen in that way. He knew enough of English history and the traditions of the English race to realise that if anything were to be got from Englishmen it would not be got in these ways—but by appealing to their sense of fair play and justice." Mr Gokhale announced that the three outstanding grievances which his countrymen in South Africa were suffering under were in connection with the harsh manner in which the immigration laws were enforced, the £3 tax and the trading licences, and we do sincerely join with him in hoping that when he meets the Union Ministers in Pretoria he will be able to convince them as to the unfairness of at least certain aspects of these three specific grievances, and get them to promise to modify them in such a manner as will satisfy our British sense of justice and fair play.—*Natal Mercury*, November 13

MR. GOKHALE'S MISSION.

Yesterday Mr Gokhale arrived in this city, which makes the terminal point of his journeyings and enquiries prior to interviewing the Ministry and leaving for India. He will have gathered much information about the position of his fellow countrymen domiciled here, and will have seen their case, not only as they see it themselves but also as it is seen by the Europeans. Except Mr Gandhi, he is, perhaps, the only Indian who has had opportunity to discuss the question of his people's treatment in this country with all classes and parties of English and Dutch South Africans, and as a visitor, whose travels among us have been arranged for this special purpose, he has seen much more of our representative men than Mr Gandhi has done. Mr Gokhale has now got the view-point of both sides, and we can only hope that the statesmanship,

for which he brings so high a record, will enable him to combine the two perspectives into some practical suggestions. Before these lines appear in print he will have had at any rate a preliminary meeting with Ministers, and the question will have been to some extent answered, whether or not there is to be a satisfactory settlement. On the South African side—and we believe we represent here the view of the majority of thoughtful Europeans in this country, the problem of the British Indians has two constants; their immigration must be restricted, but we must accord good treatment to those who have acquired the right of domicile. From remarks which Mr. Gokhale has let fall at various public functions, it would appear that there ought never to have been any difficulty as to the immigration part of the question. The Indians, Mr Gokhale says, will not resent laws designed to keep them out of this country, because, as a nation, they have no wish to come here, though their trading class would unquestionably be attracted in large numbers if we would admit them without restrictive conditions. Mr Gokhale has, however, intimated that he does not expect the European community to face an economic condition which would lower their existing standard of living. Therefore, he agrees that immigration may not unreasonably be restricted by us, but with the proviso that it is done without taking derogatory exceptions to the Indians as a race. He has no objection to our excluding special classes who may be dangerous to us, but he does resent the implied insult in turning away the Indian immigrant on the ground of his nationality. In this respect Mr Gokhale speaks as Mr Gandhi has always spoken. The Bill presented to Parliament last session gets over the immigration difficulty, it gives the immigration officer exactly the same power to exclude an Indian undesirable as a British or Russian undesirable, but it compels him to admit yearly, up to a certain fixed number, such cultured Indians as may arrive at our coast and may have the intention of being useful to their own people here in some professional or religious or literary capacity. There was no reason why we should not have had this arrangement years ago, without the embarrassment and discredit of the "passive resistance" episode, had our Government been willing to listen to Mr Gandhi. The whole cause of the trouble was that we thought the British Indians and their co-Asiatics of other nationalities in this country had as little respect for themselves as we had for them. We did not suspect that there was the making of martyrs in these coloured traders. The fortitude, the moral nobility with which they suffered, conquered our respect, and with the view of ending a scandal we became reasonable. The Bill is not yet law, mainly because of the opposition of the Free State members, a group whose point of view was that the whole Empire had better be embroiled rather than concede the right of journeying through their Province of a few cultured Indians. But such stupid prejudice meets, however, with little sympathy in the rest of South Africa, and we doubt not that the Bill will become law next session. If it is amended, in other respects, there cannot be any worsening of its conditions with regard to the British Indians.

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The real difficulty lies in the treatment of the domiciled Indians. As Mr Gokhale points out, we are under the greater obligation because the bulk of them, or their ancestors, were brought into the country by a South African Government. Mr. Gokhale must, however, take into consideration the fact that it was an understood article of Union that Natal should not lodge upon the other three Provinces the responsibilities accruing to her through the importation of the coolies. The Free State, the Cape, and the Transvaal were not to be required to give rights of trade and residence of even travel to the Natal Indian. The future admission of educated Indians will, of course, be a Union Act, and whatever rights are given them must be rights throughout the Union. The case of the Natal Indians has a provincial limitation. But a satisfactory settlement ought not to be difficult. If the Natal Indians got decent treatment in Natal, few of them, probably, would desire to leave the Province. On the question of voting rights, it is clear that sooner or later the better class of Indians must be given some voice in laws which affect themselves, consistently with the retention of the country's government in the hands of the white population. The form of their representation is an arguable matter. Mr. Gokhale will, however, help his mission if he is prepared not to raise the question, but to concentrate on the necessity of decent treatment of the domiciled Indians, particularly the removal of unjust trading restrictions.—*Pretoria News*, November 14.

ensue on the completion of indentures, and that under no possible circumstances will the franchise be granted to Indians who have become domiciled in South Africa. Reading between the lines, however, it seems clear that such a settlement is impossible, and therefore we repeat that it would be better to endure our labour shortage than to obtain supplies at the cost of swamping the European population. But there is clearly a danger that our rulers may fail us in this latter connection, and, therefore it behoves all to watch the developments carefully, and to resist to the uttermost any material alteration of the Immigration Restriction Act.—*Natal Witness*, November 11.

THE HON. MR. GOKHALE'S VISIT.

The reception accorded to the Hon Mr Gokhale in Durban on Friday evening was a notable one in many respects, and was in keeping with the reception which has been accorded to him by the responsible men of the European community in the chief South African centres, as well as by his own countrymen. He has been received with the honour that is due to a man who has won his way to the highest position in his own country by his own talents and ability, and by the rank he holds as one of the ablest statesmen in an Imperial Council which occupies one of the most prominent places among the great legislative bodies of the Empire. We cannot be in the Empire when it suits our material interests, and out of it when something appears to run in a contrary direction. We have people who are so blinded with prejudice that they are lost to reason, and their sense of justice and fair play is even obscured, but no State can prosper and no people can rise in the scale of civilisation, and in the higher moral qualities that go to make a healthy national life, where justice does not reign supreme. The Asiatic question in South Africa is one which, of course, has aroused a great deal of prejudice, and that prejudice has unquestionably led to injustice—much of it, we believe, due more to ignorance than actual intention, and to a want of trying to see the other side of the question a little more. It would have been infinitely better if we had never had such a thing as Asiatic immigration, and to Mr Gokhale, more perhaps than to any other man alive, we are indebted for the termination of the indentured system. So long as that system existed a solution of the problem was practically impossible, as every day its complications were being increased. The presence of the native in such great numbers is a factor in the question that we have no doubt Mr Gokhale will realise much better now than he could possibly do if he had never come to South Africa, and he is likely also to understand more the European position. At the same time he is an Indian statesman, and it is his duty and the duty of the Government of India to see to the just treatment of the people of India, wherever they may be. They have no political rights, and naturally look to the Imperial Government to represent them when they think they are not being justly dealt with. Some of the demands which have been made on behalf of the Indians will not be granted, but we do not believe it is beyond the scope of sound statesmanship to arrive at some kind of a solution, or even a compromise, that will be reasonably acceptable. The removal of the £3 tax, for instance, is imperative, and its imposition on young girls is an absolutely indefensible law, and the actual administration of the immigration laws wants to be put on a footing that will end the chance of such cases of gross hardship as we have had to comment on so many times of late. It has been said, however, that the question is hedged round with difficulties; but the visit of a man of Mr Gokhale's position, his study of the problem on the spot, and his discussion of it with the Ministers of the Union may do a great deal of good, and may result in some among the European community taking more trouble than they have in the past to look at the other side.—*Natal Mercury*, November 11.

MR. GOKHALE'S MISSION.

Mr Gokhale's visit to South Africa is admittedly an event of very considerable importance to the relations existing and to exist in the future between the Europeans and Indians of South Africa, between the people and Government of South Africa and of India, and between South Africa, India, and the Empire. It is, therefore, most urgent that the clearest understanding should prevail between Mr. Gokhale and the politicians, public and press of this Dominion during his stay here, on the subject of his investigations and utterances, and the criticisms they may from time to time evoke, as, also, on the case really tendered here for his consideration as a member of the Vice-Regal Council of India, and a representative of the thought and culture of the great Asiatic Peninsula.

It is, therefore, with the utmost readiness that we draw attention to the earnest words wherewith Mr Gokhale corrected, last night, an impression that has got abroad concerning expressions used by him in an interview with the *Transvaal Leader*, and in his speeches at Maritzburg and here. It will be remembered that our distinguished visitor uttered a warning to the people of South Africa,

on these occasions, that feelings in India were exceedingly bitter at the stories sent them from South Africa of the treatment accorded British Indians in this Dominion, and said that if this bitterness was engendered still further, there might be retaliation on South Africa by the stoppage of her trade with India, and there might even be a weakening of Great Britain's hold on India. Owing, possibly, to the difficulties of reporting the delicate nuances of an oratorical effort, these expressions have been construed as conveying something of the nature of a threat. We ourselves have expressed the hope that nothing of this nature was intended by Mr Gokhale.

Our distinguished visitor has now made it perfectly clear that nothing was further from his intention. He said last night, and with perfect justice, that he was here on a visit of inquiry in the first place, and filled with the desire of setting the full facts of the situation, as they came to his knowledge, before the public, both of South Africa and of India.

We are convinced that Mr Gokhale's explanation will be accepted entirely in the spirit in which it has been given. It is impossible to hear Mr. Gokhale speak without being convinced of the whole-hearted earnestness of his endeavour to arrive at the exact facts of the position, and at a solution of its difficulties that shall be at once just, workable, and acceptable to both sides. It is most desirable, therefore, that misunderstanding should be dismissed by both sides, as it is now to be hoped they have been. The threats were not from Mr Gokhale, but from a section of the Indians of India, who are alleged to be embittered by tales from here.

That there should exist this bitterness in India will undoubtedly be noted with all due gravity and serious attention here in South Africa. That it does exist will be credited here to a certain exaggeration in the stories that reach India, and to a lack of due comprehension of the difficulties of the European population of this sub-continent, faced as it is with the task of administering a body of natives several times more numerous than itself. We harbour the belief that Mr Gokhale's report of what he has found here will go far to allay this bitterness which he describes as prevailing among his fellow-countrymen. That the South African Indians have grievances which they are legitimately entitled to protest against will be freely admitted. There is hardly a country in the world in which some section or other of the population has not grievances to complain against, and it is the constant desire and aim of the Governments, public politicians and Press to steadily combat any such grievances when once fully established and to relieve them to the fullest practicable extent. We are convinced that Mr Gokhale will recognise that this desire and this aim exist here. If there is a policy here that tends to the exclusion of the Indian, it is a policy directed to the exclusion of the Asiatic generally, and a policy forced on us by the presence of a large indigenous race, alien to the governing race, here already. That this policy must necessarily be fraught with a certain inconvenience, irritation, and restriction to Indians resident here, is inevitable, but our visitor will probably be fully convinced by now that it is the earnest wish of all cultured and thoughtful Europeans in this Union to make that policy as little irksome to our fellow-subjects of British India as possible. Such suggestions as he is making to that end are, as he has himself acknowledged, being listened to with every courtesy and respect.

On the whole, it should be perfectly apparent by now that much may be done to alleviate the position by mutual recognition of the difficulties on both sides, and an amicable endeavour to arrive at a mutually satisfactory working compromise. The position has grown up of itself, and is not originally the work of either of the present parties to it. When indentured labour was first introduced here, neither South Africa nor India had any anticipation that these troubles would ensue. Thoughtful Indians, of the class Mr. Gokhale represents, will thoroughly acknowledge that, when it became evident that the Asiatic population of Natal was already outnumbering the Europeans, it was inevitable that steps must be taken to prevent the latter from being swamped entirely. The obvious first step was to attempt to persuade the Indian Government to allow indentures to terminate in India. This was refused, and the refusal showed an utter absence of any desire to grasp the true position here. Mr Gokhale asks what harm the presence of the present number of Indians here has done the general population, and contends that, on the contrary, the industry of the Indians has advanced the Colony. Well, a glance at the census will show that, in nearly every line of life, the Indian immigrant has, to varying extents, ousted the European by his lower demands for remuneration. The spending power of the Indian is less than the European, and it is essential that the numbers of the European population be increased to the utmost and not decreased. This is how it affects the general position. The whole question is, in fact, most complicated, and one rejoices to note the earnest willingness wherewith Mr Gokhale is seeking information from all sides.—*Natal Advertiser*, November 12.

MR. GOKHALE'S "THREATS."

In Mr Silburn's speech at the ex-cavalrymen's festivity on Saturday evening, a glowing tribute was paid to Mr. Gokhale, and a well-conceived appreciation was given of the place which India occupies in the Empire. Mr. Silburn went on, however, to say "I take the strongest objection to the use of veiled threats as to what India will do if the 150,000 Indians in this country do not get imaginary rights." We hold no brief for Mr. Gokhale, and refer to this remark of Mr. Silburn's only because we note that certain newspapers, particularly those of Johannesburg, have read into Mr. Gokhale's utterances a meaning which we do not think they can fairly be said to bear. Mr. Gokhale has stated that a feeling of dissatisfaction is prevalent throughout India regarding the attitude of the governing authorities here towards our Indian population, and has asked us to consider whether anything can be done to allay this sentiment amongst our fellow-subjects in India. He has expressed his fear that if this sentiment persists and becomes more acute, it may be a cause of difficulty to the statesmen responsible for peace and order in the Indian Empire. To point to the existence of a danger is not the same thing as using a threat. Mr. Gokhale has given evidence of his desire to look at the Indian question from all points of view. He is anxious to understand our views of the Indian question, as well as to present his own. Unfortunately, South African opinion is not readily induced to look at the Imperial as well as the local aspect of the Indian question. We do not think Mr. Gokhale has said anything on this subject with which his colleagues on the Viceroy's Council would not concur, nor anything discordant with the attitude of the Imperial Government. Although he has spoken of possible dangers in India, we cannot see that he is open to the charge of having uttered threats either open or veiled.—*Mercury*, 12th November

THE GOKHALE BANQUET.

At the banquet given in honour of Mr. Gokhale by his countrymen, in the D.L.I. Drill Hall, on Monday night, our distinguished visitor gave a most lucid and convincing exposition of his mission to South Africa. He spoke in a calm, dispassionate manner, but with such force and conviction that the majority of those who listened to him left the hall feeling satisfied that the grievances of the South African Indian community were not mythical, but were of such a character as to fully justify the mission so unselfishly undertaken by Mr. Gokhale, and the fact that such men of standing as Sir David Hunter, Sir Liege Hulett, the Hon. Mr. Marshall Campbell, and Mr. Silburn candidly admitted that the South African Indian community had for some time past been unjustly treated was the best proof possible as to the righteousness of the cause for which Mr. Gokhale so earnestly and ably pleaded. Mr. Gokhale, in restrained and courteous language, convincingly refuted the accusations made against him by some of the Rand papers, and Mr. Silburn, of having indulged in threats either veiled or unveiled in his recent speeches. Mr. Gokhale said "Nothing was further from his mind than to indulge in threats either veiled or unveiled. He was no so vain, or so simple, or so inexperienced as to imagine that he could appeal to Englishmen in that way. He knew enough of English history and the traditions of the English race to realise that if anything were to be got from Englishmen it would not be got in these ways but by appealing to their sense of fair play and justice." Mr. Gokhale announced that the three outstanding grievances which his countrymen in South Africa were suffering under were in connection with the harsh manner in which the immigration laws were enforced the £3 tax and the trading license, and we do sincerely join with him in hoping that when he meets the Union Ministers in Pretoria he will be able to convince them as to the unfairness of at least certain aspects of these three specific grievances, and get them to promise to modify them in such a manner as will satisfy our British sense of justice and fair play.—*Natal Mercury*, November 13.

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Yesterday Mr. Gokhale arrived in this city, which makes the terminal point of his journeyings and enquiries prior to interviewing the Ministry and leaving for India. He will have gathered much information about the position of his fellow countrymen domiciled here, and will have seen their case, not only as they see it themselves but also as it is seen by the Europeans. Except Mr. Gandhi, he is, perhaps, the only Indian who has had opportunity to discuss the question of his people's treatment in this country with all classes and parties of English and Dutch South Africans, and as a visitor, whose travels among us have been arranged for this special purpose, he has seen much more of our representative men than Mr. Gandhi has done. Mr. Gokhale has now got the view-point of both sides, and we can only hope that the statesmanship,

for which he brings so high a record, will enable him to combine the two perspectives into some practical suggestions. Before these lines appear in print he will have had at any rate a preliminary meeting with Ministers, and the question will have been to some extent answered, whether or not there is to be a satisfactory settlement. On the South African side—and we believe we represent here the view of the majority of thoughtful Europeans in this country, the problem of the British Indians has two constants; their immigration must be restricted, but we must accord good treatment to those who have acquired the right of domicile. From remarks which Mr. Gokhale has let fall at various public functions, it would appear that there ought never to have been any difficulty as to the immigration part of the question. The Indians, Mr. Gokhale says, will not resent laws designed to keep them out of this country, because, as a nation, they have no wish to come here, though their trading class would unquestionably be attracted in large numbers if we would admit them without restrictive conditions. Mr. Gokhale has, however, intimated that he does not expect the European community to face an economic condition which would lower their existing standard of living. Therefore, he agrees that immigration may not unreasonably be restricted by us, but with the proviso that it is done without taking derogatory exceptions to the Indians as a race. He has no objection to our excluding special classes who may be dangerous to us, but he does resent the implied insult in turning away the Indian immigrant on the ground of his nationality. In this respect Mr. Gokhale speaks as Mr. Gandhi has always spoken. The Bill presented to Parliament last session gets over the immigration difficulty, it gives the immigration officer exactly the same power to exclude an Indian undesirable as a British or Russian undesirable, but it compels him to admit yearly, up to a certain fixed number, such cultured Indians as may arrive at our coast and may have the intention of being useful to their own people here in some professional or religious or literary capacity. There was no reason why we should not have had this arrangement years ago, without the embarrassment and discredit of the "passive resistance" episode, had our Government been willing to listen to Mr. Gandhi. The whole cause of the trouble was that we thought the British Indians and their co-Asiatics of other nationalities in this country had as little respect for themselves as we had for them. We did not suspect that there was the making of martyrs in these coloured traders. The fortitude, the moral nobility with which they suffered, conquered our respect, and with the view of ending a scandal we became reasonable. The Bill is not yet law, mainly because of the opposition of the Free State members, a group whose point of view was that the whole Empire had better be embroiled rather than concede the right of journeying through their Province of a few cultured Indians. But such stupid prejudice meets, however, with little sympathy in the rest of South Africa, and we doubt not that the Bill will become law next session. If it is amended, in other respects, there cannot be any worsening of its conditions with regard to the British Indians.

Mr. Gokhale's arrival is timely as reminding us that in the British Indians we have to deal with a people whose country gives to our common Empire a great part of its strength and prestige. Major Silburn and some of our Afrikaner fellow-subjects have talked as if the feeling of India was a thing we could afford to ignore. They ought to be aware that South Africa has more need of India than India of South Africa. India has thirty millions of fighting men. Let these stand outside and against the Empire instead of within and for it, and our own safety in this country might be gravely imperilled. By how much the withdrawal of India would weaken the Empire, by so much it would endanger our own position which, with Armageddon perhaps gathering, no intelligent South African can think of without some disquietude. Further, the withdrawal of India would destroy the most hopeful political experiment the world has yet seen—that of various races and colours and religions uniting in a free federation for their mutual safety and as an uplifting influence to mankind.

The real difficulty lies in the treatment of the domiciled Indians. As Mr. Gokhale points out, we are under the greater obligation because the bulk of them, or their ancestors, were brought into the country by a South African Government. Mr. Gokhale must, however, take into consideration the fact that it was an understood article of Union that Natal should not lodge upon the other three Provinces the responsibilities accruing to her through the importation of the coolies. The Free State, the Cape, and the Transvaal were not to be required to give rights of trade and residence of even travel to the Natal Indian. The future admission of educated Indians will, of course, be a Union Act, and whatever rights are given them must be rights throughout the Union. The case of the Natal Indians has a provincial limitation. But a satisfactory settlement ought not to be difficult. If the Natal Indians got decent treatment in Natal, few of them, probably, would desire to leave the Province. On the question of voting rights, it is clear that sooner or later the better class of Indians must be given some voice in laws which affect themselves, consistently with the retention of the country's government in the hands of the white population. The form of their representation is an arguable matter. Mr. Gokhale will, however, help his mission if he is prepared not to raise the question, but to concentrate on the necessity of decent treatment of the domiciled Indians, particularly the removal of unjust trading restrictions.—*Pretoria News*, November 14.

MR. GOKHALE'S MISSION.

