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AFRICAN CHRONICLE.

VOL. I. DURBAN, NATAL, SATURDAY, 4TH JULY, 1908. No. 3.

African Chronicle.

SATURDAY, 4TH JULY, 1908.

Mr. Essop Mia's Speech

The notable speech delivered by Mr. Essop Ismail Mia, the president of the British Indian Association, at the mass meeting held at Johannesburg last Wednesday, is a memorable event in the history of the Passive Resistance movement in the Transvaal. This meeting is the first of a series of steps to be taken to express the entire disapproval of the Indian population of the Transvaal in a matter in which the Transvaal government has been playing an undignified part. The speech delivered by Mr. Mia at the mass meeting clearly proves that Mr. Smutts and his colleagues have treated the Indians in a very shabby manner. Be that as it may, when the Transvaal government turned Heaven and Earth round for passing this inequitous Asiatic Registration Act, they, in the course of their researches for discovering plausible reasons, both imaginary and real, to get this through, they found in Mr. Duncan *a statician of great ability to* furnish the necessary materials to fight with, and that gentleman advised from Lord Elgin downwards that the country was being overrun by illicit entry of Asiatics, and that this piece of information was taken for gospel truth, and even the Imperial government could not be persuaded of the foulness of this charge, and the Bill eventually, obtained the Royal Assent. Mr. Duncan stated in his report to the Transvaal government that there were about 9000 illicit entry of Asiatics into the Transvaal territory. Now it would come in as a surprise to our readers to know that out of the 9000 so-called illicit entries, 7600 have already proved their *Bona-fides*, and the rest or a great portion thereof is sure to be proven if a duly qualified Judicial officer investigate the claims of the applicants. But, so long as a little tin-god like Mr. Chamney, placed as he is in a position, akin to that of the sole dictator of the fate of these poor Asiatics, the Asiatic discontent and howl will be increasing in greater demensions. It is a great consolation to note that the president, in his speech, refuted the foulness of such charges, but unfortunately omitted to particularly specify the reasons on which his refutations were founded.

Reverting to the compromise, Mr. Mia very truly emphasised that the repeal of the Asiatic Act was accompanied by conditions that no self respecting community would accept. In other words, Mr. Smutts wants to penalise and brand to eternity the very name and seed of the Asiatic Race in return for his condescending to repeal the Registration Act. Mr. Smutts might imagine to himself that he is the only Statesman sent, like modern Mosus—to make such laws as would wisely eliminate the Asiatic and the Blacks from the country! If such were his thoughts, he finds in the movement now arrayed against him as clever a species of men to combat against his cunning diplomacy as he would find in his party in the Houses of Parliament. On the whole, we offer our hearty congratulations to the British Indian association as well to its worthy President for their having presented such a bold front in a cause

which is worthy of great admiration, and we sincerely hope, that our brethren will carry through the banner of Freedom to a successful issue.

Indian Football

Final Sykes (League Championship) Cup.

Crimson League F.C. Victorious.

Crimson League and Sydenham Unity played on the Greyville ground on Saturday the 27th inst. at 4 p.m. under the refereeship of Mr. A. Christopher for the above cup. The game from the beginning to end was very fast and exciting, in the first quarter of an hour the Crimson shirts had a corner kick against the Sydenhamites, which was very nicely placed into the goal mouth by one of the Crimsons and was scored by Mr. P. Choudrie. After the goal was scored by the Crimsons the game was more excited and fast. Crimson League 1 goal Sydenham O. Half Time.

The whole of the last half hour the Sydenhamites pressed in, but their shooting in front of goal was very poor. During the match Messrs S. M. Pathen (capt) and B. Rugnath were seriously hurted and will be well again in a few days. On account of an accident on Thursday last Mr. T. S. Singh was unable to play in the above match.

The following represented Crim. League F. C.:— Messrs D. Somaroo, J. E. Stephens, C. Pernall, B. Rugnath, R. L. Munpath, D. Bikoo, R. Rumlall, C. Sooknanan, P. Choudrie, L. H. Nayanah and S. M. Pather (capt).