Mr. Gokhale's tour through South Africa concluded last night at the Town Hall with a speech at once diplomatic, lucid, logical and forceful. There was not a word in it to which any right-thinking person could raise objection. The conclusions which he has come to, if we understand him rightly, are these. The British Indians in South Africa having accepted the principle that there must be no further migration into South Africa from India—excepting as regards a few professional men to serve the needs of the existing Indian community—and having waived all question of the political franchise, the Government should now remit the £3 capitation tax in Natal and should facilitate the granting to the Indians of free and fair trading rights. The Government, it appears, have accepted the appeal for the remission of the tax, so that at least has been gained by the tour. On the question of trading rights Mr. Gokhale and the Ministers who interviewed him joined issue, and the matter is one which the Indian community will in all probability still have to fight over. The position, however, is better even in regard to this issue inasmuch as all fear of being swamped by an invading hoard of Indians has been removed from the European mind as well as the fear that the political franchise would be demanded. Under these circumstances the most ingrained prejudice—so particularly strong amongst the lower class of white merchants and traders—must yield first of all to the appeal to justice and secondly to the exigencies of the Imperial situation. As far as justice is concerned, Mr. Gokhale's words were eloquent, and there can be no question but that it is grossly unjust and un-English in this, a British colony, free under the Union Jack, to deliberately impose upon British subjects certain trading disabilities for no other reason than because they are coloured or because they are Asiatics or because they are virtuous and frugal, preferring the thrifty simple life to the self-indulgent extravagancies by means of which we Europeans habitually gratify our entirely different tastes. Why should we grant to the foreigner, to the cosmopolitan immigrant, who has no claim whatever upon us, who is of no more use to the community than the British Indian, privileges which we deny our fellow subjects? The British Indian is law-abiding, the foreign immigrant very often is not. It is the cosmopolitan population of Johannesburg that provides professors for the University of crime which we are told has been established there. The only complaint we have against the British Indian is that his standard of living is inexpensive. We fear him because of his virtues. The trading community looks upon him as a company of cheerful and consistent users of alcohol might regard the one or two teetotalers in their midst whose very attitude seems a rebuke. The Indian's devotion to hard work, his desire to trade during long hours, his self-containedness, all irritate and annoy, and, above all, his ability to compete with his European rivals is in their eyes an unforgivable sin. This is the feeling which we hope in due course will be overcome. It has already ceased to exist in the minds of the better class of merchant. The lower one goes down the scale of culture and humanity among the white people of South Africa the more bitter and violent the anti-colour and the anti-Asiatic feeling is found. But even this is passing. The country as a whole is beginning to realise that the charge of tyranny and injustice cannot be endured merely in order that a small, and not the best, section of the trading community shall be relieved from certain inconvenient competition, especially when it is remembered that competition is good for the consumer, since it prevents the undue inflation of prices. There can be no doubt, therefore, that Mr. Gokhale leaves the prospects of the British Indians very much brighter than they were. The present Government, of course, cares nothing what may happen in, or to, India, but it cares a great deal for the expressed opinion of the Imperial Cabinet, especially while the Imperial Government is of the Liberal Party. The pressure of India, therefore, upon this country is vicariously imposed from Downing Street, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies has a great deal more to say about the administration, even of the self-governing Dominions, than most of their Governments would care to admit.—*Pretoria News*, November 15.

GOKHALE.

(By V S)

"I am too much of an European," said a well-known Hollander during the process of a discussion upon Mr. Gokhale's mission, "to have any feeling of prejudice against a man like Gokhale on account of his colour or for that matter against his compatriots."

Exactly. Speaking last night Mr. Gokhale touched a little humorously, if a little sadly, upon the extraordinary colour prejudice that exists in South Africa. He found it shocking and amazing. He could not understand it. He said. "Of course I have only met before Europeans in

Europe and in India. I did not know the Europeans of South Africa, but this prejudice exists and we must deal with it. Life does not consist of writing upon a clean slate. We can only try to amend the writing we find upon the slate already." Here Mr. Gokhale's Oriental philosophy came to his aid and prevented him bubbling over with angry and righteous indignation. Facts are facts and nothing is gained by losing one's temper.

I couldn't help making comparisons last night as I sat and watched the scene at the reception. Poor Mr. Findlay, who a little while ago told us that "It wasn't in the blood" to grant any concessions to the Asiatic. Halting and hypocritical, he spoke of the town's illustrious guest and made him welcome, expressing a hope that his mission might be fruitful for good. Halting in his speech because the words nearly choked him, hypocritical because his colour prejudice is admittedly, on his own words, of the strongest, and although it was in his mouth to be courteous to this man who came to South Africa for the sole purpose of righting the wrongs which Mr. Findlay had helped to impose upon his countrymen, yet "it wasn't in the blood" Mr. Findlay was as out of place in the gathering as—well, we will introduce no ancient nor even veld similes—but the hand of the Government was heavy upon Mr. Findlay and the hand of Downing Street was heavy upon the Government. Following upon the Deputy Mayor spoke the guest of the evening. His English was well chosen, he commands a wide vocabulary. His grammar and construction were without a fault, he might have been reported verbatim and his speech would have read well. That can be said of very few speakers in this or any other country.

It struck me as the quiet speech of a man who has cleared the ground for a final struggle.

Let us take Mr. Gokhale as an Ambassador from India. He has done a little "bluffing" perhaps. There have been veiled threats. Ambassadors are accustomed to use veiled threats, to say very often a little more than they mean, to finesse, but at last there comes a moment when the resources of diplomacy are exhausted, when Ambassador and Government join issue and nothing more is to be gained by talking.

At this point Mr. Gokhale has arrived. He has conceded two great principles, restriction of immigration and acceptance of political franchise. The Government intend to concede the capitation tax in Natal. There remains the question of trading rights. Here issues join, and very quietly Mr. Gokhale assured the Indians that in their fight for justice they would have "all India, all the Empire, all the civilised world behind them." His eyes were shrouded in spectacles. His expression is not mobile, his face hides his thoughts, but there was no mistaking the earnestness of the man.

The Government have not heard the last of Mr. Gokhale.

Let us suppose the Imperial authorities are forced to choose between coercing the Government of South Africa, with its tiny Defence Force and its white population of a million and a quarter, or coercing India with its three hundred million population and its thirty million fighting men. Which would it choose? Let us hope no such situation will arise, but if it is not to arise, justice must be done to the British Indian legally domiciled in this country. This is what might be read between the lines of Mr. Gokhale's speech.

Privately he is a man of extreme, rather overwhelming courtesy, a quick thinker, slow speaker, a strict vegetarian, a Hindoo of the highest caste. A man whose word is of more importance in India than that of a round dozen of Rajahs and native potentates. A linguist, a catholic reader, a historian, quick with modern and ancient instances.

Mr. Gandhi is an enthusiast full of fire, a man who would die for a sentiment, who would starve for the sake of an idea, a man to whom compromise is abhorrent where principles are concerned.

Mr. Gokhale is a practical politician. He realises, as he says, that the slate of life is not clean, that one must deal with what is and what has been. Mr. Gandhi would sponge out and write afresh.

I sat and watched last night and analysed? There was the Minister of Railways and Harbours upon Mr. Gokhale's right, looking more consciously superior and super-virtuous than ever. There was the Minister of Agriculture impatiently declining the offer of sweet lemonade from an over-enthusiastic attendant eagerly engrossed in argument with the "illustrious visitor." There was Mrs. Sauer, looking very interested and charming. There was friend Chamney, a little nervous and anxious to get the visit over without unpleasant incident, particularly anxious to prevent me trying to take Mr. Gokhale riding in the tram. There was the Deputy Mayor, as I have said, vastly uncomfortable and white, even though the black be not as black as he is painted, a ripe scholar and a member of the Council of Five, which governs three hundred million British subjects.

There was Mr. Gandhi, who eats one meal a day, wears sandals and lives not the simple but the ascetic life, and there was the Chairman of the Indian community in Pretoria in his fez, looking comfortable and well nourished, no asceticism for him. It was a curious group at the top table. With its intermixture of European and Asiatic, but they only intermingled at the top, down in the body of the hall our hosts sat upon one side of the room while we Europeans, though we ate and drank at their expense, haughtily held ourselves aloof on the other side. I laughed. The humbug of the whole thing amused me. As soon as Mr. Gokhale has gone and the pressure from Downing Street relaxes, the anti-Asiatics will ill-treat and harass the Indians exactly as they did before, unless—well, unless—*Pretoria News*, November 15.

INDIAN GRIEVANCES.

The visit of Mr. Gokhale, the Indian member of the Indian Viceroy's Council, has come to an end so far as his collection of information is concerned. To-day he lunches with Lord Gladstone, and yesterday he called upon members of the Government, including General Botha. At these interviews he gave his views upon the question of the grievances of his fellow-subjects in South Africa. Before this appears in print he will probably have made a public statement concerning these interviews, but the exigencies of newspaper production require that this should be written before that public statement is made. According to a statement he made in Durban a day or two ago, the grievances are chiefly three. There is first the operation of the Immigration Law in subjecting returning Indians, who may have visited India, to great trouble. Small discrepancies in the statements of these men were disputed by the officials, and injustice sometimes followed. This, of course, is a small matter, and would hardly justify Mr. Gokhale's visit. Another grievance is the £3 tax. In Natal 20,000 persons were liable to pay this tax, which Mr. Gokhale strongly condemns. We do not know whether there are any grounds for complaints on this score. If India is agitated over this tax it can be reduced. There is no great cause to make a fuss about £60,000 a year, and if the Indians contribute their fair share to the revenue in other ways, a case for the reduction of the tax is made out. The question of trade licences is recognised by Mr. Gokhale as troublesome. The policy in Natal, he said, was to extinguish these licences, and great difficulties were placed in the way of transferring the licences. His main point is that a man should be entitled to transfer his store to another Indian. It is a claim which the average South African will dispute. If Indians are allowed to sell their stores the number of Indian traders will remain practically constant, and years will pass before the competition which is complained of will cease. There is some injustice in prohibiting the transfer of a store, as its value is impaired by such a prohibition, but we think the difficulty can be got over by compensating the traders for the "goodwill." Such compensation could come from a fund administered by the Government and raised by a small additional licence tax on European traders. The number of persons transferring stores would be small, and the tax would be readily paid by European traders who would be glad to get rid of Indian cheap stores. The country generally endorses the view that cheap trading on low living standards is a menace to the white man, and if it is necessary to pay the small amount required to compensate for the goodwill of such stores as are sold during any year, few persons will object. There should be no difficulty in settling Mr. Gokhale's grievances.—*Transvaal Chronicle*, November 15.

INDIAN STATESMEN AND SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Gokhale's visit to South Africa has brought him into direct touch with the problem which South Africans have to face, and we hope he will take back to India with him a better understanding of the situation in this country. He will, we hope, understand the fact that South Africa cannot afford to complicate the task of dealing with different nationalities still further, and that not only the good government but the continued existence of the country demands from us protective measures. We cannot afford to have the white population of the country reduced by bringing in an Asiatic race which drives white men from many occupations and retards the growth of the white population. It is, of course, nonsense to speak of South Africa ever becoming a white man's country, since for all time it will be the home of millions of natives, but if the country is to advance along the lines of European civilisation we must take all necessary precautions to prevent the virtual exclusion of white men from the means of earning a livelihood in this country. If Mr. Gokhale has himself grasped that fact and if he is able to convey to the people of India a better understanding of the situation in South Africa his visit will be productive of good.

South Africa owes the introduction of the Indian to the exigencies of the people of Natal who first brought Indian labourers for their fields. The convenience of a supply of trained and cheap labour proved too great a temptation for Natal, and without thought of consequences large numbers of Indians were brought over not only for field work but for domestic service, and no restriction was placed for many years upon Indian immigration. The thing grew to a head before the Natal people began to realise the situation which had been brought about, and then tardy steps were taken to save the white population of Natal from virtual extinction. The intention in Natal, however, was only to obtain labour, and had the importation been limited to field workers there would perhaps have been little trouble. For that class of Indian there will always be work and the country can absorb those now in South Africa. But it is not with that class that Mr. Gokhale is specially concerned; he speaks of trading rights, of the immigration restrictions, and of the taxes imposed on Indians in Natal. It is, therefore, with respect to the Indians now resident in South Africa who are not engaged in agricultural labour that Mr. Gokhale is mainly interested.

And he does not offer any solution of our problem, and we fear that he does not appreciate the depth of the feeling among South Africans on this subject. What the South African sees is that in certain departments of life white men and their families have been driven from their occupation by Indian and Chinese competition. The trading class of Asia has come in and driven many white families out. The small white shopkeeper, who in the past supported a family and constituted a valuable asset to the European population, is going under. The Asiatic has different standards of life. He can live more cheaply and can afford to undersell his white competitor who felt himself bound to live up to European standards and to clothe and educate his children to take their place in the ranks of the Europeans of South Africa. It is of course agreed that the community derives advantage from this free competition, and that the man who can sell most cheaply should have a free field. But that is not the South African view. The South African sees with dismay the disappearance of an important class of European, a class that bore its fair share of the burdens of citizenship and which was an important factor on the side of European civilisation in South Africa, and he is determined to take steps to prevent it.

It is no use shutting one's eyes to the fact that this feeling exists in South Africa, and that it is deeply rooted, and in our opinion there is no doubt that the trend of legislation in the near future will be in the direction of limiting the issue of trading licences to others than Europeans throughout the whole Union. It was intended that existing legislation should have this effect, and if it has failed heretofore then efforts will be made to remedy that failure. If Mr. Gokhale has not gauged that feeling during his sojourn in the country then he has failed to grasp an important fact and one that must remain at the front for some years to come in South Africa. From a debating point of view, no doubt, there is much to be said against public feeling on this point, but we are stating what we believe to be the fact when we say that there is a determination in the minds of South Africans not to permit Asiatics, whether Indians or Chinese, to usurp the functions of Europeans either in the department of trade or in the department of skilled labour. It is not possible to shut one's eyes to that fact, and both Indians and Chinese will do well to prepare for further alterations of the law in the direction we have indicated. In the Cape Province the feeling is not so strong perhaps as in the Northern provinces, but if the opinion of the majority of the members of the Union Parliament were allowed to prevail not a single trading licence would be issued to any Asiatic in South Africa, and where so strong an opinion is held it is not long usually before it is given effect to.

It may be said that this is unfair to the Indian and Chinese trader, and, as we have admitted, there is much in the argument from that side, but these men will be wise to take facts as they are, and to make their account with them. Anyone who has been present in Parliament during a discussion on this subject cannot have failed to realise the strength of the feeling, and cannot but admit that this feeling must find expression in legislation. It will be a pity if Mr. Gokhale has not realised that fact, and we hope it is being realised by Indian and Chinese traders in South Africa itself. These men will be wise not to wait until misfortune overtakes them, but to make provision by finding some occupation which is not likely to be interfered with. In Rhodesia some of them have taken to market gardening and have done well in the work. Some have done the same in other parts of South Africa, and if the men who are now living by trading will take up land in small plots they are not likely to be interfered with by any legislation. They can render good service to the community by producing vegetables, fruit, and market produce and they will find the work profitable. They will be wise

if they take to it, for they may depend upon it that the warning we have given with regard to their trading licences is no idle one, and they will be foolish if they ignore it. It should not be impossible for statesmen in India to realise and appreciate the South African point of view. The white man in South Africa is responsible for maintaining European civilisation and for maintaining it among four or five times his number of natives, and he cannot afford to allow the growth of the white population to be retarded by economic causes capable of control. That is almost an instinct with the white people of the community, and it cannot be ignored.—*The Eastern Province Herald*, November 16

SILBURN AND GOKHALE.

A most extraordinary feature of the South African tour of the Hon. G. K. Gokhale is the fact that until he reached Durban on Monday last he had apparently, if one is to judge by the speeches reported up to now, not heard the real voice of the British people in South Africa. When we say British we do not mean merely the section hailing from overseas, but every white man in this sub-continent owning allegiance to the British flag, for on this question, if on no other, well-nigh the whole of the white population of South Africa are in unison. What he has heard has been the voice of an insignificant but noisy minority whose spokesmen are Messrs. William Hosken and J. J. Duke. These gentlemen, and their friends, by their utterances, and other prominent South Africans, by their silence and apparent acquiescence in the sentiments voiced by white men at the various functions in connection with the visit, have given Mr. Gokhale an opportunity to indulge in speeches and very thinly veiled threats of Home Government interference in South African Affairs which would never have been afforded him had the actual position been made clear to him at the outset. We do not believe for a moment that Mr. Gokhale is under any delusion as to the real feeling of the overwhelming majority of the South African people on the Indian question. He is far too clever for that. The trouble is that he has been led to believe from the attitude of the white people with whom he has come in contact that they are rather ashamed of the share they have had in protecting the interests of the white in South Africa against those of the Indian, British or otherwise. Fortunately, however, one public man has had the courage to say what pretty well all the rest of white South Africa is thinking, and he has said it with no uncertain voice. Speaking at Durban on Monday evening last, Major Silburn, whose public record places him above any accusation of narrowness or lack of Imperialism, said: This Empire of ours, won by our forefathers and handed down to us as a heritage, was not won by trucking and it cannot be kept by trucking. If there is one part of the British Empire more than another which you are responsible for and must view with pride it is British India. That country was won by the sword and it must be retained by that influence which can only be guaranteed by the sword. It was such thoughts as these that passed through my mind as I listened with pleasure to one of India's greatest statesmen in the Town Hall. I wondered whether he and the large and influential gathering of his countrymen who listened to him, realised that the very talents he was then delighting us with were obtained under the protection of the British sword. What would have been the position of these people to-day had Clive failed or had the mutiny succeeded? I, as a member of the governing race, listened with pride to that gentleman, a distinguished member of the subject race, and I realised where our success as Empire builders and rulers lay. It lies in the unwearied and absolute justice of our rule, and it is here that I as a representative of that governing race strongly resent any aspersion cast upon us as to the injustice shown by us to the subject races of this country. The 150,000 Indians in South Africa are more fairly and far better treated than they were or would be in their own caste-ridden country. If that were not so, there would be no anxiety on their part to remain here. I also take the strongest objection to the use of veiled threats as to what India will do if the 150,000 Indians in this country do not get imaginary rights. This question of the rights of a subject race must be treated as a non-party question, and it is to be hoped that every Britisher and every Boer in this country will support the Union Government in its delicate negotiations with the Imperial Government. These sentiments should have been voiced some weeks ago when Mr. Gokhale's series of flamboyant and almost defiant speeches were initiated. It would not then perhaps have been necessary to use the blunt, soldier-like language which Major Silburn thought necessary to employ. It is as well, however, that Major Silburn has spoken in terms which are unmistakeable. The people of South Africa are as closely attached and as keenly devoted to the British Empire as are the people of Great Britain or those of any

of the Colonies, but after all, preservation is the first law of nature, and if we were to accept the position that in South Africa equal rights must be given to all peoples hailing from any corner of the globe coloured red on the map, we should have broken that law and rendered our career short indeed. We do not deny the splendid abilities of Mr. Gokhale and many of his fellows, but we do say of the Indian races as a whole that their civilisation, more ancient though it may be, is not as our civilisation; their standard of living is not as ours. A white trader cannot compete successfully with a brown one, a white mechanic cannot compete with a brown one, and if it is possible, white South Africa is determined that the existing necessity to do so in certain parts of the Union shall be swept away. Thanks to blundering statesmanship in the past we have 150,000 Indians in South Africa to-day but, as we have said, all party and almost all provincial barriers disappear when this question is considered, and the white race stands in a solid phalanx behind the Union Government in its efforts to deal with the problem, not with injustice to the British Indian, but with the definite object of preserving the paramount position of the white race, a position Mr. Gokhale and his friends object to and which they are endeavouring to assail.—*The Benoni Advertiser*, November 16.

QUEERING THE PITCH.

The reception of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, the distinguished Indian who has come to South Africa to study *in loco* the Indian question, has been such as to afford gratification to himself and his compatriots. Europeans as well as Asiatics have shown that they appreciate not only the character of the envoy, but the importance of his mission. The Government have shown Mr. Gokhale every possible courtesy, and indeed he has himself admitted that he has been treated with a consideration which has surprised him.

Every patriotic South African will fervently hope that an amicable adjustment of this difficulty will be arrived at, one which, without exposing us to the danger of the unrestricted influx of Asiatics—to which the whole country would rightly object—will at the same time be acceptable to the Indian Government and people. We should imagine that no possible interest could be served by the perpetuation of this long-standing trouble, which has not only demanded the expenditure of much time and pains from our Ministers, but has also affected our civic and commercial life. It is, therefore, the more regrettable to see in certain quarters a disposition to prejudice the whole issue, to render Mr. Gokhale's mission nugatory, and to make the task of the Government difficult, if not impossible. This tendency is to be seen in several articles recently published by the Hollander-Afrikaner Press and its confreres. The Bloemfontein *Friend* has been especially active in this direction, and is doing its utmost to stir up feeling against anything like a recognition, however moderate, of the claims put forward by Mr. Gokhale on behalf of his compatriots. It is scarcely necessary to say that these organs are also particularly averse from any recognition of the Imperial factor in this problem; indeed, the very fact that there is an Imperial factor seem to have increased their aversion to a settlement. The *Friend* openly declares that it "refuses absolutely to allow this question of the Indian or Imperial factor to enter into consideration." In the face of such an attitude, argument is, of course, futile. "Against stupidity even the gods fight in vain." But more reasonable persons, those who do not childishly shut their eyes to facts, and who are sensible enough to admit that there is more than one side to the question, will appreciate the extreme delicacy of the situation and the necessity for taking into account the fact that South Africa is not the only country concerned. We have nothing to say against the principle of giving priority to the interests of our own country, but it is a very different thing from refusing to recognise that any other country has any interests at all. Nothing could be more utterly foolish than to deal with this question as if there were not, and never could be, anybody to be considered but ourselves. We are rightly determined that our own country shall not be orientalised; but we can achieve that aim without wilfully and perversely ignoring features in the problem which, after all, constitute some of its most material elements.

We must confess that we regard it as a most unpatriotic and mischief-making policy to endeavour to force

the Government's hand at this juncture, We can sympathise with the position of the Free Staters, but we must at the same time remind them that not only is the Free State a portion of the Union of South Africa, but the Union is itself a portion of the still greater British Empire and to say that the interests of the rest of the Empire are a matter of complete indifference is, to put it baldly, pure folly and "cussedness." In this question it is the Imperial connection which is aimed at. To some of our fellow-subjects in South Africa the very mention of the Imperial connection is sufficient to damn any project of any policy. From the tone of their utterances it is doing them no injustice to say that anything which would discredit that connection in any way would be welcomed. Such remarks constitute a deliberate incitement to trouble, but we hope that our contemporary's friendly intentions will be frustrated, and that the Union Government, and the two other Governments interested, namely, the Imperial and Indian Governments, will see the wisdom of a sound and workable compromise, which will settle, at any rate for a long period, this cause of anxiety. No doubt it would afford the *Friend* and some of its Afrikander-Hollander contemporaries infinite satisfaction to see a quarrel between the Union and Imperial Governments on this question, and we can well imagine what capital would be made of it. Fortunately, however, there are signs that less reckless counsels will prevail, and that the Government will not needlessly court trouble for the *beaux yeux* of the *Friend* and its confreres.—*Natal Witness*, November 16.

Trading Licences.

The Ladysmith Chamber of Commerce, in opposing the introduction of Mr Goga's son as a partner into his business, has openly avowed its intention of driving Indian traders out of the country. The Licensing Officer refused to grant the transfer of the licence from M. A. Goga to Goga and Son for trifling reasons which, at present, we need not go into. What we are gravely concerned about is that a body representing only the European traders of the town should not consider at beneath its dignity to deliberately attempt to force a fellow-tradesman to close down his business, not by means of ordinary competition and the application of efficient organisation, but by appealing to the racial prejudice of the members of a public Board which is supposed to protect the interests of all. We happen to know that Mr. Goga does a large trade with Europeans in a humble position who have to consider every shilling before they spend it. Have these people been consulted? We maintain that they, and not the European traders, who constitute the Chamber of Commerce, have the right to say whether Mr. Goga should trade or not. It is a piece of sheer impertinence for the Chamber to assume that it represents the whole European community. It is the people who buy, and not those who sell, who have the first right to be considered in these matters.

When Mr. Gokhale placed this side of the question to his European hearers at the Town Hall the other evening, the latter seemed not to appreciate the position. And the main reason was that the people really concerned were not present. We venture to say that, if the opinion of the European customers of Indian traders were obtained, it would not coincide with that of the Chamber of Commerce.

The question of Mr Goga's right to introduce his son into the business and so continue it is an important one, and one which must be settled in a way satisfactory to old-established Indian traders. But for the time being we have contented ourselves by merely touching the position as it affects European buyers of small means, who is never consulted and whose point of view is entirely ignored.—*Indian Opinion*, November 16.

FROM THE DUTCH PRESS.

Points for Mr. Gokhale.

Discussing Mr. Gokhale's visit, "Het Westen" welcomes him as a highly cultured man of sound understanding and of great influence in his own country, who can do a great deal of good if he so desires. "Will Mr. Gokhale take the trouble to enquire into both sides of the question?" asks the paper. "We have," it continues, "no doubt that he will. He will have interviews with Union Ministers, and it is to be hoped that they will take the opportunity of putting our side of the case to him and of pointing out to him that what we need here is not the sort of person who usually comes from India. We have enough shopkeepers and hawkers already, especially

of the undesirable classes . . . But the chief thing for Ministers to impress upon him is that we are firmly determined to govern our country as we think best, and that no interference from outside will be tolerated. It is time for our Ministers to attack the question fearlessly. There need be no fear. The Imperial Government will certainly think twice before forcing the 'coolies' on us, and without the consent of the Imperial Government, the Government of India can do nothing. The real solution, however, lies not with the authorities, but with the public itself. If the people were united in saying, 'We will not deal with "coolies,"' there would no longer be a 'coolie' question. That we still have to contend with such a question is due to the fact that we have so many poltroons among us who deal with 'coolies' because they can buy for a penny less or sell for a penny more with them. They think of the immediate gain, but lose sight of the incalculable harm they are doing their children. It is almost criminal."

The Implacable Indian

"Give the Indian a finger, and he takes the whole hand." bitterly complains the "Vriend des Volks," returning to a consideration of the Asiatic question after reading the "Transvaal Leader" interview with Mr Gokhale and Mr. Gandhi. "Mr Gokhale," says the Free State paper, "is busy in Johannesburg laying down conditions. If, he declares, the Indians in South Africa must receive the liberty they desire. What is that liberty? For an answer to this question one must go to Mr. Gandhi. He claims citizen equality for his countrymen in South Africa. That is to say, their movement within the Union must not be hampered, and they must be free to carry on trade wherever they like, thus even in the Free State. In the Immigration Bill submitted last session to Parliament a limited number of educated Indians was to be admitted annually to the Union. They were to be allowed to come to the Free State, too, but were not to carry on trade or own land in this Province. One would have thought there would be gratitude at the securing of such a concession. But it is not good enough. 'Sooner or later,' remarks Mr. Gandhi, 'the Free State barriers must disappear, or the Union will be reduced to a farce.' Is it not plain now that the leaders of the Indian population will be satisfied with nothing less than complete equality with whites? The law allowing them to come into the Free State under certain conditions is not so much as passed, but that does not prevent them from coming forward with new demands. At present equality is asked for those Indians already here. If that is granted, they will want to open the door to the rest. We trust that the Government will stand firm and make no further concession. If the population of India is to be allowed to stream freely into the Union, all is over with the ideal of a white South Africa."—*Transvaal Leader*.

THE "VOLKSTEM" SPEAKS OUT.

The "Volkstem," having waited until the arrival of Mr Gokhale in Pretoria to express its views on his mission, now takes the opportunity of cautioning him not to take seriously the opinions of "faddists" like Mr William Hosken and the Rev Mr Dope, who, the paper points out, represent not merely no important section of the white people of South Africa, but no section at all worth mentioning. "People here regard them as more or less harmless," explains the paper, "and laugh at their extravagant language. But should foreigners of serious mind like Mr. Gokhale accept this language in a serious sense, their mistake will very soon be made clear to them in a not very agreeable manner. . . The white inhabitants of South Africa are not to-day considering the Asiatic question for the first time; they have long since agreed, with uncommon unanimity, upon a policy which will tolerate no further immigration of Indians, be they British, Dutch, or French, and nothing will be achieved by wasting further words in discussing the point. If the Asiatics already here have grievances—and we understand that they have some objection to the finger-print method of registration—these grievances will without doubt be considered by the authorities of this country, however ridiculous they may seem. But this will happen, not because of the intervention of Mr. Gopal Gokhale, but solely because these grievances are thought worthy of consideration by our statesmen. The grievances of the resident Indians, where they are really oppressive, may be remedied; but the white inhabitants of the country will not permit any more Indians to be imported into South Africa under any circumstances whatever. It is much more probable that we shall take into consideration some scheme for the gradual repatriation—without compulsion or other unfairness—of those already here. The justification of such a policy is overwhelming in the interests of the white people of the Union, and needs no elaboration. We gladly acknowledge the, on the whole, moderate tone adopted by Mr. Gokhale in his public speeches, but, to our mind, he talks too much of 'Imperial intervention'—far more than is desirable or will be acceptable to most people in South Africa. . . The Imperial Government was consulted at every point in whatever has been done by our Government in this matter, and whatever has been done has met with its approval. . . And the Imperial Government does not dream of forcing on South Africa a line

of action which the population can view only with the utmost repugnance. It would be much more sensible if the Viceroy's Council devoted itself to producing a more satisfactory state of affairs in India itself, or to an attempt to improve the lot of India's millions of pariahs, who have been kept for centuries in a condition of utter barbarianism by means of caste pressure. This state of affairs is hardly becoming to a country desirous of assisting other countries in the treatment of their inhabitants"—*Transvaal Leader*

FREE STATE MESSAGE TO MR. GOKHALE.

"De Vriend des Volks," speaking for the Free State, from which Asiatics are rigidly excluded, and which has thus no concern in Mr. Gokhale's mission, except in so far as he may hope to break down the barriers it has erected, counsels the Indian statesman not to take it for granted that the utterances of Mr. W. P. Schreiner, in Capetown, Mr. Oats, in Kimberley, and Mr. Patrick Duncan and Mr. William Hosken, in Johannesburg, represent European feeling in South Africa on the Asiatic question. The paper fears that Mr. Gokhale is not taking in the right spirit the courtesy everywhere being extended to him, and charges the speakers named with having directly encouraged him to prejudice the situation and to make use of threatening language regarding the South African influence on India's connection with the Empire. The "Vriend des Volks" takes exception, more particularly to these words, used by Mr. Gokhale at the European reception at the Carlton Hotel: "We have made representations to the Imperial Government, and we have been told that South Africa is a country enjoying self-government. That the people of India cannot understand and with that they will not be satisfied." "Is this," demands the paper, "the attitude of a man who has come on a mission of calm and impartial investigation? And is South Africa to learn from India how best to govern itself? It is easy for England to make promises of equality. There is no danger of the British Isles being overwhelmed by an influx of Indians. In Australia, Canada, and South Africa things are different. Here we have a difficult native question to solve. We have no desire to be discourteous, but we are bound to draw attention to the fact that South Africa does enjoy self-government, whether the people of India can understand it or not; and to the further point, that our Government cannot afford to make the colour question more involved than it already is. Not only must no more Indians be allowed to come in—the door has long since been closed in Canada—but, if possible, all those already here should be repatriated on fair terms. We hope and trust, in any event, that the Government will make the Hon. Mr. Gokhale no promises which it may later regret. If the people of India are so attached to the Imperial connection as is stated on their behalf—and we do not doubt it—they will be able to see the reasonableness of the South African standpoint.—*Transvaal Leader*

ASIATIC QUESTION AGAIN.

Mr. Gokhale's Mission.

Letter and Comment in the "Volkstem."

("Transvaal Leader, October 23, 1912")

Advocate Ralph H. Tatham, in a letter to the "Volkstem" to-day, in reference to the arrival of Mr. Gokhale, one of the leading Indians of the day, in South Africa, reminds the people of South Africa that on the maintenance of what is known as the "white ideal" depends the future of this country, and that Mr. Gokhale comes to South Africa with the avowed object of interfering with that ideal. The writer says—

"On the night before he left London, speaking at a banquet given in his honour, Mr. Gokhale is reported to have said: 'The position daily was becoming more anxious, but he believed that when the state of feeling in India was known to South African statesmen they would realise that a solution was essential for the good of the Empire.'"

Mr. Tatham continues: "The state of feeling in India may be very interesting to people in London and in India, but the state of feeling in South Africa is ever so much more important to us here, and that is most distinctly opposed to any relaxation whatever in regard to the Asiatic laws of this country; and, indeed, public opinion in South Africa would to-day favour even stronger restrictions than at present exist."

Mr. Tatham adds that, speaking as an Englishman, he thinks the maintenance of the "white ideal" is more important than the maintenance of the Imperial connection. He quotes the following, taken from "Indian Opinion," on the conflict between the Asiatic and the European races: "It does not need remarkable foresight to see which in the

long run will win. . . . It would appear almost as if South Africa were, by virtue of its geographical position, destined to become the battlefield of the East and West. Time was when the northern end of the Continent was the stage of just such another life-and-death struggle. . . . To-morrow will be a fight for existence, and the East must always be consulted as to the complexion worn by the majority of South Africa's inhabitants."

The "Volkstem," commenting on the above communication, says that it is a public secret that Mr. Gokhale's visit was only taken for the purpose of obtaining for British Indians certain privileges which we intend denying to any Asiatics without distinction. The writer of the article reminds the reader of the passive resistance agitation against General Smuts's measures. Boer and Briton (says the "Volkstem") have taken up the definite position that our country affords no home for Asiatics, and that we may not aggravate the colour question by introducing Orientals. In the past all kinds of regrettable errors have been made, such as the importation of coolies into Natal, and the Chinese into the Transvaal, but we were on the way towards reaching an eminently satisfactory solution of the problem when on account of the threats from British India our politicians and statesmen considered themselves obliged to mark time. . . . We are going to keep the Oriental out of the country just as Canada has done, and our purpose still is eventually to remove him from South Africa.

THE ASIATIC QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR "TRANSVAAL LEADER"

Mr. Tatham's pronouncement, as reported in your issue of this morning, is worth re-stating. "On the maintenance of what is known as the 'white ideal' depends the future of this country."

I recall that, at a certain public meeting in London, held some three or four years since, my friend Mr. Harold Cox, speaking against a white South Africa, urged that a white South Africa could only be constructed upon the rock foundation of "white ideals." To this proposition none will, I venture to think, take exception.

Passing over Mr. Tatham's somewhat contemptuous indifference to the opinions and sentiments of the people of Britain and India, Mr. Tatham's "white ideals" would appear to mean "a white South Africa at any price."

Speaking as a European by birth and upbringing, as one who believes that our Western civilisation, in spite of its many defects, is making for the ultimate advancement of the world's peoples, and as a Colonist of nearly twenty-five years' residence in South Africa I nevertheless submit that there is a price no conscientious people dare pay to establish a "white South Africa," and that what Mr. Tatham advances as "white ideals" will not pass as true currency with the great majority of white thinkers throughout the Empire, South Africa included.

Let us recall those "white ideals" upon which the Empire has attained to its present measure of importance: government in the interests of the governed, even-handed justice, equality of opportunity, magnanimity to the conquered, freedom of thought and opinion, religious toleration. These, in the main, are the factors to which all that is great in the Empire is due. I make no doubt that Mr. Tatham would jealously preserve them all in their application to the Europeans of South Africa, but apparently Justice need not be so nicely particular where mere Asiatics are concerned. And yet we have in South Africa probably 125,000 lawfully resident Asiatics, mostly British subjects (not to mention the millions of Bantu natives), to whom our ideals must be made applicable or else be abjured by us.

It will scarcely be challenged by anyone acquainted with the facts that the anti-Asiatic legislation of South Africa, more especially of this Province, is class legislation of an extremely virulent type, and calculated to squeeze our Indian fellow-subjects out of the country without regard to their vested interests and the equities generally. Yet Mr. Tatham speaks approvingly of "even stronger restrictions than at present exist." I have barely ventured to hint at the Imperial aspect of this important subject, an aspect which Mr. Tatham treats as a negligible quantity (Mr. Tatham's airy indifference to the severance of the Imperial connection can, of course, only be received in silence). It is sufficient in this regard, however, to observe that we cannot reasonably expect to enjoy the advantages of membership of the Empire and, at the same time, flout with impunity the rules incidental to our membership. India is an integral and an extremely important portion of the Empire, and it is unthinkable that South Africa can continue to treat such of her children as happen to be here as pariahs, lest the predominance of the whites should be overthrown. Helotage is notoriously fatal to the stability and growth of a people, and national self-preservation was never yet secured by injustice. If "white ideals" mean anything,

they mean white, i.e. clean, conduct, certainly not oppression prompted by selfish fear. Black characters in white bodies will hardly make for a "white South Africa" as some of us understand the term—I am, etc.,

L. W. RITCH.

Johannesburg, October 24.

TO THE EDITOR "TRANSVAAL LEADER"

Sir,—As your readers are aware, our country is this week paying honour to one of India's leading magnates, Mr Gokhale, who is passing through from England on his return to India. Not only the Indian community, but our Municipalities and public bodies, are extending to him an enthusiastic welcome, and as one who occupies one of the highest positions in India, this is but right. Whilst, however, we pay honour to whom honour is due, do not let our enthusiasm blind us to the special object of his visit to this country. Twenty-four years ago the Free State laid down her policy as regards the admission of Asiatics into her territory, and the Transvaal would have adopted the same policy had she had her own way. Ever since the late war this has been the most burning question in the Transvaal. General Smuts has taken up a firm stand in the interests of the country, and it behoves us to do all in our power to strengthen his hands in this matter. United South Africa has decided that it is not going to be the dumping-ground for India. As an independent Dominion, she, along with British Columbia, Australia, and Canada, has the right to say who shall and who shall not be permitted to come into her domains, and the compromise lately effected should be strictly adhered to.

Natal has some 130,000 Asiatics, and yet with all this population she has difficulty in keeping her sugar and tea industries going. It was with the object of developing those that they were first introduced. Now the Natal papers and the members of Parliament for Natal are preaching and advocating the rights of Asiatics to move freely throughout the whole Union in order to relieve the situation here. I know it will be said that the type of Indian in the past has no connection with the educated Indian who now demands entrance. This we admit, but I ask Free State and Transvaal residents, which is the one you have to fear most? It simply amounts to this, if the door is thrown open to the Indian, the European Colonist can pack up his traps and go. What is the history of every Transvaal town, with the exception of Pretoria and Johannesburg? The gradual elimination of the European trader and store-keeper, whose place is now occupied by Indians.

Our respected Immigration Officer (Mr Cousins), who has the most uncongenial task of administering the Immigration Law at the port, has been and is the subject of the most virulent attacks by the Natal press in the discharge of his onerous duties. Anyone who has followed the course of events during the past ten years knows the amount of duplicity (not to use a stronger term) which is practised by applicants for entry into the Union, and the number of appeals to the Higher Court which have been decided in favour of this officer, and against the applicants, give evidence that he is the right man in the right place. If there is any relaxation of the present restrictions, if our Immigration Officer is not staunchly upheld by the Central Government (in spite of the attacks directed against him by the local press), we shall soon have the country overrun.

The Transvaal Indian Association and their London representatives have all along been working, and are still determined to leave no stone unturned, until this question is settled in their favour. Is Mr. Gokhale's visit going to result in this? Our present education test, to which so much exception has been taken, is absolutely necessary unless some other plan can be devised, and none has yet been suggested. If we substitute for this a merely formal test of writing a number of words in the English language, India can supply us easily with a quarter of a million candidates who can pass such a test. What does the Transvaal or the Free State say to such a proposition? Our Free State friends have been basely betrayed by joining the Union, and there is not the slightest doubt that they would never have consented to be a partner had they been confronted with the possibility of Asiatics being admitted within their borders. The country is crying out for a large European population. Big immigration schemes are advocated both by Nationalists and Unionists. It is a certainty that if our country is thrown open to a further Indian invasion, the steps that are now being taken will be of no avail, for Europeans will not be wanted.

Our Chambers of Commerce and Municipalities, who have fought so assiduously in the past over this question, should rouse themselves at the present juncture, and not permit their enthusiasm in welcoming Mr. Gokhale to carry them away from the tremendous issues at stake. Trusting that the ventilation of this question will lead to its serious consideration, and in the hope that our Government will be led to recede from their present position. I am, etc.

OLD COLONIST.

Durban, October 19.

THE HON. G. GOKHALE.

Mission and Facts.

Senator G. G. Munnik's Reminder.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE STAR."

Sir,—I have read the report of the proceedings at a banquet given by the Indian Community at Kimberley to the Hon. G. Gokhale, and while one can freely admit that Mr Gokhale has ably advocated the interests of his compatriots, I trust that my fellow-Colonists will not be led away by Mr Gokhale's admitted charming personality or his outstanding eloquence, and persuasive powers, which have evidently captured the heart of even so astute a person as Mr Oats.

Having had the privilege to listen to every word of the speeches made by the representatives of the people in Parliament on this question, I can assure Mr Gokhale that the compromises made by the European community are the limits to which the people of South Africa will go. That this compromise is satisfactory is proved by the fact that all agitation has ceased from the moment of the acceptance thereof by the Indian community, who have settled down peacefully to their avocations under it. It seems a pity, therefore, to disturb the existing peace, and in my humble judgment no good can come from starting a fresh agitation, as not even the all-powerful Botha Ministry would dare to try the temper of Parliament by suggesting an alteration of the settlement of the question arrived at, which was carefully thought out at the time.

Mr Gokhale, in his admirable address at Kimberley, said "Speaking in a general way, the treatment of Indians throughout the Colonies was most unsatisfactory. Unless that treatment was remedied, on a basis of justice, there would be no contentment in India." Well, I would suggest to him that discontent does not necessarily spell a correct attitude towards a subject, and I would remind him that this is an autonomous Province of the British Empire, and while we would regret the absence of contentment in other portions of the Empire, we must as a first duty promote contentment among our own people, and the European community in South Africa must be allowed to decide how best to do this—I am, etc.,

G G MUNNIK

Johannesburg, October 28

—Star, October 28.

THE HON. G. GOKHALE'S MISSION.

Senator Munnik's Attitude Commended.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE STAR"

Sir,—It is indeed refreshing to find that one of our Senators, Mr. Munnik, has the courage to voice the opinion, which is that of all true Afrikaners, that the legislation and facilities afforded to Indians has reached its limits as regards having the country overrun by Asiatics.

The spectacle of respectable white people entertaining and crowding round a coloured person is disgusting, and the idea of allowing such an individual to travel round the country requires some explanation. The Hon. G. Gokhale may be of some repute among the black hordes of India, but he is out of his place entirely in this country, and the sooner he goes home the better.—I am, etc.,

F MORKEL

The Kopjes, Parktown North, October 28

IMPERIAL ASPECT OF THE INDIAN QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE STAR."