Indians in the Transvaal

Mass Meeting

A mass meeting of the British Indians residing in the Transvaal was held at Johannesburg last Wenesday, Mr. Essop Ismail Mia, presiding. The president, in his address dwelt at great length on the present phase of the situation in the Transvaal, and very lucidly explained how Botha's ministry has been endeavouring to create a breach in the spirit of the compromise; and in conclusion the chairman pathetically told the audience that they should refuse "to sell their brother's birthright for a mess of pottage," and the meeting terminated passing the following resolutions:—

This Mass Meeting of British Indians domiciled in the Transval deplores the fact that the Government intend to depart from the spirit of the compromise entered into by them with the Asiatic communities of the Transvaal last January, in that they make it a condition of repeal of the Asiatic Law Amendment Act that rights of certain Asiatics domiciled in the Transvaal before the War are surrendered, and that the Asiatic communities should consent to an insult being offered to Asiatics of educational attainments.

By reason of the decision of the Government not to carry out their part of the compromise, and regard being had to the fact that the Asiatics in the Transvaal have, almost without exception, made application for voluntray registration, this Mass Meeting hereby resolves to withdraw all the applications so made and reaffirms the solemn declaration made on the 11th day of September, 1906, not to submit to the Asiatic Law Amendment Act, but to suffer, as loyal citizens and conscientious men all the penalties consquent upon non-submission thereto.

This Mass Meeting tenders its respectful thanks to all those, whether in South Africa, England, or India, who have helped and sympathised with the British Indian community of the Transvaal during its struggle for legitimate freedom and to retain its self-respect, and earnestly trusts that they will contimune to assist with their sympathy and support until justice is fully vindicated.

How Coolies are Trapped

By Charms of Gold, "Sweet Indolence," and Winsoma Lasses

In the suburbs and Districts of Madras, the recruiter ... makes it his duty to find Indians to emigrate to Natal does his work gently and surely. Upon his abilities depend everything to those interested in sending away batches of Indians to the colonies; therefore, only men that can talk several dialects, and of marked abilities are chosen, under the palmyra trees, in the Bazaar, in front of the different temples inside the Inns. One finds the silver and sweet tongued talker who poses as the friend, guide, and philosopher; he talks you down, advises emigration to a foreign land extolls the beauty of the country, tells you the light duties you will be called on to do, and large wages you will recieve and dilates on the easy way of earning money and quickly becoming rich. The manner in which he portrays to you the duties you will be called on to perform in a sugar Estate appear so light and bonny that it would seem you were to be paid for "sweet idleness"; and he would prey upon his victim, if he considered him not easy and pliable by saying "that he himself had several relations who returned from Natal with plenty of money and that two of his brothers are about to emigrate at that moment to Natal, and as a last resource he will use his trump card, by saying "my friends, you have this consolation that in the colonies, free from the trammells of caste, and without being pressed down by the yoke of society coventionalities, you do and live as you like." He will say "there are no Temple Wardens, no zemindars, no high priests to call upon you to conform to the usages and customs of caste traditions". This statement ... as a balm to the wounded mind of the illiterate and low born. Emigration then seems a veritable Heaven to the poor and the Pariah, and to the man who has done a social wrong; the wouldbe emigrant already glees to think of freedom. All the opportunities of living a life "as you like" seems to dance before his eyes, his face lights up, his countenance changes. The agent understands the symptoms and is able to read the thoughts. Exulting over his victory, he adds. "you may drink, eat ..., live in concubinage with ... lass you may love, and no one demurs or disputes your rights": No further parlance is necessary, the mantrap got his emigrant the recruiter generously offering to assist his newly made friend to the Emigration Depot and use his influence to get the man put through and pass muster before the medical man. The kind friend promises to carry out all arrangements purely out of love; and pilots his man along to the branch Emigration department, where Rungasamy being under advice registers himself as Muslim when all that is necessary to bind a man under contract is performed, and the man becomes an inmate of the Emigration Barracks then the agent withdraws; and repairing to the office of the contractor gets paid for his work.

A meeting of the Indian young men's society will be held at 193. Umgeni Road on Sunday next at 6. 30 p. m. A lecture will be delivered on the "Life and Work of the late Renganatha Shastry."