Sir,—Mr F Morkel has again appeared in print, but his last letter is altogether different from his first, and he has got away entirely from his ungentlemanly, unsolicited, and unwise remarks in his letter of the 29th ult. It was relative to these offensive remarks that Mr. Morkel was brought to book and rightly so.

In answer to this letter in to-night's Star, I deny that Mr. Morkel's "views" are the "true ideas of all persons who are South African at heart." Loyal South Africans must be Imperial at heart also, and British subjects in both India and South Africa rank equally in Great Britain in their rights of liberty, and the treatment meted out to the Indians here some time back was just the same as if Mr. Morkel had gone to Calcutta or Bombay, had his finger prints taken, identification pass given, shadowed, and subjected to many other disabilities, and eventually driven to become a "passive resister."

What attitude would his party have taken up here? And would it not, after all, resolve itself into a question for the Imperial Government to settle? Decidedly, and in spite of *De Volkstem's* splutterings on the matter, which appears in your issue of the 4th inst.

I am absolutely in favour of stopping further Indian or Chinese immigration to South Africa, and Mr Gokhale is of the same opinion, so that Mr. Morkel is again "at sea" in jumping at conclusions, but what is expected from the Government is the proper treatment of those who are here, and that is the object of Mr Gokhale's visit, which is not an undisclosed one, as Mr. Morkel would have us believe, and that "his letter alone" has given the true facts. What a wonderful genius he must be to probe so deep and alone. This is the "backbone" of what he talks so much about, himself.

If pro-Asiatic means justice and freedom, then I am P A, but I have the British Government with me, and their intelligence and grasp of the subject is not weak. Mr Morkel need not concern himself about the Indian agitators and their white sympathisers, as they will support what is right and just; and instead of him upholding his opinion, already given, I strongly advise him to study the subject from the opposite point of view I have tried to describe—I am, etc.,

WILLIAM PILE

Turfontein, November 6.

THE GOKHALE MISSION.

By Way of Warning.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE STAR"

SIR.—Your correspondent, Mr F. Morkel, in your issue of Wednesday last, passes a verdict of short-sightedness on all who cannot find soul-space within the narrow walls and noisome atmosphere of the utterly selfish creed which he entertains in respect to Asiatics.

However, even though I have not written on this subject before, I make bold to say that in the sight of all broad-minded men—of humanitarians and of true Empire citizens—his rash and bigoted judgment recoils on his own head. All questions of elementary justice to Asiatics apart for the nonce, Mr Morkel in his selfish isolation is manifestly far too shortsighted to see that in much less than a hundred years' time the East will be in a position to wrest from us the elementary rights of equal treatment for its own people in South Africa and elsewhere. When that day arrives the children of the "Fathers of Civilisation" and of the "Land of the Rising Sun" will cease to pray on their bended knees before the so-called "Christian" white men and Morkels of the period for permission to earn their daily bread in Africa or anywhere else they may choose on the face of God's earth. They will earn their bread as by right—divine anywhere they like on equal terms with our descendants. And why not? Is a white skin a sign of a cleaner heart or a keener intelligence or a greater godlikeness? Would it not be better from the point of view of our higher interests—even now—to keep on better terms with these Eastern people and to avoid exasperating them unduly by denying them the most elementary rights of civilised human beings?

Had British statesmanship been as shortsighted and bigoted as Mr. Morkel would have that of South Africa to be the British Empire would have tumbled down in wreck and ruin about our ears long ago, and your correspondent would have had no opportunity to be proud, as he evidently is, of his British citizenship. There is absolutely no question at the present moment of flooding this country with Asiatics as your correspondent erroneously imagines. What is urgently needed at the present time is to infuse some elements of rudimentary justice into our political dealings with those who are already within our gates.

"Let justice be done though the heavens fall," and let the kopjes resound with this fitting battlecry of all large-souled, long-visioned Sons of Empire.—I am, etc.,

D. JONES.

President Street, Nov. 8

28th October, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE STAR."

SIR.—A word, with your permission, touching Senator Munnik's "reminder."

The "reminder" is, firstly, that a compromise has been reached, in view of which "all agitation has ceased from the moment of the acceptance thereof by the Indian community." Secondly, that the terms of this compromise represent the extreme limit of Parliamentary concession to Indian demands. Thirdly, that this is an autonomous Province of the British Empire; and fourthly, that the prime duty of South Africa's statesmen is to promote con-

tentment "among our own people," however much our views and conduct may give offence in other portions of the Empire.

As to Point No. 1.

The "compromise" to which the Senator refers is evidently the arrangement entered into between General Smuts and the Indian Passive Resisters of the Transvaal, whereunder the latter agreed to suspend passive resistance to the Registration Law under the General's promise to repeal the Registration Law (Act 2 of 1907) and the present Transvaal Immigration Law (Act 15 of 1907). The compromise in question had nothing to do with "agitation for the removal of other grievances affecting lawfully resident Indians of this Province. The Indian and Chinese Passive Resisters have loyally suspended their "active passivity" in order to afford General Smuts a liberal measure of opportunity to fulfil his undertaking. The Asiatic is very patient and very trusting in his dealings with Europeans, so that in spite of some disappointment at the barrenness of last Session, the Indians and Chinese look hopefully forward to a happy issue in the forthcoming one. This brings me to

Point No. 2

As above indicated, the "compromise" had to do with the Immigration Law peculiar to this Province, coupled with the Registration Law of 1907. In regard to Asiatics these two statutes must be read together, seeing that they dove-tail. Passive resistance was adopted against them because they were regarded as (and undoubtedly constitute) a gross insult against the whole Indian people.

These two laws do not, however, exhaust the grievances of the Indians of South Africa. Indeed the two laws just referred to are resented more because they offend against Indian sentiment generally than because of the concrete disabilities they impose upon the Indians resident here. But there are local grievances which are extremely concrete and substantial. I venture to enumerate a few which may or may not be generally known. Law 3 of 1885, the Townships Amendment Act of 1908 and the Gold Law of 1908, under which the Indians, irrespective of class, may not have fixed property (outside of locations) registered in their names, are confined for purposes of residence to locations, and in almost every other respect are denied the privileges of free men that are extended to Europeans. The Registration Law of 1908 requires Indians lawfully resident in the Transvaal to carry passes after the manner of Kaffirs, and to produce them on demand to any constable. Then there is the question of education. At present Indian children must attend "Kaffir schools" or go without. Tramway accommodation (although many Indians are large rate-payers) is denied to them. At the General Post Office Indian merchants are placed in the same category as Kaffirs. In a word, the general treatment of those of our Indian fellow-subjects whose right to be here is no longer questioned, is that of pariahs. So far from being encouraged to develop the best that is in them, repression and discouragement face them at every turn. If they are stunted in development as we count it, have we the right to complain? If they inhabit the slums, is it not we who have driven them there?

Now the grievances indicated (they by no means exhaust the list) are, says Senator Munnik, to be perpetuated. In other words, the Indians may continue to reside in the Transvaal only as helots. If this be really so, then I am afraid that further agitation must be counted upon, both in South Africa and in India, supported by those Europeans who regard Senator Munnik's attitude as un-British and opposed to the best interests of the Empire.

Point 3.

Conceded that this is an autonomous province of the British Empire, are we under no obligation to modify our own views, our antipathies and predilections, our provincial interests even, so that they shall not conflict with the larger Imperial plan? Do we, can we, live for ourselves alone? This very autonomy of the Union of South Africa, is it not ours because of Britain's incomparable generosity? And is it a fair return to make Britain's task in India as difficult as it has become through our tactless disregard of Indian sentiment and our treatment of Indians? If the loyalty to the Empire of which one hears so much means anything more than lip service, let it be shown in self-restraint, patience and liberal statesmanship. The principle of restriction in regard to Indian immigration has been accepted; let the policy of helotage in regard to Indians domiciled here be abandoned.

As to Point 4.

I would suggest that statesmanship does not and should not merely follow the popular views and prejudices of the hour. The statesman is he who grapples with difficulties and overcomes them, not he who drifts with the stream of popular "opinion." Have justice and righteousness no place in statesmanship? Have the lowly and inarticulate children of the State no claim? The promotion of

contentment, yes! But contentment of the whole and not merely of a favoured section.

Mr. Munnik's phrase "our own people" seems to me to be somewhat unhappily chosen. Have we not had enough of racialism?

In conclusion, I would earnestly beg for a consideration of the matter under discussion in a higher and broader spirit than that of provincialism, and apologising for occupying so much of your valuable space.

I am, etc.,
L. W. RITCH.

Court Chambers,
Johannesburg

INDIAN COMPETITION

Free Stater's Experience.

TO THE EDITOR, "TIMES OF NATAL."

Sir,—Being on a visit to Maritzburg, and passing the Town Hall last night, I followed the multitude and went inside. I gather that the first objective of Messrs. Gokhale and Gandhi is to place all the Indians who are now within the borders of the Union on an absolutely equal footing with Europeans, and allow Natal Indians, for instance, to swoop down upon the Free State. Sir, I once had a store in Port Elizabeth, and I worked hard, but I had an Asiatic competitor close to me, who had no daughters to bring up decently, and at three years I had to shut up shop! I now have a business in the Free State, and, Sir, I may tell Mr. Gokhale that it is not merely self-interest of a few, but the feeling of ninety-nine per cent of the electors of the Free State that we shall never be invaded. It would be but the beginning of the end!—Yours, etc.,
J. B.

INDIAN INCREASE.

800 to 8,000

TO THE EDITOR, "TIMES OF NATAL."

Sir,—I was not surprised to hear Mr. Sanders declare that the Indian population of Maritzburg as about eight thousand, but his Worship might have gone further and added, by way of contrast, that thirty years ago the Indian population of this city was less than eight hundred! From eight hundred to eight thousand in a generation. The next time Mr. Gokhale comes here the reception will have to be on the Market Square or out at Scottsville. The Town Hall will be far too small!—Yours, etc.,

DON'T LIKE THE FIGURES!

Nov 9, 1912

AN EUROPEAN APPRECIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE NATAL MERCURY."

Sir,—As a person sympathetically interested in the welfare of the Indian community of this sub-continent, I have extreme pleasure in endorsing the hearty welcome which is being extended to the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, a most distinguished and influential Councillor of our great Indian Empire, one who has, by his conception of moral and political duty placed himself in the first rank of Indian statesmanship, with an illustrious past, and it is hoped a more brilliant future. It is only to be regretted that he did not visit the country years ago, but there is not the slightest doubt that by his present visit an intimate knowledge of conditions as operating in this country, peculiar in its intricacies regarding the colour question, will be acquired, which will enable him to be more fully able to represent to the Indian Government the position of our large Indian population, and by his consultation with the Ministers possibly result in the modification, if not removal, of some of the restrictions which act materially against that community, and generally secure recognition of the elementary rights to which as British subjects they are entitled, and at the same time impress upon that community a sense of duty sanctified by patriotism and guided by loyalty to the British Crown. It must not be forgotten that the British Constitution confers upon all races and people governed, controlled, and protected under that regime rights and privileges to all races, of whatever colour or descent, the potent factors of justice, freedom and equality, which rule emanates from the Ministers administering the reins of government in Great Britain;

and it is the maladministration of the present South African Government which acts detrimentally on all sections of the community, causing thereby discontent, and there is not the slightest doubt that in the near future this maladministration, by the acquirement of common-sense and removal of prejudice and sentiment, will be ended. The principles of justice, freedom, and equality should be extended to all subjects of the British Crown, wherever they may reside, and immediately a race, of whatever colour or descent, is admitted to that rule or to any country under that rule, by right of such admission they are entitled by the Constitution of the most favoured nation to the same rights and privileges enjoyed by Europeans, and no law should be enacted which would operate detrimentally against any section of people under that rule. We trust that the present visit will be the precursor of visits by other members of our neighbouring Dominions, so that the bond of sympathy may be fully realised and strengthened, and secure finally that unity of spirit and concord which makes for the proper recognition of equality in all men, so far as the rights and privileges of the country are concerned.

We owe a great debt of gratitude to the industry of the Indian population introduced under the system of Indian immigration, as by the aid of their labour the agricultural and manufacturing pursuits have been improved and practically established, and the sentimental views—overriding their sense of justice, fairness, and equality—exhibited by some (I may say very few) of the Europeans of this country is to be greatly deplored. We have people who are so blinded with prejudice that they are lost to reason, and their sense of justice and fair play is even obscured; and the visit of an Indian statesman of the high standing of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, who has come to South Africa to consider the serious problems of the relationship between the European and Indian communities, will, it is hoped, do something to remove the many misconceptions, not only so far as the people of this country are concerned, but misconceptions which are bound to exist in India as regards the grievances of his compatriots in this country. It is practically certain that legislation will shortly be introduced abolishing the £3 licence, especially in so far as its application to women, and by a thorough examination and construction of the law it is, I think, admitted that it was never intended to apply to women, and the manner in which it has been applied cannot be justified, and can only be attributed or created by the abuse of some of the officials entrusted with the authority of emigration. The £3 Licence Act as indefensible and must be repealed. The administration of the immigration laws requires to be amended, as there should be no hardship on a person who, once having been admitted and resided in this country, desires to return after a visit to his motherland, and he should have every facility granted to him in order to prove his previous residence by appeal to the higher courts of the land, and the absolute discretion granted the immigration officers removed. The policy of segregation in the towns may be a satisfactory solution. It is a mistake, to my mind, to allow both communities, including the natives, to reside and carry on business amongst each other, and the segregation of both communities would, I feel sure, have the effect of terminating the trade jealousies and competition which at present exists.

In introducing legislation in regard to our coloured population, we must take as our basis the unassailable ground of civilisation, and not the rotten and indefensible ground of colour or sentiment. If the coloured man raises himself to the same level as a white man, he should be accorded the same rights and privileges. In this country, unfortunately, as I have mentioned, the prejudice that prevails against colour is often blind and unreasoning, and in many cases cannot be justified. We can foresee the time when the colour question in South Africa, in all its varying shades, will be the most important and difficult of all questions the statesmen of the country will have to deal with. It is the real racial question of the country. Beside it the Dutch and English race question is but a passing phase in the history of South Africa, whereas the future relations between black and white threaten to be of a most vital and important nature. Those who have followed the utterances of our distinguished visitor will have observed with great pleasure and interest the fair and open-minded manner in which he has approached the delicate and difficult questions affecting the two grades of civilisation growing up alongside each other. Contact with either must necessarily create serious difficulties, taking into consideration the problem of the feelings and sentiments of the European community, and being imbued with the broadminded *circumspection*, and as the result of investigations and observations, he will be able to place before the Ministers of this and his own Governments suggestions which will be of use to them, and tend towards the satisfactory solution of the difficulties which at present exist.

I feel convinced that the result of the Hon Mr. Gokhale's visit to this country will tend largely to remove the real and legitimate grievances of the Indian community, and the inauguration of an era of better feeling between the different sections of the population, which, if not on a basis of actual equality, will be more in the direction of justice and equity than it has been in past, and have the result of uniting the different sections of the Indian community, which it is observed with regret are not bound with the cords of unanimity in their actions—I am, etc.,

W. T. CLARK.

A SUGGESTION FROM LYDENBURG.

TO THE EDITOR, "TRANSVAAL LEADER"

Sir,—The Hon. Mr Gokhale is certainly worthy of the most serious attention

Beginning at Capetown with most guarded expressions of professedly unformed opinions, ere reaching Durban two weeks later he boldly asserts that "the only possible solution of the present situation is to place his proteges on equal terms as subjects of the Union" "If that were withheld the situation would be serious." His convictions, if they continue to develop as rapidly, may reach a declaration of open defiance of British authority by the time he reaches India, and as he expects to be taken seriously, the authorities in South Africa should certainly extend to him the serious attention his utterances merit, and save him and themselves later trouble.

Arising from his visit, I would urge the retail merchants' community to see that they bring the strongest possible influence to bear upon the Union Government to prevent any tampering with legislation in relaxation of the restrictions at present placed on the Indian community. A conference of the country Chambers of Commerce who specially suffer from Asiatic competition should be convened without delay. Potchefstroom might take the lead, with Boksburg as an alternative, and they would have the full and hearty support of other districts.—I am, etc.,

LYDENBURG.

November 12

THE INDIAN DIPLOMACY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TRANSVAAL CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Rand papers are full of Mr Gokhale and his speeches I would like to know from him what sort of diplomacy it is that he is working under He comes to plead for his countrymen with the Government, but before he even interviews the Government he talks all sorts of balderdash, etc Let me assure him that if the Government budges the very slightest there will be trouble, and that very serious, so my advice to Mr. Gokhale is to go back to India, and if possible take all his countrymen with him, and let him close India against all white South Africans with pleasure We, on our part, shall be pleased to pay all coolies to leave South Africa—I am, etc.,

BACK-VELDER

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

Why not Repatriation?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "RAND DAILY MAIL."

Sir,—With regard to the Indian in South Africa the situation that has arisen in the Union, and misunderstanding of same in India, must convince us that an almost immediate solution of the question is necessary.

A method, which for its very nature promises the best results, is that of repatriation, there are many reasons why the Indian should be sent home; inter alia, he has proved himself dissatisfied with local conditions and an agitator in a very marked degree He has shown that in every walk of life he can enter into keen competition with the European, and, because of his lesser requirements, successfully oust him. A case in point is that of a well-known and long-established Johannesburg firm who employ Indians as commercial travellers. We have only to turn to Lourenco Marques to see him filling the calling of banker there, and what he can become across the border there is nothing to prevent him becoming this side of it, if he is allowed to remain amongst us.

In giving expression to his views Mr Gokhale stated, as one of his points, that it was not the intention of Indians to engage in the politics of this country, and that all the Indian wanted was to be allowed to trade. From the point of view that money is power, and that the Indian, because he is a good trader, will acquire both, it follows that he is not going to be content with no say in the government of the country. He will consider himself entitled to the franchise, and what is more, will get it, and will take an ever-increasing interest in all that concerns South Africa

Another point that will eventuate and give trouble, a result of the Indian forcing his way, as he will do, into the grooves and occupations of Europeans, is the view the Kaffir will take of it. Urged by his educated brethren, the native will clamour for the same rights and privileges enjoyed by the Indian, and will not rest until his demands are complied with At present the principal bar to positions held by Europeans that presents itself to the native mind, is that of colour—he recognises no other, or, if they exist, they do not influence him so strongly to "keep off the grass" Picture the working of the native mind when he perceives men filling Government and other positions that he thought were exclusively reserved for Europeans It is a fact that in certain countries under British rule the Indian has proved himself the equal of the European in clerical, and almost all other work—time will show whether he will be given the opportunity to prove it here Difficult as our task is to-day in dealing with the Indian question, it will be then ten times more so, and well-nigh impossible to handle, when both Indian and native are arrayed against us—in this lies the menace of the Indian in our midst

Even if the cost to the country amounts to several millions, the Indian should be compensated and repatriated To find the money necessary for carrying out this scheme an extra tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. should be levied on all imported goods, this tax to remain in force until the total amount expended has been collected No one would feel the tax, but each and everyone would feel the benefit and satisfaction of having, once and for all, solved an aggravating problem—I am, etc.,

JOSEPH LEVY

Johannesburg, Nov 13, 1912

"A PROHIBITED IMMIGRANT."

Mr H. S. L. Polak, editor of "Indian Opinion," writes to Durban newspapers as follows regarding Mr Gokhale's mission in South Africa, which, he declares, is one of reconciliation, and for the promotion of a better understanding between the Indian and European sections of the South African population:—

"During the course of an extended tour through the Indian Peninsula, covering a period of two years, I found everywhere, in responsible circles, a frank appreciation of the position of the South African Europeans, which I sought every opportunity to impress upon my audiences, and nowhere did I hear any demand for the wide-open door for Asiatic immigration, especially in view of the fact that European immigration itself is not unrestricted. But it was continually argued, and Mr Gokhale has himself recently emphasised the fact, that the problem of the South African Indian population resulted from no spontaneous migration on the part of the Indian people, but from an artificial movement promoted and fostered by the European inhabitants themselves, and continued for some years against the express desire of the Indian settlers. To the philosophical Indian mind, which is trained from infancy to a correct perception of the law of cause and effect, it has been a matter of very great surprise that South African colonists have been, on the whole, unwilling or unable to realise that they must reap what they have sown, and assume the responsibility for their past acts of omission or commission. It has been, moreover, pointed out that there is a vast difference between a policy of the wide-open door and such a policy as that which, at this very day, renders Mr. Gokhale a statutory undesirable in the Transvaal. It is a striking and significant fact, which can only be altered by the passing of the legislation promised to give permanent effect to last year's provisional settlement, that this distinguished visitor of ours is, in law, a prohibited immigrant in the Transvaal, is there by an act of grace and not as a matter of right, and is liable to be removed from the Province without trial by an administrative order. Such possibilities as these are incomprehensible to thinking Indians, who claim that India is entitled to stipulate for two things: (a) That immigration restriction shall not be secured by racial legislation, and that it should be of such a character as to secure the admission to South Africa, as a matter of right, for the welfare and advantage of Indians and Europeans alike, of the cultured elements of Indian life, and (b) that the dis-

abilities imposed upon Indians lawfully resident in the Union, whose numbers will diminish rather than increase, in the course of years shall be, so far and so speedily as possible removed. It is not, I believe, too much to ask the sympathy of my fellow-countrymen here for such a reasonable demand. I feel that if only the Indian position is properly understood in this country, the Imperial aspect of the problem will be thrown into bolder relief, and the way be left clear for that rapprochement which all responsible men in the community so ardently desire."—*Star*, November 1.

Port Elizabeth Address.

To the Hon. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C I.E.

We, the undersigned, on behalf of the Vannia Kula Kshatriya Society, Port Elizabeth, beg respectfully to welcome you in the sub-continent of South Africa upon the joyful occasion of your visit to South Africa. Distant as we are from our native land and separated by the wide sea from the ancient seat of our faith, our hearts are stirred within us at the thought of the kindly solicitude which

promotes your presence in South Africa. We feel so highly the matchless privilege and honour to have one of the sons of India amongst us even for a brief period that our words can only feebly express our emotion; but we feel happier, and our faith in you will shine brighter at the memory of it in days to come. We beg to express to you our gratitude for the advice you have imparted to us and the influence you have radiated in our own Indian community, both of which will be treated most reverently. We trust that your visit will move the Union Government to grant us immediate relief. We also trust that in future the tie thus formed will be strengthened and developed by the further communication with our motherland, and that sweet communion may tend to devotion to the highest good. We hope that you will carry to our own people the expression of our undying love. We, on behalf of the Vannia Kula Kshatriya Society of Port Elizabeth, beg to sign ourselves, with all devotion, your most obedient servants,

A. ARUNACHULAM PADAYACHEE, President.
 S. APAROO PADAYACHEE, Vice President
 N. PONNOOSAMMY PADAYACHEE, Chairman.
 S. PACKREESAMMY PADAYACHEE, Vice Chairman.
 A. SUBBAYA PADAYACHEE, Secretary
 V. MUTHIA PADAYACHEE, Joint Secretary
 G. VEERASAMMY PADAYACHEE, Treasurer.



APPENDIX III.

PRINCIPAL ANTI-INDIAN ENACTMENTS AND REGULATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Union of South Africa.

South Africa Act (1909).

The qualifications of a Senator shall be as follows.—
He must

(d) Be a British subject of European descent.

The qualifications of a member of the House of Assembly shall be as follows.—

He must

(c) Be a British subject of European descent.

The control and administration of native affairs and of matters specially or differentially affecting Asiatics throughout the Union shall vest in the Governor-General-in-Council, who shall exercise all special powers in regard to native administration hitherto vested in the Governors of the Colonies or exercised by them as supreme chiefs, and any lands vested in the Governor or Governor and Executive Council of any Colony for the purpose of reserves for native locations shall vest in the Governor-General-in-Council, who shall exercise all special powers in relation to such reserves as may hitherto have been exercisable by any such Governor or Governor and Executive Council, and no lands set aside for the occupation of natives which cannot at the establishment of the Union be alienated except by an Act of the Colonial Legislature shall be alienated or in any way diverted from the purposes for which they are set apart except under the authority of an Act of Parliament.

Cape Colony.

The Immigration Act, 1906.

[No 30, 1906.]

ACT

"To amend the Law placing restrictions on Immigration and providing for the removal from the Colony of prohibited immigrants."

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly thereof, as follows:—

1 Act 47 of 1902, entitled "The Immigration Act, 1902," is hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any acts or things done or commenced, any rights, privileges or protection acquired, any penalties or liabilities incurred, any disability or disqualification existing, any offences committed or any proceedings taken at the commencement of this Act.

2 In the construction of this Act the following expressions shall, unless the contrary intention appears, bear the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say:—

"Ship" shall include any ship, vessel, or boat or description thereof used in navigation

"Master" shall include any person other than a pilot in charge or command of any ship.

"Immigrant" shall mean and include any person who arriving from without this Colony enters or claims to enter by land or sea.

3 Subject to the provisions of this Act, it shall be unlawful for any immigrant who is or appears to be of any one of the following classes to enter this Colony by land or sea; and every such immigrant shall be termed a "prohibited immigrant":—

(a) Any person who, when asked to do so by any duly authorised officer, shall be unable through deficient education to himself write out and sign in the characters of any European language an application to the satisfaction of the Minister; provided that for the purposes of this sub-section Yiddish shall be accepted as an European language.

(b) Any person who is not in possession of visible means of support or is likely to become a public charge.

(c) Any person who has been convicted of any of the following offences, that is to say, murder, rape, theft, fraud, perjury, forgery, or other infamous crime, and was by reason of the circumstances connected with such offence is deemed by the Minister to be an undesirable.

(d) Any person who is a lunatic within the meaning of the second section of the Lunacy Act, 1897.

(e) Any person, male or female, who lives or has lived on, or knowingly receives or has received any part of the proceeds of prostitution.

(f) Any person who from information officially received by the Minister from any Secretary of State or from any Colonial Minister or through diplomatic channels from the Minister of any foreign country is deemed by the Minister to be an undesirable.

But, in the case of an immigrant, who proves that he is seeking admission to this Colony solely to avoid persecution or punishment on religious or political grounds, or for an offence of a political character, or persecution, involving danger of imprisonment, or danger to life or limb, on account of religious belief, leave to land shall not be refused on the ground merely of want of visible means of support, or the probability of his becoming a public charge, provided that such immigrant shall only be permitted to land on receiving a licence under the hand of the Minister.

4. The provisions of the preceding section shall not apply to any immigrant who is of any of the following classes:—

(a) Members of His Majesty's Naval and Military forces.

(b) The officers and crew of any public ship of any foreign State

(c) Any person who is duly accredited to the Colony by or under the authority of His Majesty, or of the Government, of any foreign State, with his wife, family and servants.

(d) Any person who has served in any of His Majesty's Volunteer forces in South Africa, and has received a good discharge and who does not come under sub-sections (c), (d), (e) or (f) of the preceding section.

(e) The wife and any child under the age of 16 years of any person who is permitted to immigrate into the Colony under the provisions of this Act.

(f) (a) Persons Born in South Africa.

(b) Persons of European Birth domiciled in South Africa who do not come under sub-sections (c) and (e) of the preceding section.

(g) Any Asiatic who having, when lawfully resident within the Colony, obtained from the Minister a permit issued under such regulations as shall be proclaimed thereof by the Governor, authorising him to temporarily absent himself from the Colony, returns in accordance with the terms and conditions of such permit.

(h) European persons who are agricultural or domestic servants, skilled artisans, mechanics, workmen or miners, immigrating under any scheme approved by the Governor, upon being satisfied that there is no sufficient supply available of the class of labour required at an adequate rate of remuneration in this Colony, and are able to produce a certificate signed by the Agent-General of the Colony in England or the officer appointed by the Governor in England or elsewhere to grant certificates for the purpose of the Act, certifying that the person named therein has been engaged to serve, immediately on arrival in the Colony, an employer therein of repute at an adequate remuneration and for a reasonable period of time.

5 Any person found to have immigrated at any time into this Colony by land or sea in violation of the provisions of this Act or of "The Immigration Act, 1902," shall be liable to a penalty of £50 or in the alternative to three months' imprisonment with or without hard labour, and to be removed at any time from within the limits of the Colony and to be detained in such custody as may by regulation be prescribed pending such removal.

6 Any master of any ship who knowingly directly or indirectly allows any immigrant to leave his ship, whereby such immigrant contravenes any provisions of the Act, and the owners of any such ship which any such immigrant so leaves shall be jointly and severally liable to a penalty of £100, and to a further penalty of £20 for each such immigrant landed in excess of the number of five. Such ship may be refused a clearance till such penalty has been paid, and may in default of payment by or on behalf of the masters or owners and by order of the Supreme Court be attached and declared executable in satisfaction of any writ issued for the recovery of any such penalty; provided that in lieu of granting such order, it shall be lawful for

the Court to accept such security for the payment of such penalty as may appear to be adequate.

7. Any person aiding or assisting any person in any manner whatsoever in the contravention of any provisions of this Act, or of the regulations framed thereunder, or making any false declaration in order to obtain for himself or another person any certificate or other recommendation for the purposes of this Act, or entering into any contract for the purposes of any evasion of the provisions of this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £100, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months.

8. It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time by proclamation to make regulations in order to prevent any immigration into this Colony contrary to and in violation of the provisions of this Act, and to appoint officers within and beyond the limits of the Colony to carry out such regulations, and to provide for the removal from within the territorial limits of the Colony of any persons who are, under and by virtue of the provisions of this Act, prohibited from immigrating thereto, and settling therein, and to provide for the temporary custody, control and accommodation of such persons pending their removal as aforesaid; and to provide for the importation, reception, accommodation, maintenance, registration, distribution and contractual engagements of persons immigrating under any scheme approved by the Governor under sub-section (h) of section four of this Act; and to provide for the issue of certificates and other documents under such regulations and the payment of fees therefor; and to provide for the passage of prohibited immigrants through the Colony or for their temporary residence therein and to provide for and subscribe the deposits of security for their journey through the Colony or leaving it within the period allowed to them; and generally in furtherance of the objects and intents of this Act.

9. It shall be lawful for the Governor to refuse to prescribe penalties for the contravention of any regulation made by him under this Act, provided that no penalty in respect of any one contravention shall exceed a fine of £100, or in default of payment thereof, imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period exceeding twelve months or to imprisonment with or without hard labour and without the option of a fine for a period exceeding twelve months.

10. This Act may be cited as "The Immigration Act, 1906."

ORANGE FREE STATE.

Statute Law of the Orange Free State, Chapter xxxiii.

Law to provide against the Influx of Asiatics, &c.

1. No Arab, Chinaman, coolie, or other Asiatic coloured person may settle in this State, or remain here longer than two months without first having obtained permission so to do from the State President.

2. Any coloured person, as aforesaid, who desires to obtain such permission shall apply to the Landdrost of the district where he intends to reside to be admitted as an inhabitant of the State. The form of application shall be according to Schedule "A" annexed to this Chapter.

3. The Landdrost to whom such application as made shall publish a notice thereof in the *Government Gazette*, at the expense of the applicant, and affix a copy of such notice to the door of the Landdrost's Office, and shall notify, in such notice, that any objections must be made to him within thirty days from the date of publication of the notice.

4. After expiration of the said period of thirty days the Landdrost shall send, to the State President, certified copies of the application mentioned in Article 2, and of the sworn declarations mentioned in Article 8, together with any objections which may have been made to the application and sworn declaration in his office. He shall also keep a list of the names of the persons to whom permission shall have been granted in terms of this Chapter.

5. The State President shall be at liberty to grant or refuse the said application or to appoint a commission to inquire into it, according to circumstances, such commission to consist of the Landdrost of the district and two other persons to be appointed by the State President.

6. This commission shall be bound to institute its inquiry as soon as possible and report immediately to the State President, who shall thereupon decide.

7. No such coloured person as is mentioned in the preceding Articles nor the successor in title of any such coloured person shall, under any circumstances, have the right to have fixed property registered in his name in this State.

8. No such coloured person as is mentioned in the preceding Articles, shall, under any circumstances, be permitted by the State President to settle in this State for the purpose of carrying on a commercial business or farming, either directly or indirectly, and each applicant, before obtaining permission to reside in this State, shall make and sign a sworn declaration before the Landdrost to whom he makes the application, in which he shall declare that he will neither directly or indirectly carry on a commercial business or do any farming in this State, and each such coloured person carrying on any other business or trade than the one for which he obtained permission to settle in the country shall be liable to fine or punishment as provided in the following Article (No. 9).

9. Any such coloured person, as is mentioned in the preceding Articles, who establishes himself in this State without having obtained the required permission or who is found in this State contrary to the provisions of this Law, shall be liable, for the first offence, to a fine not exceeding £25 sterling, or in default of payment to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding three months, and for subsequent offences the fine and punishment shall each time be doubled. All contraventions of this Law shall fall under the jurisdiction of the Landdrost's Court.

10. A period of twelve months, ending the 11th day of September, 1891, shall be allowed to each such coloured person, as is hereinabove mentioned, who may happen to be in the State when this Law comes into force, within which time such coloured person must apply to the Landdrost in terms of Article 2, and if he be found in this State after the expiration of the said twelve months without the necessary permission, he shall be liable to the penalties contained in the preceding Article 9. Such coloured persons as are mentioned in Article 1, who have been permitted in terms of previous Laws to come into this State shall retain all rights granted them under such Laws.

11. In all judicial proceedings against any coloured person as aforesaid, for contravention of this Chapter, such coloured person shall be considered not to have obtained permission from the State President unless he shall produce such permission at the trial of the case, or shall give other sufficient evidence that he did obtain permission.

12. The Provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to the inhabitants of the Cape Colony known under the name of Malays.

SCHEDULE A

District
Name of Applicant
Place of Birth
Age
Nationality
Last Residence
Period of Residence at such place
Name of last Employer
Nature of work done under him
Nature of work to be done in this State
Signature of Person
Before me, Landdrost, at this day

SCHEDULE B.

Sworn Declaration.

I, _____, temporarily of _____, declare under oath that I intend to take up my residence in the Orange Free State as _____, and that I shall not, directly or indirectly, carry on or cause to be carried on any merchant's business or farming in this State.

Declared at _____ on this _____ day of _____ before me, _____ Landdrost, at _____

TRANSVAAL.

Law No. 3, 1885.

(As amended by Volksraad Resolutions of 1886 and 1890, and by Act 2 of 1907.)

Coolies, Arabs and other Asiatics.

1. This Law shall apply to the persons belonging to any of the native races of Asia, including the so-called Coolies, Arabs, Malays and Mohammedan subjects of the Turkish Dominion.

2. With regard to the persons mentioned in Article 1 the following provisions shall apply:—

- (a) They shall not be capable of obtaining burgher rights of the South African Republic.
- (b) They may not be owners of fixed property in the Republic except in such streets, wards and locations as the Government shall appoint for sanitary purposes as their residence
- (d) The Government shall have the right to appoint special streets, wards and locations as their residence. This provision shall not apply to servants living with their masters

class of passenger for which the carriage upon which they are passengers is set apart, and licensed by the Council as aforesaid.

- (a) Any person holding a special permit, signed by the General Manager on behalf of the Council duly authorising him thereto, may travel upon any carriage or portion of a carriage whatsoever.
- (b) Domestic servants in charge of children may travel and occupy any seat that may be allotted to them by the conductor upon any carriage or portion of a carriage set apart and licensed for the use of the class of passenger to which such children belong;
- (c) Domestic and personal servants in attendance upon their masters and mistresses may travel and occupy any seat that may be allotted to them by the conductor upon the outside of any carriages set apart and licensed for the class of passengers to which such masters and mistresses belong, and no driver or conductors admitting any such person or servant shall be deemed to have contravened this Bye-Law, provided always that nothing in this Bye-Law shall be deemed to relieve the Council of any obligation that may attach to it to provide reasonable accommodation for every class of passenger.

Law No. 3 of 1897.

Regulating the Marriages of Coloured Persons within the South African Republic

Inasmuch as the People allow the dissemination of the Gospel among coloured people, and provision was made by Law No 3, 1871, that the marriages of coloured people should be regulated by law, and inasmuch as the people will not tolerate any equalisation (as between whites and blacks) either in Church or State, and, inasmuch as there are coloured persons who, by instruction and civilisation, have become distinguished from barbarians, and who, therefore, desire to live in a Christian and civilised manner, and accordingly wish to be lawfully united in marriage, be it hereby enacted as follows —

Marriages of white persons, however, with coloured persons, are not allowed under this Law

The term "coloured person" in this Law shall mean any person belonging to, or being a descendant of, any native race in South Africa, and persons being descendants of one of the races mentioned in Art 1 Law No. 3, 1885

REGULATIONS FOR TOWNS IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC (1899.)

36 Coloured persons are prohibited from walking on the side-walks of the streets, or on any stoep serving as a side-walk

NOTE—This prohibition is still in force in Pretoria.—Ed 10

JOHANNESBURG MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE

(2—Private—of 1906)

38. It shall be lawful for the Council to establish, maintain and control within or without the limits of the Municipality bazaars or townships for the exclusive occupation of Asiatics and to erect and maintain buildings in such bazaars or townships for the accommodation of Asiatics, provided that no such location, bazaar or township shall be established within the area of any other Municipality save with the consent of the Council thereof

39. It shall be lawful for the Council to grant leases of plots in any native location or Asiatic bazaar or township established by the Council or under its control for any term not exceeding thirty-three years in such form and subject to such conditions as the Lieutenant-Governor may approve.

41. The Council may from time to time make, alter and revoke bye-laws or regulations for all or any of the following purposes —

(77) For maintaining and regulating bazaars or townships for Asiatics established or controlled by the Council.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF JOHANNESBURG.

Tramway Bye-Laws.

1. For the purposes of these Bye-Laws, "Coloured person" shall include any native and other coloured person except Asiatics

23 The Council may at its discretion set apart and licence any carriage or portion of a carriage for the use of passengers of European race only, and may further set apart and licence any carriage or portion of a carriage for the use either of passengers of Asiatic race or of coloured passengers only, or for the exclusive use of both coloured persons and persons of Asiatic race

Any person entering upon, or attempting to enter or travel upon any carriage or portion of a carriage set apart and licensed by the Council for a class of passenger to which he does not belong, and any driver or conductor admitting any such person upon such carriage or portion of a carriage shall be deemed to have committed a breach of these Bye-Laws, provided always that upon payment of the proper fare, notwithstanding the fact that such person may not belong to the

Cemetery Bye-Laws.

10 No native or coloured person shall enter the European portion of any cemetery, except by permission of the Caretaker

TRANSVAAL ARMS AND AMMUNITION ACT.

(10 of 1907)

3 (2) No licence shall be issued to a native without the sanction of the Minister for Native Affairs

(2c). No licence shall be issued to any coloured person other than a native without the sanction of the Minister.

(d) Every licence issued to a native or coloured person without the sanction first obtained of the Minister of Native Affairs or the Minister as the case may be shall be null and void

Transvaal Immigration Act (15 of 1907).

1. The Peace Preservation Ordinance 1903 shall be and is hereby repealed. Provided that no such repeal shall effect or abridge any powers or jurisdiction by the Asiatic Law Amendment Act 1907 conferred for the purpose of carrying out such Act; but the said Ordinance shall for all the purposes of such Act be deemed to remain of full force and effect

"Prohibited Immigrant" shall mean and include any of the following persons desiring to enter or entering this Colony after the date of the taking effect of this Act:—

Any person who when asked whether within or outside this Colony by a duly authorised officer shall be unable through deficient education to write out (from dictation or otherwise) and sign in the characters of an European language an application for permission to enter this Colony or such other document as such officer may require: Provided that for the purposes of this sub-section Yiddish shall be accepted as an European language.

Any person who at the date of his entering or attempting to enter this Colony is subject or would if he entered this Colony be subject to the provisions of any law in force at such date which might render him liable either at such date or thereafter if found therein to be removed from or to be ordered to leave this Colony whether on conviction of an offence against such law or for failure to comply with its provisions or otherwise in accordance with its provisions. Provided that such conviction be not the result of the commission by such person elsewhere than in this Colony of an offence for which he has received a free pardon, but shall not include:

- (e) The wife or minor child of any person who is not a "prohibited immigrant";
- (f) Any European person who has been at any time lawfully resident within this Colony and who has not under the provisions of any law been removed from or ordered to leave this Colony,
- (g) Any Asiatic who is eligible for or has obtained a certificate of registration under the Asiatic Law Amendment Act 1907, and who does not come within the scope of sub-sections (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), or (8) of the definition of "prohibited immigrant";

European persons who are agricultural or domestic servants, skilled artisans, mechanics, workmen, or miners who are able to produce a certificate signed by the Agent-General of this Colony in England or by an officer in England or elsewhere appointed for the purpose by the Governor to the effect that the person named therein has been engaged to serve immediately on arrival in this Colony an employer therein of repute at an adequate remuneration and for a reasonable period of time. Provided that such persons do not come within the scope of any sub-section of the definition of "prohibited immigrant" other than sub-section (2)

5. Every prohibited immigrant entering into or found within this Colony shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction:

- (1) To a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and such imprisonment; and
- (2) To be removed at any time from the Colony by warrant under the hand of the Minister, and pending such removal to be detained in such custody as may by regulation be prescribed

8. No prohibited immigrant shall be entitled to obtain a licence to carry on in this Colony any trade or calling or to acquire therein any interest in land whether leasehold, freehold, or other interest, and any such licence (if obtained) or any contract deed or other document by which such interest is acquired in contravention of this section shall on conviction of such immigrant under section five of this Act be null and void.

9. Every person found in this Colony who is reasonably suspected of being a prohibited immigrant may be arrested without warrant by any magistrate, justice of the peace, police officer or officer of the Department, and shall as soon as possible be brought before a court of Resident Magistrate to be dealt with according to law

11. Any person ordered to be removed from this Colony under this Act and any other person who shall have been convicted under section seven of aiding or abetting him in entering or remaining in the Colony in contravention of this Act shall be liable to pay all expenditure incurred by the Government in carrying out such removal whether from the Colony or South Africa or in the detention within the Colony or elsewhere of any person pending his removal; and the amount of such expenditure on production to the Sheriff of the certificates of an officer of the Department stating the items and total amount of such expenditure shall be recovered by execution levied on the property within the Colony of the person so liable in manner provided for execution levied under a judgment of the Supreme Court; and the proceeds of such execution shall be paid by the Sheriff to the Treasurer, who after deduction of the amount of expenditure aforesaid and the costs of execution shall remit the balance to the person so liable or to any person appointed by him to receive same

13. The burden of proving that a person has not entered or remained in this Colony in contravention of this Act or any regulation shall in any prosecution for such contravention lie upon the accused person

Education Act (25 of 1907)

Schools, Classes and Instruments for Coloured Children or Persons.