. . TRY . .
FOR GOOD
Jobbing
Printing
AT THE
"African Chronicle"
Printing Works.

Correspondence

Appreciation

To,
The Editor, "African Chronicle."
Sir,

It is said, that everything comes to him who knows how to wait. The Tamil reading Indians specially the farmers hail with delight that they been supplied with a long felt want—a Tamil newspaper. The "African Chronicle" which made its first appearance on Friday last, was much appreciated, the subject matter printed therein was interesting; and a really good outline of the various bills now before parliament concerning Indians was given. This paper will be a blessing specially to the Indian farmers, hawkers and and fruiterers, now the Indian can read all about the various bills and other laws concerning him in his own language, he will no further have vague doubts about the correctness of the interpreter who reads the news in English and translates it in the Vernacular. The cause of erroneous opinion in the mind of the Indian is owing to defective interpretation. Mere lads giving their rendering of articles that appear in the English papers, which they themselves could neither read correctly nor understand. Again to the Indian who cannot read Tamil, the chronicle will appear as a boon, for he can easily have the paper read to him, in his own language. Hoping you every success, and that the African may flourish for all time I remain Sir, Yours etc. Ambalavanen.

Is Industry and Thrift a Sin?

Sir,

It was with great pleasure that I read your first issue. I wish you every success. I am happy to find that the Natal Indian Patriotic Union is going to interest itself on behalf of the poor Indians. I am sorry that the European colonists do not find sympathy for the agricultural Indian—the man who toils the earth—the man who pursues a grand and noble calling—has, I believe been regarded as useless in this colony, and I find that he is despised. The free Indian farmer has done much for the colony as a grower of produce while the petty gardener has supplied the Europeans with vegetables. An Indian who comes to this colony under indenture has to serve five years almost invariably on a sugar estate undergoing many hardships, before he can obtain his freedom and certificate of Discharge. Then he looks around him to see to what path of life he could easily go into and in the majority of cases his inclination follows that of a farmer. Speaking to himself he says, "I have no capital, nor have I a trade, the hoe and I, have been firm friends for the last five years, I have strength, if I put thrift on my side, I will make one strong effort and see if I cannot succeed." With this avowed determination he sets himself out to choose a piece of land which he does with the assistance of his friends. The European landlord or his local agent is ever willing to receive the Indian with open arms. Much negotiations are not needed. Five acres of land are rented at one pound per acre per annum: a rough survey is made, the man knows approximately his patch of land and is armed with a lease.

The next thing he does is to cut bushwood and grass, and he commences to erect a wattle and daub house with thatched roof. Thus set up. he starts life as a farmer toiling from morning to evening. If he has a wife and a family they too assist him. In rain and in sunshine he plods along all through the year. His life seems to contain nothing but endless work. He conforms to the laws, pays his taxes, enriches the European landlord and the trader—and in every possible way makes himself a useful citizen. What more in his humble sphere of life can be expected of him! Even when he takes a "tot" of rum he is contributing to the 'Duty' of the Government. This unfortunate individual is the cause of envy to his more favoured European brother!

If there is any cause of complaint against him it is his industry and thrift; why blame him for this—
with your permission, I would like to write more on this subject.

Cato Manor,
22nd June 1908.

RAMSAMY.

It is this earth that, like a kind mother, receives us at our birth, and sustains us when born; it is this alone of all the elements around us that is never found an enemy to man. The earth, gentle and indulgent, ever subservient to the wants of man, spreads his walks with flowers and his table with plenty, returns with interest every good committed to her care, and though she produces the poison, she still supplies the antidote; though constantly teased more to furnish the luxuries of man than his necessities, yet, even to the last, she continues her kind indulgence, and when life is over she piously covers his remains in her bosom.

PLINY.

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SATURDAY, 4TH JULY, 1908,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

கில், அது கோக்கின உபாயங்களைத் தேட வேண்டும்! டிரான்சுவாலிலுள்ள இந்தியர்கள், நாம் ஓர் கதையில் படித்த பிரம்மசாரியை போலிருக்கிறார்கள். அக்கதையின் அம்சம் யாதெனில், ஓர் பிரம்மசாரி மணம்புரிய வேண்டுமென்று எண்ணங்கொண்டு ஓர் [illegible] கேட்டான். இது தான் சமயம் என்று அவனை [illegible] ஒருவனிடம் [illegible] என்று எண்ணத்துடன் [illegible] அப்பா மகனே, இரண்டு இடங்களில் உனக்கு தகுதியான பெண் இருக்கிறது. அவற்றில், ஒன்றை நீ [illegible] இப்பொழுதே சம்பாதிக்கப்பட்டீர்.