28. The Minister may from time to time—
- (a) Establish or maintain such schools, classes and institutions as may be deemed necessary or expedient for the instruction of coloured children or persons;
 - (b) Make grants in aid of any school, class or institution which is provided for the instruction of coloured children or persons and is under the superintendence of an European missionary or of a person approved by the Director;
 - (c) Establish or maintain such classes and institutions as may be deemed necessary or expedient for the training of coloured persons desirous of becoming teachers in any of the schools, classes or institutions mentioned in this section or for improving the qualifications of teachers engaged in such schools, classes or institutions;
 - (d) Make grants in aid of any classes or institutions provided for the purposes mentioned in sub-section (c) of this section which are under the superintendence of an European Missionary or other person approved by the Director

29. No coloured child or person shall be admitted to or allowed to remain a pupil or member of any school, class or institution mentioned in Chapters III. or IV. of this Act and the duty of carrying out the provisions of this section shall lie with the Board or with the governing or managing body established under section seventy-three

40 (1) Every white person of full age shall be qualified to be appointed or elected a member of the Board of the district in which he resides except

(a) An alien;

Note—Free and compulsory primary education is provided for white children, but not for coloured.

Act No 27 of 1907.

AN ACT

(To amend the Vrededorp Stands Ordinance 1906)
(Assented to 19th August, 1907)

Whereas the Government of the late South African Republic by certain Executive Council Resolutions No. 709 of 13th December 1893, No. 137 of 20th March 1894, No. 180 of 3rd March 1896, and the First Volksraad by Resolution Article 1181/96 confirming Second Volksraad Article 940/46 authorised the issue of stand licences on the open stands on Government ground in the area known as the Township of Vrededorp to indigent persons for the purpose of occupation by such persons and on certain conditions in the said Resolutions set forth

And whereas it is expedient that the freehold title to the said stands should be transferred from the Government of this Colony to the Municipal Council of Johannesburg and by it should be transferred to the registered holders of such stands subject to certain conditions,

And whereas it is further expedient that other land in the area known as the Township of Vrededorp should be transferred to the said Municipal Council,

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the Transvaal as follows:—

1. The Vrededorp Stands Ordinance 1906 shall be and is hereby repealed.

2. In this Act unless inconsistent with the context:—

"Appointed day" shall mean the date of the taking effect of this Act,

"Civil Magistrate" shall mean one of the Civil Magistrates of Johannesburg mentioned in Section fifty-four of the Magistrate's Court Proclamation 1902.

"Council" shall mean the Municipal Council of Johannesburg,

"Owner" shall mean a registered holder who has acquired under this Act the freehold of the stand registered in his name or the person to whom such freehold has been legally transferred,

"Registered Holder" shall mean any person for the time being registered as the holder of any Stand under a grant made under the resolution;

"Stand" shall mean any piece of ground set apart as a stand and within the area defined in the first Schedule to this Act,

"The Resolutions" shall mean the Resolutions mentioned in the preamble to this Act;

"Town Clerk" shall mean the Town Clerk of Johannesburg or any person lawfully acting in such capacity

3 (1) On the appointed day the freehold title in so much of the area of land defined in the first Schedule hereto as is vested in the Crown (except such portions thereof as are at the date of the taking effect of this Act occupied by the Crown or reserved for public purposes) shall be by the Governor granted to and vested in the Council (without reservation to the Crown of the right to minerals, mineral products or precious stones on or under such areas) and registered in the name of the Council in the Deeds Office without payment of transfer stamp duty or registration charges. PROVIDED always that such Area when granted to the Council shall be held by the Council subject to the provisions of this Act. (2) All rights and obligations of the Government under and by virtue of the Resolutions and of any grants made thereunder shall be vested in the Council on the appointed day, but such rights and obligations and the rights acquired by registered holders under the resolutions shall continue in force subject to the provisions of this Act.

4. On the appointed day or at any time within a period of four years thereafter every registered holder shall be entitled on making application in writing to the Town Clerk to obtain from the Council in substitution for his existing interest in the stand registered in his name a

freehold title on payment of the price prescribed by and the other moneys payable under Section five and subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) That such title shall not be transferred to any Asiatic native or coloured person;
- (b) That the owner after the expiry of the said period of four years shall not permit any Asiatic native or coloured person (other than the bona-fide servant of a white person for the time being residing on the stand) to reside on or occupy the stand or any part thereof;
- (c) That the owner shall not transfer or sub-let or permit to be transferred or sub-let the stand or any part thereof to any Asiatic native or coloured person,
- (d) If after the expiry of the said period of four years any Asiatic native or coloured person (other than such servant as aforesaid) is found residing on the stand or occupying the same or any part thereof the Council may give notice in writing under the hand of the Town Clerk posted to or delivered at the owner's last known address and affixed to any building or erection on such stand requiring the owner to cause such Asiatic native or coloured person to leave or vacate such stand or part thereof within a period of three months from the date that such notice is so posted or delivered or to appear before the Civil Magistrate at an hour on a date and at a place to be named in such notice to show cause why he should not comply with the terms of such notice, and on the failure of such owner to comply with the terms of such notice or to show cause to the satisfaction of such magistrate why he should not so comply, such magistrate may declare the title of such owner to be forfeited.

13 After the expiry of the said period of four years it shall not be lawful for any Asiatic native or coloured person (other than the bona-fide servant of a white person for the time being residing on a stand) to reside on such stand or to occupy the same or any part thereof and any such Asiatic native or coloured person so residing or occupying may be ejected from such stand on action brought by the owner thereof or by the Council. Every such action shall notwithstanding anything in the Magistrate's Court Proclamation 1902 contained be brought in the Court of the Civil Magistrate.

Provided that nothing in this Section contained shall in any way deprive such Asiatic native or coloured person of any right to compensation which he may have at law against such owner or the Council or other person by reason of the exercise of the powers of this Section.

14 It is hereby expressly enacted that every transfer of a stand or portion thereof and every agreement (whether oral or in writing) to transfer or sub-let a stand or portion thereof to an Asiatic native or coloured person if such transfer or agreement be made after the fifth day of August, 1907, shall be null and void

Workmen's Compensation Act.

[No. 36 of 1907.]

"To provide for and regulate the liability of employers to make compensation for personal injuries to workmen and to punish certain offences in connection with such injuries."

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the Transvaal as follows:—

1. In this Act, unless inconsistent with the context, "Workman" shall mean any white person engaged by an employer to perform work under agreement of service or of apprenticeship or otherwise, whether such agreement be expressed or implied, be oral or in writing, and whether payment be made by time or calculated on work done.

3. Save as in section two is provided if personal injury is caused by any accident to a workman necessitating his absence from work for a longer period than one week the employer and every principal shall be liable to pay to such workman compensation as in section seven is provided.

IMMORALITY ORDINANCE.

(No 46 of 1903, as amended by No. 16 of 1908.)

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:—

2. In this Ordinance, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, "unlawful carnal connection" means carnal connection otherwise than between husband and wife.

The following persons are deemed to keep a brothel.

"any person whose wife resides in or manages or assists in the management thereof unless he *bona fide* lives apart from her"

19. (2) Any native having or attempting to have unlawful carnal connection with a white woman in circumstances which do not amount to rape, and any native who entices, solicits, or importunes any white woman, to have unlawful carnal connection with him, or to the commission of immoral or indecent acts, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to imprisonment with hard labour for a period not exceeding six years, and in addition to such imprisonment, to whipping not exceeding twenty-four strokes.

For the purposes of this section the expression "native" means a person manifestly belonging to any of the native or coloured races of Africa, Asia, America or St. Helena.

NOTE.—Marriages between coloured persons and whites are prohibited. No penalty is provided against a white male who cohabits with a "native" female.

Transvaal Townships Amendment Act.

[34 of 1908.]

9. (1) From and after the commencement of this Act the stand license moneys payable on any stand in a Government township before the commencement of the Act shall continue to be payable, but the registered holder shall have the right subject to the provisions of this Act to obtain a freehold title thereto in manner provided by this Act.

(C).—TOWNSHIP OF VREDEDORP

35. (1) Section 5 of the Vrededorp Stands Act, 1907, shall be and is hereby amended by the substitution of the words "fifteen pounds" for the words "forty pounds" occurring in sub-section (1) thereof.

(2) The Municipal Council of Johannesburg shall lodge with the Registrar of Deeds an approved or confirmed diagram of the Township of Vrededorp (as in the Vrededorp Stands Act, 1907, described), and the title deeds thereto in manner provided by section fifty of this Act.

(3) As soon as the provisions of sub-section (2) have been complied with, the registering officer shall issue a certificate of freehold title to a Vrededorp stand to any registered holder (as defined in the Vrededorp Stands Act, 1907) who produces to him a receipt (in the form shown in the Sixth Schedule hereto) for payment of moneys due to the said Council under the said Act as by this Act amended, and who pays for such certificate the fee of ten shillings mentioned in sub-section (2) of section sixty-four of this Act.

(4) The certificate of freehold title issued by the registering officer under this section shall be subject to the conditions prescribed by section four of the Vrededorp Stands Act, 1907, and such conditions shall be incorporated in the certificate.

(5) Whenever in the Vrededorp Stands Act, 1907, the words "Registrar of Deeds" occur, the term "registering officer" shall for the purposes of this Act be substituted therefor.

62. (2) The Governor may make, alter and rescind regulations for the purpose of fixing the terms and conditions to which the freehold title to stands or lots in each and every township shall be subject. Such regulations shall have the same force and effect as the provisions of this Act, from the date of the publication of the regulations in the Gazette.

Crown Grant.

The land hereby granted shall be subject to the provisions of the Townships Amendment Act, 1908 (Transvaal), or any amendment thereof, and shall be subject to the following conditions —

(d) It or any portion of it shall not be transferred, leased or in any other manner assigned or disposed of to any coloured person, and no coloured person other than the domestic servants of the registered owner or his tenant shall be permitted to reside thereon or in any other manner occupy the same. Any breach of the foregoing condition shall entitle the Government of the Union of South Africa to cancel this Grant and to resume possession of the land hereby granted without payment of any compensation in respect of buildings or structures erected on or improvements effected to the said land.

Transvaal Gold Law. (ACT 35 of 1908)

The following are the main provisions of the Transvaal Gold Law referring to or excluding coloured persons and, therefore, to British Indians:—

"Coloured person" shall mean any African or Asiatic native or any other person who is manifestly a coloured person.

14. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Chapter, a prospecting permit shall, upon application, be issued by any Mining Commissioner, or other person authorised thereto by the Minister, to any white person of the age of 16 years or upwards, either on his own behalf, or on behalf of another such person or persons or of an incorporated company. Every prospecting permit shall be in the form prescribed by regulation.

32. (1) Every white person of the age of sixteen years or upward, may, on payment of licence moneys in accordance with section forty, obtain from the Mining Commissioner a licence called a "prospecting licence" entitling the holder, during a period of one month, to peg in the manner prescribed by regulation upon such portion of a public digging as is open to pegging the number of claims authorised by the licence, but not exceeding fifty.

78. Any white person who desires to erect a dwelling or place of business on open proclaimed land may make written application to the Mining Commissioner for one or more stands on such land, submitting with the application a sketch plan, clearly indicating the site required. The Mining Commissioner may in his discretion grant or refuse the application.

79. (1) Any white person who, or an incorporated company which, on any proclaimed land (whether open or held under mining title), desires to carry on works, necessary or incidental to the mining industry

- (a) for the generation of light, heat and power; or
- (b) for chemical works and the treatment of ores and by-products,

may make written application to the Mining Commissioner for a stand called "an industrial stand," submitting therewith a sketch plan clearly indicating the site required.

87. Any white person may make application in writing to the Chairman of the Board for the grant of a certificate (to apply for a licence to carry on the business of a general dealer or a kaffir eating house—Ed. I O.).

96. Any person who on any proclaimed land, except as provided in this Chapter, shall carry on any trade or business shall be guilty of an offence and liable

- (a) in the case of a first conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, and
- (b) in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds and to a further fine not exceeding ten pounds for every day on which after the first conviction the offence is continued, or to imprisonment, without the option of a fine, for a period not exceeding six months.

97. Any person who

- (a) carries on mining, or
- (b) is the director or officer of a company which carries on mining, or
- (c) is an employer of labour on behalf of a person or company which carries on mining, and is at the same time interested, directly or indirectly, in a business
 - (i) the premises of which are on the ground on which such mining is carried on; and
 - (ii) for which a general dealer's licence or a licence under municipal regulation is required,

shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the same penalties as are prescribed for a contravention of the last preceding section.

107. (1) The Receiver of Revenue in any district may issue to any white person, who produces and lodges with such office a certificate of fitness under the hand of the resident magistrate or assistant resident magistrate of such district a licence for such district. Such magistrate shall not issue such licence except after enquiry from the Commissioner of Police and the Mining Commissioner.

114. Any coloured person who shall sell, barter, pledge, or otherwise dispose of any unwrought precious metal, or who shall obtain by purchase, barter, or pledge, or shall be in possession of any unwrought precious metal, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years; provided that nothing in this section contained shall apply to a coloured person handling unwrought precious metal in fulfilment of any contract of service with a person excepted under subsection (1) of section one hundred and five

128. The Governor may establish and maintain in connection with an existing mine or institution, or otherwise, a State Mining School, in which instruction shall be given in occupations incidental to mining. Only white male persons of the age of fourteen years shall be admitted to such instruction which shall only be given underground to persons of the age of sixteen years or upwards

130. (1) Save as is provided in section twenty-four no right may be acquired under this Act by a coloured person; and the holder of a right acquired under Law No. 15 of 1898 or a prior law under this Act shall not transfer, or sub-let, or permit to be transferred or sub-let, any portion of such right to a coloured person, nor permit any coloured person (other than his bona fide servant) to reside on or occupy ground held under such right.

(2) Any person contravening this section shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, and in the case of a continuing contravention to a fine not exceeding five pounds for every day during which such contravention is continued

131. (1) No coloured person shall be permitted to reside on proclaimed land in districts comprised in Class A, except in bazaars, locations, mining compounds, and such other places as the Mining Commissioner may permit

(2) Any coloured person contravening this section shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month, and upon such conviction the Mining Commissioner may cause any structures occupied by or erected for the use of such coloured person to be removed.

(3) Nothing in this section shall apply to coloured persons in the employ of a white person in so far as they live on the premises where they are so employed, nor to coloured persons who at the commencement of this Act were lawfully in occupation of premises

(6) Any person who occupies or resides upon proclaimed land without being in possession of a licence or permission under this Act or any other law authorising him to occupy or reside on such land, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment without the option of a fine for a period not exceeding six months

Asiatic Registration Amendment.

Act No 36 (of 1908) Came into operation 21st September, 1908

AN ACT

To Validate the Voluntary Registration of certain Asiatics who failed to comply with the provisions of Act No 2 of 1907 and to make further provision for the Registration of Asiatics

(Assented to 22nd August, 1908)

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the Transvaal as follows —

PRELIMINARY.

1. In this Act unless inconsistent with the context:

"Adult" shall mean of the age of sixteen years or over,

"Application for Registration" shall mean an application to be placed on the register of Asiatics made in the manner and form prescribed by regulation and accompanied by the particulars and means of identification required by regulation;

"Asiatic" shall mean any male person belonging to one of the native races of Asia and shall include a coolee, an Arab and a Malay but shall not include

- (a) A Malay born and resident in any British Colony or possession in South Africa; or
- (b) A person introduced into this Colony under the Labour Importation Ordinance 1904, or
- (c) An officer of any Consular service;

"Certificate of Registration" shall mean a certificate of registration under Act No. 2 of 1907, or a certificate under this Act in the form set forth in the Schedule to this Act or as prescribed by regulation;

"Commencement of this Act" shall mean the date on which this Act came into operation;

"Governor" shall mean the officer for the time being administering the Government of this Colony acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof;

"Guardian" shall mean the parent of a minor Asiatic or any other person under whose care such minor is living for the time being, or failing any such person the employer of such minor;

"Lawful Holder" as used in relation to any certificate of registration shall mean the person (other than a minor named therein) whose registration is thereby certified;

"Minor" shall mean under the age of sixteen years;

"Register of Asiatics" shall mean the register to be kept for purposes of this Act in manner prescribed by Regulation;

- "Registrar" shall mean the officer appointed by the Governor to keep the register of Asiatics and any person lawfully acting in such capacity;
- "Regulation" shall mean any regulation made under Section *seventeen* of this Act;
- "Unregistered Asiatic" shall mean an adult Asiatic who is not the holder of a certificate of registration.

Part I.

Validation of Voluntary Registration.

- 2 (1) Every person—
- Who is an Asiatic as defined by Act No 2 of 1907; and
 - By or in respect of whom an application for registration was on the tenth day of February, 1908, or any day subsequent thereto up till the tenth day of May, 1908, made to the Registrar or other duly authorised officer; and
 - to or in respect of whom a certificate in the form set forth in the Schedule to this Act was issued by the Registrar, shall, when in possession of such certificate, be deemed to be the lawful holder of a certificate entitling him to enter and reside in the Colony.
- (2) Every person who, having been the lawful holder of a certificate of registration under Act No 2 of 1907, has been permitted to obtain a certificate in the form in the Schedule to this Act in substitution for such first-mentioned certificate, shall also be deemed to be the lawful holder of a certificate entitling him to enter and reside in this Colony.
- (3) Every Asiatic who holds any certificate mentioned in this section shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of this Act and not to the provisions of Act No. 2 of 1907.

Part II.

Registration of Asiatics after the Commencement of this Act

3. An Asiatic shall be entitled to registration under this Act if—
- He satisfied the conditions described in sub-sections (2) or (3) of section *four*, whether he was or was not in this Colony at the commencement of this Act; or
 - Being the lawful holder of a certificate of registration issued under Act No 2 of 1907, he desires to exchange such certificate of registration under this Act; or
 - Having been a minor resident in this Colony at the commencement of this Act, he first entered the Colony with an adult Asiatic who was his guardian and who was registered under Law No. 3 of 1885 or any amendment thereof or is registered or entitled to registration under this Act, or
 - He was born in any part of South Africa which was at the date of his birth within the boundaries of the Transvaal.
- 4.* (1) Every unregistered adult Asiatic resident in this Colony at the commencement of this Act shall before such date or dates and at such place or places and to such person or persons as the Colonial Secretary may by notice in the *Gazette* prescribe for particular areas of this Colony, make application for registration, and the Registrar shall, on being satisfied that such Asiatic is entitled to registration, issue to him a certificate of registration.

* See Government Notice 951 of 1908 (*Gazette*, 21st September, 1908, p 1110), fixing time as from 1st October, 1908, to 30th November, 1908, within which Asiatics to apply for registration, and places as Government Offices, Old Church Buildings, Von Brandis Square, Johannesburg (Oct) and Office of Registrar of Asiatics, National Bank Buildings, Pretoria (Nov); and Government Notice No. 1009 of 1908 (*Gazette* 2nd Oct., 1908, p. 11), appointing officer to whom applications shall be made at Johannesburg.

- (2) Every unregistered adult Asiatic resident outside the Colony at the commencement of this Act shall,
- If he was resident in the Transvaal for three years prior to the eleventh day of October, 1899; and

- Upon application for registration from a place in South Africa but outside the Colony within one year after the commencement of this Act, and
 - Upon satisfying the Registrar of the facts mentioned in this sub-section; be entitled to obtain a certificate of registration.
- (3) Every unregistered adult Asiatic resident outside this Colony at the commencement of this Act but who was—
- Duly authorised to enter and reside in this Colony by a permit issued under the Indemnity and Peace Preservation Ordinance, 1902, or any amendment thereof or issued between the first day of September, 1900, and the date of the passing of the said Ordinance (unless such permit shall have been fraudulently obtained), or
 - Was resident and actually in this Colony on the thirty-first day of May, 1902;

shall be entitled, upon satisfying the Registrar of the facts set forth in paragraphs (a) or (b) of this sub-section and upon application for registration from a place in South Africa but outside the Colony, to obtain a certificate of registration.

5 In respect of every unregistered minor Asiatic born in this Colony, not being the child of a labourer introduced into this Colony under the Labour Importation Ordinance 1904, the following provisions shall apply:—

(1) If his guardian is an Asiatic, the minor's name, his age, his residence, and his relationship to his guardian shall be included in the certificate of registration of his guardian

(2) Within one month after such minor obtains the age of sixteen years he shall make application to the registrar for a certificate of registration; provided that, if he be absent from the Colony on attaining that age or one month thereafter, he may, from a place in South Africa but outside the Colony, make application to the registrar for registration, and upon satisfying the registrar that he is entitled to registration, the registrar shall issue to him a certificate of registration, and his name shall thereupon be expunged from the register of Asiatics as a minor and shall be deemed to be no longer included in his guardian's certificate of registration.

6 (1) Whenever the Registrar is satisfied that any Asiatic claiming to be entitled to registration under section *three* is not so entitled, he shall refuse to issue to him a certificate of registration, and notice of the refusal shall be sent by post to such Asiatic at the address given upon his form of application.

(2) In every case of refusal by the Registrar to issue a certificate of registration, an appeal may, within fourteen days of the date of the notice of refusal, be noted by letter addressed to the Colonial Secretary, and such appeal shall be heard by magistrate specially assigned by the Governor to hear such appeals, and such magistrate shall be deemed, when hearing any such appeal, to be an inferior court within the meaning of section *nineteen* of the Administration of Justice Proclamation, 1902.

(3) In the case of an Asiatic who is in South Africa but outside this Colony, the officer in charge of the Immigration Department shall, as soon as the date has been fixed for the hearing of such an appeal, send by post to the appellant at the address given upon his application for registration a temporary permit entitling him to enter and remain in the Colony until the appeal has been determined. If the appeal be dismissed, the said magistrate shall make an order in writing directing the appellant to be removed from the Colony, and every such order shall be deemed to be an order made under section *six* of the Immigrants Restriction Act, 1907, or any amendment thereof.

(4) In the case of an adult Asiatic in the Colony who has not within a period prescribed by sub-section (2) of this section noted an appeal or whose appeal having been noted has not been proceeded with or has been dismissed, the said magistrate shall make an order in writing directing such Asiatic to be removed from the Colony, and every such order shall be deemed to be an order made under section *six* of the Immigrants Restriction Act, 1907, or any amendment thereof.

7.* Any adult Asiatic who, after such date or dates as may be notified by the Colonial Secretary in the *Gazette*, is found within the Colony and fails, upon such demand as is mentioned in section *nine* to produce a certificate of registration of which he is the lawful holder may be arrested without warrant and brought before a resident or magistrate that he is the lawful holder of a certificate of registration or that the time within which he is required

to make application for such certificate has not expired the magistrate shall, save as in the next succeeding section is provided, make an order in writing directing him to be removed from this Colony, and every such order shall be deemed to be an order made under section *six* of the Immigrants Restriction Act, 1907, or any amendment thereof.

*See Government Notice 1172 of 1908 (*Gazette*, 20th November, 1908, p. 342) fixing date as 30th November, 1908.

8. If an adult Asiatic who has failed to make application for registration in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section *four* shall satisfy the magistrate before whom he is brought that such failure was due to some good and sufficient cause, the magistrate may, instead of making such order as aforesaid, direct such Asiatic forthwith, to make application for registration within eight days, and if such Asiatic shall comply with such direction, his application shall be dealt with in all respects as if it had been made in accordance with the provisions of the said sub-section and all the provisions of this Act which would have applied if the application had been so made shall apply accordingly, but, if he shall fail to comply with such direction, the magistrate shall make an order for removal as aforesaid in respect of such Asiatic, and any such order shall be deemed to be an order made under section *six* of the Immigrants Restriction Act, 1907, or any amendment thereof.

Part III.

General and Miscellaneous.

9. Every Asiatic who enters or is within this Colony shall, upon demand made upon him by any European member of a police force lawfully established therein or by any other European person authorised thereto by the Colonial Secretary, produce the certificate of the registration of which he is the lawful holder, and shall also on like demand supply such particulars and furnish such means of identification as may be prescribed by regulation. Any Asiatic who fails upon lawful demand to produce such certificate shall, unless he is the lawful holder of a certificate of registration, be liable to be dealt with in manner mentioned in section *eight*.

10. (1) If at any time any certificate of registration is lost or destroyed, the person to whom it was issued shall forthwith apply to the registrar to have the same renewed, and the registrar shall, upon compliance by such person with such procedure as is prescribed by regulation and upon payment of a fee of five shillings, renew the certificate. Such fee shall be denoted by means of revenue stamps to be affixed to the application for renewal and shall be defaced by the said registrar.

(2) Any person into whose hands shall have come any such certificate shall, unless he is the person to whom it was issued, forthwith deliver or transmit the same as soon as may be to the Registrar of Asiatics, Pretoria.

11. Every certificate of registration shall be accepted as conclusive evidence in all places that the lawful holder thereof is entitled to enter and reside in this Colony, provided that this section shall not apply to persons who have, under section *five* or *six* of the Immigrants Restriction Act, 1907, or any amendment thereof, been removed from the Colony.

12. Whenever, in any prosecution or other proceedings under this Act, the age of any Asiatic is in question, such Asiatic shall unless and until the contrary be proved be taken to be of the age which the registrar shall in any certificate issued under his hand certify to be in his opinion the apparent age of such Asiatic.

13. Any affidavit or sworn declaration which is required by regulation to be made by any person who makes an application for registration shall be exempt from stamp duty.

14. (1) No Asiatic shall obtain any trading licence under the Revenue Licenses Ordinance 1905 or any amendment thereof or under any by-law or regulation in force within the jurisdiction of a local authority, unless he produce to the person appointed to issue the licence a certificate of registration of which he is the lawful holder, and either give his signature in English or supply such other or additional particulars or furnish such means of identification as the Colonial Secretary may either generally or in particular cases prescribe.

(2) Any trading licence issued under such Ordinance or under any such by-law or regulation between the tenth day of February, 1908, and the commencement of this Act to an Asiatic who made such application as is prescribed in sub-section (1) (b) of section *two* of this Act shall, notwithstanding anything in section *thirteen* of Act No. 2 of 1907, contained, be deemed to have been lawfully issued.

(3) Section *thirteen* of Act No. 2 of 1907 shall be and is hereby repealed.

15. Any person who—

(a) for the purpose of or in connection with an application for registration or for the purpose of obtaining a certificate of registration, commence any fraudulent Act, or makes any false statement or false pretence;

(b) forges or prior to the commencement of this Act has forged any document in the form set forth in the Schedule to this Act or forges any certificate of registration or utters any such document or certificate knowing the same to be forged, or

(c) uses or attempts to use a certificate of registration any such forged document or any such certificate of which he is not the lawful owner;

shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds or, in default of payment, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding two years or to both such fine and imprisonment, and any person who incites to, or aids or abets any other person in the commission of any such offence shall be liable to the like penalty.

16. Notwithstanding anything in the Immigrants Restriction Act, 1907, or this Act contained, the Governor may approve the issue of a permit, in the form prescribed by regulation, authorising an Asiatic to enter and remain in the Colony, for any period named in such permit, and after the expiry of such period the person in respect of whom such permit was issued shall be deemed to be a person not duly authorised to be in this Colony, and if found may be arrested without warrant and the provisions of section *six* of the Immigrants Restriction Act or any amendment thereof shall apply to such person, as if he were a person mentioned in paragraph (c) thereof.

*17. The Governor may from time to time make, alter, or rescind regulations for any of the following purposes:—

(1) Prescribing the form of the register to be kept for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Prescribing the manner and form in which application shall be made for registration, the particulars to be supplied and the means of identification to be furnished by any applicant for the purpose of or in connection with such application.

(3) Prescribing the form of certificates of registration.

(4) Prescribing the particulars to be supplied and the means of identification to be furnished

(a) By any Asiatic upon such demand as is mentioned in section *nine*;

(b) By any Asiatic applying for the renewal of any certificate of registration which has been lost or destroyed.

(5) Prescribing the procedure to be observed on or in connection with appeals to the magistrate mentioned in section *six*.

(6) Prescribing the form of permit to be issued under section *sixteen*.

(7) Generally for the better carrying out of the objects and purposes of this Act.

* For regulations see Government Notice No. 950 of 1908 (*Gazette*, 21st September, 1908, p. 1107).

18. Any Asiatic or the guardian of any Asiatic failing to comply with any requirement of this Act or of the regulations shall, except where otherwise specified, be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months.

19. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in sub-section (b) of Law No. 3 of 1885 as amended by Volksraad Resolution Article 1419 of the twelfth day of August, 1886, the portion of Erf No. 373, Church Street, Pretoria, which was registered in the name of the late Aboobaker Amod, and which at the commencement of this Act was registered in the name of Henry Salomon Leon Polak, may be transferred into the name of the heirs of the said Aboobaker Amod.

*20. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Asiatics Registration Amendment Act, 1908, and shall not come into operation unless and until the Governor shall have declared by proclamation in the *Gazette* that it is His Majesty's pleasure not to disallow the Act, and thereafter it shall come into operation on such date as the Governor shall by like proclamation declare.

*See Proc. No. 81, Admn., 1908 (*Gazette*, 18th Sept., 1908, p. 1001), notifying His Majesty's assent and proclaiming date of operation of Act as 21st September, 1908.

12. The permit to enter and remain in the Colony for a limited period mentioned in section sixteen of the Act shall be in the form set forth in the Sixth Annexure hereto.

13. Any person who shall fail to comply with any provision of these regulations shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or, in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months.

The Annexures:

The First Annexure is a copy of the Register of Asiatics which requires the following particulars:—Registration certificate number, name, race, caste or sect, particulars of family residing in the Transvaal, name of wife or wives, and the sons or male wards under 16 years.

The Second Annexure is a copy of the application form. This requires the name in full, race, caste or sect, age, height, residence, occupation, physical description, place of birth, date of first arrival in the Transvaal, date of last return to the Transvaal, where resident on the 31st May, 1902, father's name, wife's name and place of residence, and the applicant is asked to state whether he has ever been removed from the Transvaal under sections five or six of the Immigrants Restriction Act, 1907. The names, ages, residence and relationship of sons and male wards under the age of 16 years is also required. Besides the signature, provision is made for ten finger impressions and simultaneous impressions of the four fingers of both hands.

The Third Annexure is a copy of the acknowledgment of receipt of application.

The Fourth Annexure is a copy of the notice of refusal of application.

The Fifth Annexure is a copy of the registration certificate, which requires: Name in full, race, age, height, description, name of wife and her residence, the holder's signature, and his right thumb impression. The names of the sons and male wards under the age of 16 years, with the ages, place of residence and relationship is also required.

The Sixth Annexure is a copy of the temporary permit granted by the Governor-in-Council and requires the following particulars:—Race, caste or sect, place of birth, age, height, residence, town or place in Transvaal to which proceeding, and physical description. In this case the signature only is required.—Ed I O.

Transvaal Railway Regulations.

So far as the Transvaal is concerned, Regulations 221-224 are cancelled, and the following Regulations are substituted therefor, viz.:—

221 It shall be lawful for the General Manager, where practicable, to set apart different compartments on trains for passengers of different races, and the passengers for whom the compartments are so reserved shall travel only in such compartments and no other, nor will any other compartment be considered as available. Such compartments shall be marked "Reserved."

222 It shall be competent for the guard or the conductor or any other railway official to remove passengers from one compartment to another without giving any reason therefor.

223. It shall be competent for the station master or other authorised official to refuse a first or second class ticket to any passenger who may, in his opinion, not be dressed in a decent or cleanly condition.

224 The penalty provided in Section 42 of the Act will apply to any contravention of Regulations 221 to 223 inclusive.

Dealers' Licenses

[No. 18, 1897.]

ACT,

"To amend the Law relating to Licenses to Wholesale and Retail Dealers"

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate and control the issue of Licenses to wholesale and retail dealers not being Licenses under Act No. 38 of 1896:

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Natal, as follows:—

The Annual Licenses mentioned in Sub-section (a) of Section 19 of Law No. 19, 1872, shall include Licenses to

2. For the purposes of this Act the expression "retail dealers" and "retail Licenses" shall be deemed to apply to retail dealers and retail Licenses of every description, not being Licenses under Act No. 38 of 1896, including hawkers and Licenses to hawkers

3. Any Town Council or Town Board may, from time to time, appoint an officer to issue the Annual Licenses (not being Licenses under Act No. 38, 1896), required in the Borough or Township by wholesale or retail dealers.

4. Any person appointed to issue Licenses for wholesale or retail dealers under Law No. 38, 1884, or any like Stamp Act, or under this Act, shall be deemed to be a "Licensing Officer" within the meaning of this Act.

5. A Licensing Officer shall have a discretion to issue or refuse a wholesale or retail License, not being a License under Act No. 38, 1896, and a decision come to by a Licensing Officer as to the issue or refusal of a License shall not be liable to review, reversal, or alteration, by any Court of Law, or otherwise than is in the next section provided.

6. There shall be a right of appeal by the applicant, or any other person having an interest in the question, from the decision of the Licensing Officer to the Town Council or the Town Board, if the License is sought for in a Borough or Township, or to the Licensing Board of the Division appointed under the Liquor Act, 1896, if the License is sought for elsewhere than in the Borough or Township and the Town Council, Town Board, or Licensing Board, as the case may be, may direct that the License, the subject of appeal, shall be issued or cancelled.

7. No License shall be issued to any person who, when thereto required, fails to show to the satisfaction of the Licensing Officer or to the Town Council, Town Board, or Licensing Board, as the case may be, that he is able to fulfil the conditions of the Insolvency Law No. 47, 1887, Section 180, Sub-section (a), as regards the keeping of such books of account in the English language as are usual and proper in the business to be carried on.

8. No License shall be issued in respect of premises which are unfit for the intended trade, or unprovided with proper and sufficient sanitary arrangements, or not affording sufficient and suitable accommodation for salesmen, clerks, and servants, apart from the stores or rooms in which goods and wares may be kept in cases where premises are used for both purposes

9. Any person who shall carry on any wholesale or retail trade or business without a License, or who shall allow licensed premises to be in a condition which would disentitle him to a License, shall be deemed to have contravened this Act, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds Sterling for each offence, to be recovered in the Court of the Magistrate by the Clerk of the Peace, or if the contravention is within a Borough or Township, by an officer appointed by the Town Council or Town Board.

10 All penalties recovered under the foregoing section in respect of a business or premises within a statutory Borough or Township shall be paid to the funds of such Borough or Township.

11 Rules may be passed by the Governor-in-Council to regulate appeals from the Licensing Officer to the Board or Council having appellate jurisdiction.

Given at Government House, Natal, this Twenty-ninth day of May, 1897.

By command of His Excellency the Governor,

THOS. K. MURRAY,
Colonial Secretary

NOTE.—The principle underlying the Cape General Dealers Licence Act of 1906 is similar to that of the Natal Act, ousting the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. In Natal, Act 22 of 1909 provides for an appeal to the Supreme Court against a refusal to renew an existing trading licence.—Ed. I.O.)

ACT TO AMEND THE INDIAN IMMIGRATION LAW, 1891.

[No. 1, 1900]

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Natal, as follows:—

2. It shall be lawful for the Protector of Indian Immigrants, or in his absence the Assistant Protector of Indian Immigrants, or any Magistrate, to cause any Indian immigrant who shall have made his complaint as provided in Section 30 of Law No. 25, 1891, to be taken back to his employer by a messenger, and the cost of such messenger shall in the first instance be paid by the employer, and shall be borne by the employer unless the Protector, Assistant Protector, or Magistrate shall be of opinion that the

Schedule.

Transvaal Asiatic Registration Certificate.

Name in full	Age	Height	
Race			
Description			
			Registrar of Asiatics
			Date of Issue
			Holder's Signature
			Right Thumb Impression
Name of Wife	Age	Residence	
SONS AND MALE WARDS under the age of 16 years.			
Names.	Age	Residence.	Relationship to Guardian.

No alterations or endorsements are to be made on the face of this certificate except by the Registrar of Asiatics.

Regulations under the Asiatic Act.

Government Notice No 950 of 1908 contains the following "regulations for purposes of the Asiatics Registration Amendment Act, 1908"

1 In these regulations, unless inconsistent with the content,

"The Act" shall mean the Asiatics Registration Amendment Act, 1908;

"Applicant" shall mean any person who makes application for registration;

"Area" shall mean a magisterial district, or if the Colonial Secretary shall hereafter, by notice in the *Gazette*, appoint any other area under sub-section (1) of section four of the Act, then such other area;

"Police Officer" shall mean any European member of a police force lawfully established in this Colony,

"Magistrate" shall mean a resident or assistant resident magistrate; and

any term defined for the purposes of the Act by section one thereof shall, when used in these regulations, have the same meaning as is assigned to it for the purposes of the Act

2. The form of the register of the Asiatics shall be that set forth in the first Annexure hereto

3. The form of application for registration shall be that set forth in the Second Annexure hereto

4 (a) Every Asiatic who claims to be entitled to registration shall, if he was resident in the Transvaal on the twenty-first day of September, 1908, appear before any person whom and before the date which the Colonial Secretary may by notice in the *Gazette* appoint, and shall furnish such person with the particulars required by the form of application set forth in the Second Annexure hereto; provided that the Registrar may in his discretion accept, in lieu of such particulars, the signature of the applicant if accompanied by his thumb impressions, or such thumb impressions only. The applicant shall further produce to the person appointed as aforesaid

(1) any permit to enter and reside in the Transvaal issued to him under the provisions of the Indemnity and Peace Preservation Ordinance of 1902, or any amendment thereof;

(2) any certificate of registration or receipt for payment of the fee prescribed for registration under the provisions of Law No. 3 of 1885 or any amendment thereof;

(3) any other document in his possession which he may desire to produce in support of his application for registration,

(4) Any documentary evidence he may possess showing that he is the father or guardian of any minor Asiatic resident in South Africa whose name he desires or is required to have noted on his certificate of registration, and shall furnish the full name of such minor, his age, and birthplace, the date on which he entered the Transvaal if born elsewhere and his relationship to the guardian.

(b) Every Asiatic who claims to be entitled to registration shall, if he was resident outside the Transvaal on the twenty-first day of September, 1908, make written request from some place outside the Transvaal, but in South Africa, to the Registrar for a form of application for registration, and the Registrar shall thereupon transmit such form as to the claimant at the address furnished by him in his request, and instruct him to complete the form and return it as soon as may be to the Registrar, together with a full statement of his claim to registration, and any such documents in his possession as are described in paragraphs (1), (2), (3) and (4) of sub-section (a) of this regulation.

(c) Every unregistered minor Asiatic who was residing in the Transvaal on the twenty-first day of September, 1908, or who was born in any part of South Africa which was at the date of his birth within the boundaries of the Transvaal may claim that he is entitled to registration if within one month after he attains the age of sixteen years he complies with the provisions of sub-section (a) or sub-section (b) of this regulation, as the case may be; provided that if he be absent from the Transvaal on attaining the age of sixteen years, he may subsequently from some place in South Africa, but outside the Transvaal, make application for registration in accordance with the provisions of the said sub-section (b).

5. A certificate of registration which may be issued under the Act shall be in the form set forth in the fifth Annexure hereto.

6. The Registrar may retain, until an application for registration has been disposed of, any document produced by the applicant for the purposes thereof, and if any such document will, in his opinion, furnish evidence as to the commission by the applicant or any other person of any crime or offence he shall retain such document unless authorised by the Attorney-General to hand it over to any person or until he has produced it under subpoena or other order of a court of law.

7. Every person appointed as aforesaid to receive applications for registration shall as soon as possible after the form of application in respect of any applicant is completed, issue to the applicant a written acknowledgment under his hand of the receipt of the application and of the documents produced in support thereof. Such acknowledgment shall be in duplicate and in the form set forth in the Third Annexure hereto, and the duplicate thereof shall forthwith be transmitted to the Registrar by the person so appointed, together with the form of application and any documents produced in support thereof.

8 If, under sub-section (1) of section six of the Act, the Registrar refuses to register any Asiatic applying for registration, he shall send to the applicant a notice of refusal in accordance with the said sub-section, and such notice shall be in the form set forth in the Fourth Annexure hereto

9. Every Asiatic required by the European police officer or by any European person duly authorised thereto by the Colonial Secretary to produce the certificate of registration of which he is the lawful holder, shall, in addition to producing such certificate, supply on the demand of such police officer or other person aforesaid, the following particulars:

(1) His name in full.

(2) His present residence, and shall furnish to and in the presence of such police officer or other person aforesaid,

(a) if he produces a certificate of registration, a specimen of his signature and the impressions of his thumbs; or

(b) if he fails to produce a certificate of registration, a specimen of his signature, and the impressions of his thumbs and fingers.

10 Any Asiatic applying under the Act for the renewal of a certificate of registration which has been lost or destroyed shall supply to the Registrar the following particulars:—

(1) The number of such registration certificate;

(2) his full name;

(3) his present residence;

and shall furnish to and in the presence of the Registrar, or such other person as the Registrar may for the purpose appoint,

(4) the same means of identification as were employed when he made application for registration;

(5) a sworn statement that he was the lawful holder of a certificate of registration which has been lost or destroyed, and that he has not, under sections five or six of the Immigrants Restriction Act, 1907, been removed from the Transvaal;

provided that such applicant shall not be entitled to receive a renewal of a lost or destroyed certificate unless he impress or write (as the case may be) on the new certificate the same means of identification as he impressed or wrote upon the lost or destroyed certificate.

11. Every Asiatic applying for any trading licence issued under the Revenue Licences Ordinance, 1905, or any amendment thereof, or under any by-law in force in a Municipality shall, in addition to producing to the person appointed to issue such licence the certificate of registration of which he is the lawful holder, furnish to and in the presence of such person such means of identification as the Colonial Secretary may have prescribed in respect of such Asiatic under the provisions of sub-section (1), section fourteen of the Act.

12. The permit to enter and remain in the Colony for a limited period mentioned in section *sixteen* of the Act shall be in the form set forth in the Sixth Annexure hereto.

13. Any person who shall fail to comply with any provision of these regulations shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or, in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months.

The Annexures:

The First Annexure is a copy of the Register of Asiatics which requires the following particulars.—Registration certificate number, name, race, caste or sect, particulars of family residing in the Transvaal, name of wife or wives, and the sons or male wards under 16 years.

The Second Annexure is a copy of the application form. This requires the name in full, race, caste or sect, age, height, residence, occupation, physical description, place of birth, date of first arrival in the Transvaal, date of last return to the Transvaal, where resident on the 31st May, 1902, father's name, wife's name and place of residence, and the applicant is asked to state whether he has ever been removed from the Transvaal under sections *five* or *six* of the Immigrants Restriction Act, 1907. The names, ages, residence and relationship of sons and male wards under the age of 16 years is also required. Besides the signature, provision is made for ten finger impressions and simultaneous impressions of the four fingers of both hands.

The Third Annexure is a copy of the acknowledgment of receipt of application.

The Fourth Annexure is a copy of the notice of refusal of application.

The Fifth Annexure is a copy of the registration certificate, which requires—Name in full, race, age, height, description, name of wife and her residence, the holder's signature, and his right thumb impression. The names of the sons and male wards under the age of 16 years, with the ages, place of residence and relationship is also required.

The Sixth Annexure is a copy of the temporary permit granted by the Governor-in-Council and requires the following particulars:—Race, caste or sect, place of birth, age, height, residence, town or place in Transvaal to which proceeding, and physical description. In this case the signature only is required.—Ed I.O.

Transvaal Railway Regulations.

So far as the Transvaal is concerned, Regulations 221-224 are cancelled, and the following Regulations are substituted therefor, viz.:—

221. It shall be lawful for the General Manager, where practicable, to set apart different compartments on trains for passengers of different races, and the passengers for whom the compartments are so reserved shall travel only in such compartments and no other, nor will any other compartment be considered as available. Such compartments shall be marked "Reserved."

222. It shall be competent for the guard or the conductor or any other railway official to remove passengers from one compartment to another without giving any reason therefor.

223. It shall be competent for the station master or other authorised official to refuse a first or second class ticket to any passenger who may, in his opinion, not be dressed in a decent or cleanly condition.

224. The penalty provided in Section 42 of the Act will apply to any contravention of Regulations 221 to 223 inclusive.

Dealers' Licenses

[No. 18, 1897.]

ACT,

"To amend the Law relating to Licenses to Wholesale and Retail Dealers"

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate and control the issue of Licenses to wholesale and retail dealers not being Licenses under Act No. 38 of 1896:

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Natal, as follows:—

The Annual Licenses mentioned in Sub-section (a) of Section 30 of Law No. 19, 1872, shall include Licenses to

2. For the purposes of this Act the expression "retail dealers" and "retail Licenses" shall be deemed to apply to retail dealers and retail Licenses of every description, not being Licenses under Act No. 38 of 1896, including hawkers and Licenses to hawkers.

3. Any Town Council or Town Board may, from time to time, appoint an officer to issue the Annual Licenses (not being Licenses under Act No. 38, 1896), required in the Borough or Township by wholesale or retail dealers.

4. Any person appointed to issue Licenses for wholesale or retail dealers under Law No. 38, 1884, or any like Stamp Act, or under this Act, shall be deemed to be a "Licensing Officer" within the meaning of this Act.

5. A Licensing Officer shall have a discretion to issue or refuse a wholesale or retail License, not being a License under Act No. 38, 1896, and a decision come to by a Licensing Officer as to the issue or refusal of a License shall not be liable to review, reversal, or alteration, by any Court of Law, or otherwise than is in the next section provided.

6. There shall be a right of appeal by the applicant, or any other person having an interest in the question, from the decision of the Licensing Officer to the Town Council or the Town Board, if the License is sought for in a Borough or Township, or to the Licensing Board of the Division appointed under the Liquor Act, 1896, if the License is sought for elsewhere than in the Borough or Township and the Town Council, Town Board, or Licensing Board, as the case may be, may direct that the License, the subject of appeal, shall be issued or cancelled.

7. No License shall be issued to any person who, when thereto required, fails to show to the satisfaction of the Licensing Officer or to the Town Council, Town Board, or Licensing Board, as the case may be, that he is able to fulfil the conditions of the Insolvency Law No. 47, 1887, Section 180, Sub-section (a) as regards the keeping of such books of account in the English language as are usual and proper in the business to be carried on.

8. No License shall be issued in respect of premises which are unfit for the intended trade, or unprovided with proper and sufficient sanitary arrangements, or not affording sufficient and suitable accommodation for salesmen, clerks, and servants, apart from the stores or rooms in which goods and wares may be kept in cases where premises are used for both purposes.

9. Any person who shall carry on any wholesale or retail trade or business without a License, or who shall allow licensed premises to be in a condition which would disentitle him to a License, shall be deemed to have contravened this Act, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds Sterling for each offence, to be recovered in the Court of the Magistrate by the Clerk of the Peace, or if the contravention is within a Borough or Township, by an officer appointed by the Town Council or Town Board.

10. All penalties recovered under the foregoing section in respect of a business or premises within a statutory Borough or Township shall be paid to the funds of such Borough or Township.

11. Rules may be passed by the Governor-in-Council to regulate appeals from the Licensing Officer to the Board or Council having appellate jurisdiction.

Given at Government House, Natal, this Twenty-ninth day of May, 1897.

By command of His Excellency the Governor,
THOS. K. MURRAY,
Colonial Secretary.

NOTE.—The principle underlying the Cape General Dealers License Act of 1906 is similar to that of the Natal Act, ousting the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. In Natal, Act 22 of 1909 provides for an appeal to the Supreme Court against a refusal to renew an existing trading licence.—Ed. I.O.).

ACT TO AMEND THE INDIAN IMMIGRATION LAW, 1891.

[No. 1, 1900.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Natal, as follows:—

2. It shall be lawful for the Protector of Indian Immigrants, or in his absence the Assistant Protector of Indian Immigrants, or any Magistrate, to cause any Indian immigrant who shall have made his complaint as provided in Section 30 of Law No. 25, 1891, to be taken back to his employer by a messenger, and the cost of such messenger shall in the first instance be paid by the employer, and shall be borne by the employer unless the Protector, Assistant Protector, or Magistrate shall be of opinion that the

complaint made was frivolous and unfounded, or otherwise that the Indian immigrant was not justified in leaving his employer's premises without permission, and shall then so inform the employer, in which case the employer is hereby authorised to deduct from the wages of the Indian immigrant the cost incurred in providing for his safe return to his employer; as provided in Section 30 of Law No. 25, 1891; and, further, the Indian immigrant shall be liable in such case to be punished for illegal absence, as provided in Section 35 of the said Law No. 25, 1891.

3. Should any Indian immigrant decline to return to his employer when so directed, as provided in the preceding section, he shall be deemed guilty of contravening Section 31 of Law No. 25, 1891, and shall be dealt with accordingly, and every subsequent refusal shall render him liable to further punishment under the same section.

4. This Act shall be read and construed together as one Act with the said Law No. 25, 1891, and with any other Law or Act amending the same.

NOTE.—A later Act imposes the £3 Tax upon boys over 16 years of age, and girls over 13 years of age—Ed. I O

Immigration Restriction.

ACT,

"To place closer restrictions on Immigration."

WHEREAS it is expedient to place closer restrictions on immigration into the Colony, and to provide for the removal from the Colony of prohibited immigrants:

BE IT THEREFORE enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Natal, as follows:—

PART I.

1. This Act shall be known as the "Immigration Restriction Act, 1903."

2. Act No. 1, of 1897, known as the "Immigration Restriction Act, 1897," is hereby repealed.

3. The repeal of the said Act No. 1 of 1897, shall be without prejudice to anything done or suffered or any order given or liability incurred thereunder or to any penalty or punishment imposed in respect of any offence under the said Act or to any legal proceedings commenced in respect of any matter under the said Act, and any such legal proceedings may be carried on as if this Act had not been passed. Any regulations made under Act No. 1 of 1897 shall, save so far as they may be inconsistent with this Act, remain in force until revoked by regulations made under this Act.

4. This Act shall not apply to:—

- (a) Any person possessed of a certificate in the form set out in Schedule A of this Act, and signed by the Minister having charge of the administration of this Act (hereinafter referred to as the Minister) or by the Agent-General of Natal, or any officer appointed by the Natal Government for the purpose of this Act whether in or out of Natal.
- (b) Any person of a class for whose immigration into Natal provision is made by Law or by a scheme approved by Government.
- (c) The officers and crew of any vessel of His Majesty's Fleet or of the Fleet of any friendly Power.
- (d) Any member of His Majesty's Military forces.
- (e) Any person duly accredited to Natal by or under the authority of the Imperial or any other Government.
- (f) Any person who shall satisfy an officer appointed under this Act that he has been formerly domiciled in Natal, and that he does not come within the meaning of any of the Sub-sections (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) of Section 5 of this Act.
- (g) The wife, and any child appearing to the Immigration Restriction Officer to be under the age of 16 years, of a person not being a prohibited immigrant, except subject to Sub-sections (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) of Section 5 of this Act.

5. The immigration into Natal, by land or sea, of any person being or appearing to be of any of the classes defined by the following sub-sections, hereinafter called "prohibited immigrant," is prohibited, namely:—

- (a) Any person who, when asked to do so by any duly authorised officer, shall be unable through deficient education to himself write out and sign, in the characters of some European language, an application to the satisfaction of the Minister.

(b) Any person without visible means of support or any person who is likely to become a pauper or a public charge.

(c) Any idiot or insane person.

(d) Any person suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease.

(e) Any person who, not having received a free pardon, has been convicted in any country of treason, murder, or any crime for which a sentence of imprisonment has been passed for any term, and who, by reason of the circumstances connected therewith, is deemed to be an undesirable immigrant.

(f) Any prostitute, and any person living on or receiving, or who may have lived on or received, any part of the proceeds of the prostitution of others.

(g) Any person deemed by the Minister to be an undesirable immigrant in consequence of information or advice received from any Secretary of State or Colonial Minister, or through diplomatic channels or any Minister of a Foreign Country or from any other trusted source.

PART II.

6. Any police officer, or other officer appointed under this Act may, subject to the exceptions hereinafter contained, prevent any prohibited immigrant from entering Natal by land or sea.

7. Any prohibited immigrant making his way into, or being found within, Natal, in disregard of the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed to have contravened this Act. Any person convicted under this section may, in addition to liability to removal or otherwise, be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months: Provided that such imprisonment shall cease if and when arrangements are made for the deportation of the offender from the Colony.

8. No person who comes within the definition of a prohibited immigrant shall be released from the operation of this Act, or allowed to be or remain in the Colony, merely because he has not been notified not to land, or because he may have been allowed to land through oversight or through want of knowledge that he was a prohibited immigrant. Proof adduced within twelve months after any person has entered the Colony that he is of any of the classes whose entry is prohibited, shall be sufficient evidence that such person was a prohibited immigrant, and such person shall be liable to be then dealt with as a prohibited immigrant.

9. If there shall be reasonable cause to suspect that any person has contravened this Act, and if in order to prevent justice from being defeated, it is necessary to arrest such person immediately, it shall be lawful for any Immigration Restriction or Police Officer to arrest such person forthwith, without having a warrant for that purpose, and he shall be required to bring such person before a Magistrate as soon as may be, or should the ship from which such person landed be on the point of departure, then such person may be handed over to the custody of the Master of the ship, who shall be obliged to receive and keep him on board.

10. Any person appearing to be a prohibited immigrant within the meaning of Section 5 of this Act, and not coming within the meaning of any of the Sub-sections (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) of the said Section 5, may be allowed to enter Natal upon the following conditions:—

- (a) He shall, before landing, himself deposit with an officer appointed under this Act the sum of One Hundred Pounds Sterling.
- (b) If such person shall, within one week after entering Natal, obtain from the Minister or a Magistrate a certificate that he does not come within the prohibition of this Act, the deposit of One Hundred Pounds Sterling shall be returned.
- (c) If such person shall fail to obtain such certificate within one week, the deposit of One Hundred Pounds Sterling may be forfeited and he may be treated as a prohibited immigrant.

In case of any person entering Natal under this section, no liability shall attach to the vessel or to the owners of the vessel in which he may have arrived at any port of the Colony.

11. A prohibited immigrant shall not be entitled to a licence to carry on any trade or calling, nor shall he be entitled to acquire land in leasehold, freehold, or otherwise, or to exercise the franchise, or to be enrolled as a burgess in any borough or on the roll of any township; and in the license or franchise right which may have been a condition as the contravention of this Act shall be void in respect of such

12. The Government may authorise the Principal Immigration Restriction Officer to make a contract with the master, owners, or agent of any vessel for the conveyance of any prohibited immigrant found in Natal to a port in or near to such immigrant's country of birth, and any such immigrant with his personal effects may be placed by a police officer on board such vessel, and shall in such case, if destitute, be supplied with a sufficient sum of money to enable him to live for one month according to his circumstances in life after disembarking from such vessel.

13. Any person who shall be instrumental in bringing into Natal any idiot or insane person without a written or printed authority, signed by the Minister, shall be deemed to have contravened this Act, and in addition to any other penalty shall be liable for the cost of the maintenance of such idiot or insane person whilst in the Colony.

14. Any officer for the purposes of this Act shall be empowered to board as often as may be necessary all ships entering inward at any port of the Colony in the performance of his duties under this Act.

15. The Master of a ship arriving at Natal shall, upon being thereto requested by the Immigration Restriction Officer of the Port, furnish to him a list, in duplicate, signed by himself, of all passengers and other persons then on board not forming a portion of the regular crew of the vessel.

16. A Master shall also, if required thereto prior to his departure from Port, produce his Articles and muster his crew, and if it be found that any person named on the Articles, and who, in the opinion of the Immigration Restriction Officer, would be a prohibited immigrant, is not then present, such person shall be deemed to have entered the Colony contrary to this Act, but the Master and Agents of the ship, provided they have made proper provision for police protection, shall not be responsible for any contravention of the provisions of this section.

17. If the Immigration Restriction Officer shall declare to the Master of a ship arriving at the Port that there are persons on board who belong to the class of prohibited immigrants, and should the Master thereupon represent that for the better security against infringement of the Act it is desirable that such prohibited immigrants should be kept in some other place during the ship's stay in Port, the Immigration Restriction Officer may, in such case, should he think fit, cause such prohibited immigrants to be removed in proper custody from the ship to, and be detained in, any place on shore, or any hulk or craft in the Bay, which may be set apart by the Government for the purpose. Such prohibited immigrants shall be returned to the ship when she is about to sail, of which due notice shall be given by the Master to the Immigration Restriction Officer. The cost of the landing or removal, detention, maintenance and control of the prohibited immigrants, so temporarily removed from the ship, and all contingent expenses, shall be borne by the Master of the ship, who shall be solely responsible for the proper rationing of the prohibited immigrants so removed, and for providing them with bedding and other necessaries requisite to maintain them in the place of detention in the degree of comfort which they would have enjoyed had they not been removed from the ship, or to which they might be entitled under any contract or agreement subsisting between such prohibited immigrants and the Master or owners of the ship. The Immigration Restriction Officer may, before assuming the custody of any prohibited immigrant, require the Master and owners or agents of the ship, to deposit with him or give a sufficient guarantee of a sum sufficient to defray any expenses that may be incurred by the Government in connection therewith.

18. If any prohibited immigrant shall escape from the place of detention contemplated by the next preceding section, or from any lawful custody in going thereto or returning therefrom, he may be taken by any officer of police and brought back, and shall also be liable to punishment for contravention of Section 7 of this Act.

19. Should the Master of a ship charge any member of his crew, or stowaway, or extra hand before a local Court with a crime or offence committed, at some time prior to arrival, or during his vessel's stay in Port, the Magistrate may, at the request of the Immigration Restriction Officer, and on representation by the Immigration Restriction Officer that the accused is a prohibited immigrant, in awarding punishment, order that, on expiry of the sentence, or on the sooner readiness of his vessel to proceed to sea, the prisoner be taken from gaol and conducted in custody aboard his ship or conveyance away from the Colony. Any person contemplated by this section, brought before a Magistrate and discharged, shall be ordered by the Magistrate to be immediately conveyed back to his ship. An

deemed necessary for the intercourse

from the shore with any vessel at the Port having on board any prohibited immigrant, the Principal Immigration Restriction Officer may take such steps, with the approval of the Minister, as may appear proper in that behalf.

21. The Master and owner of any ship from which any prohibited immigrant may be landed or may land shall be liable jointly and severally to a penalty of One Hundred Pounds Sterling (which said sum may be reduced to any sum not less than Twenty-five Pounds Sterling) in respect of each such prohibited immigrant landed or who may land, and the vessel may be refused a clearance outward until any penalty incurred has been paid, and until provision has been made by the Master to the satisfaction of the Immigration Restriction Officer for the conveyance out of the Colony of each prohibited immigrant, who may have been so landed, and the vessel may be made executable by a decree of the Supreme Court in satisfaction of any penalty imposed under this section.

The word "clearance" as used in this Act includes all the documents ordinarily issued by the Collector of Customs to a ship about to leave Port, including the document known as the Bill of Health.

PART III.

22. Any person being a prohibited immigrant within the meaning of this Act may apply to the Immigration Restriction Officer, or other officer thereto appointed, for a pass to enter Natal for a temporary visit or for the purpose of embarking at the Port for some other country. Such passes shall be known as Visiting Passes and Embarkation Passes respectively, and shall be in the forms prescribed by the Regulations made under this Act. The words "the Port" mean any port in Natal.

23. The applicant shall attend before such officer and shall answer all such questions as the officer may put in order to satisfy himself that the pass ought to be granted, and shall deposit with him the appointed sum of money, that is to say—

For a Visiting Pass the sum of Ten Pounds Sterling, together with an additional sum of Ten Pounds Sterling where the pass includes the wife and children of the applicant

For an Embarkation Pass the sum of Ten Pounds Sterling for each adult, and Five Pounds for each child.

The word child, as used in this and the succeeding sections means a person appearing to the officer to be under the age of sixteen years.

24. Except in the case of a person accompanied by his wife and children a separate pass shall be required for each person seeking to enter Natal for the purpose of a visit or for embarking.

25. No person shall be entitled of right to obtain a Visiting Pass or an Embarkation Pass, and the officer appointed to issue such passes shall have the discretion to grant or refuse any such pass, subject, however, to any direction which may be given him by the Principal Immigration Restriction Officer or by the Minister.

26. A Visiting Pass shall be a sufficient authority for the person or persons named therein to enter the Colony of Natal and to remain there during the period, stated in the pass. Such period shall not exceed twenty-one days, but any officer appointed under the Act may, for sufficient reason appearing, extend the period from time to time by an endorsement on the pass. No extension shall be made for more than fourteen days at a time, and no such pass may be extended beyond six weeks from the date of the pass, except with the consent of the Minister.

27. The money deposited for a Visiting Pass shall be returned to the depositor upon the passholder quitting the Colony within the time named in the pass or any extension thereof.

28. An Embarkation Pass shall be a sufficient authority for the person or persons named therein to enter Natal and to proceed with all reasonable speed to the Port for the purpose of embarking by the first available opportunity for the destination stated in the pass.

29. An Embarkation Pass shall not be extended except by the Principal Immigration Restriction Officer for sufficient cause to him appearing.

30. The money deposited for an Embarkation Pass shall be at once transmitted to the Principal Immigration Restriction Officer at the Port, to be by him applied, on the application of the person to whom it was granted, and so far as the sum deposited shall suffice for the purpose, in obtaining a passage for the person or persons named in the specified place or destination. Any balance of the money deposited shall be returned to the depositor upon the sailing of the ship, or may, in the discretion of the officer, be expended in any other necessary or proper manner by desire of the depositor.

PUBLIC SERVICE AND PENSIONS ACT.

[No. 19 of 1908.]

"Public Service" shall mean the system of employment of persons of European descent by the Government of this Colony in the discharge of public duties in a department or office of such Government.

**PUBLIC SERVANTS' SUPERANNUATION ACT, No. 1,
1910.**

"To provide a system of retiring allowances for certain persons in the employment of Government but not being officers of the Civil Service"

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Natal, as follows.—

2. In this Act—

"Officer" shall, save as excepted in Section 3, mean any person in the exclusive employment of the Government who is remunerated by salary calculated at an annual in contradistinction to a daily or other rate or to any form of remuneration other than an annual salary.

"Employee" shall, save as excepted in Section 3, mean any person of European descent in the exclusive employment of the Government who is remunerated by wages (with or without local, matic, or other allowance) calculated at a daily or in any other manner than annually.

5. A Fund, to be known as "The Public Service Superannuation Fund," shall be established for the payment, subject to the provisions of this Act, of pensions—

- (a) To officers and employees who under this Act become and continue contributors to the Fund; or
- (b) To their representatives at death.

EDUCATION ACT.

[No 6, 1910.]

"To provide for the compulsory attendance of European children at School."

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Natal, as follows:—

1. It shall be the duty of the parent or guardian of every child of European descent who has completed his seventh year but has not completed his fourteenth year to cause such child to attend regularly at a school

Act No. 31, 1910.

"To provide pensions for teachers in Government-aided Schools."

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Natal, as follows.—

1. Subject to the provisions of this Act, any European person who has followed the exclusive calling of a teacher for not less than twenty years in one or more Government-aided schools shall upon retirement through ill-health or at the age of sixty years or upwards be entitled to a pension from the public revenue upon the scale fixed in the schedule for head teachers or for assistant teachers respectively.