மற்றொன்றோ, அவ்வாறன்றி, [illegible] பற்றுமன் எவ்வித அன்பற்ற [illegible] வேண்டியோ, அதுபோல் [illegible] அன்பற்றதையும், ஆபத்தையுமடையாமல், உன்னுல் மற்றொருபெண்ணை [illegible] முடியாது என் [illegible] பிரம்மசாரி, [illegible] முன்னர். அதாவது, இவ்விரண்டில் [illegible] பொருளுக்குச் சரியில்லை, [illegible] அதிர்வதற்கு, அச்சாரத்திலிருந்தே [illegible] மூன்றுடன் [illegible] நமது பிரம்மசாரி முடிவில் தீமை சனித்தான்.

மேற் கூறியகதையைப்போல் தற்காலத்திலுள்ள இந்தியர்கள் டிரான்சுவாலிருக்கிறார்கள். இதின் அர்த்ததை நமது நேயர்கள் அறிவார்களென்று நம்புகிறோம்.

ஓர் நேயரின் கோரிக்கை

கோக்காட்டிலுள்ள ஓர் நேயர் எழுதுகிறார். அது யாதெனில் பார்லிமெண்டு [illegible] ங்கள் என்று தலைப் பெயரிட்டு பிரசுரித்திருக்கும் சாவத்தில் இந்தியன் பத்திராக்களின் விபரமின்ன தென்று நாம் அறிவிக்க [illegible] தெரிய படுத்தும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறார். நமது நேயருடைய [illegible] புதிதாய் படித்துப் போகும் சட்டங்களின் விபரத்தை விவரி [illegible] கடமை [illegible] இருக்கிறது. ஏனெனில், கவர்ன்மெண்ட் [illegible] தெரியா வண்ணம் உடன்பாட்டு இந்தியர்களே திருத்தி விட வேண்டு மென்றும், [illegible] 1909 வருஷம் ஜனவரி மீ 1 ௳ புதிதான லைஸென்ஸ் இந்திய வர்த்தகர் [illegible] பொழுது வர்த்தகம் செய்யும் [illegible] வர்த்தக சுதந்திரம் 10 வருஷ [illegible] அப்போது அக்காலத்தில் கழித்து [illegible] வெள்ளைக்காரர்கள் பெற்றுக்கொண்டு அதற்கு சென்ற முன்று வருஷத்தின் [illegible] பண்ணியிருந்து [illegible] கட்டிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் [illegible] பிரசுரித்திருக்கிறார்.

இக்காட்டிலுள்ள நமது சகோதரர்களுக்கு இயற்கையாய் ஏற்பட்ட வர்த்தக சுதந்திரத்தை இவ்வாறு கருக்கச் சட்டங்களால் அபகரித்து விட முடியாது, பிரதான மந்திரி முன் கூறிய இரண்டொரு சொற்களைத் தவிர வேறு யாதொரு முகாந்திரத்தையும் எடுத்துக் காண்பிக்க வில்லை. இதைப் போலொத்த கருத்தில் சட்டங்களை [illegible] அரச புரியும், ஜார் சக்கிரவர்த்தியும் இந்தியாவிலுள்ள கவர்ப்புக் கும் கூட காரணத்தை எடுத்துரைக்காமல் செய்ய மாட்டார்கள். ஆகையால் கெட்டாலிலேயே, நிஜம்பர [illegible] வரையில் நமது சிநேகிதர் [illegible] அதிகார வைகையில் பிடித்துக்கொண்டு காத்திருக்க வேண்டும்.

பெர்ஷியாவில் கலகம்.

ஆசியாக் கண்டத்தைச் சார்ந்த பெர்ஷியாவில் கலகமுண்டா யிருக்கிறதாயும், அங்கிட்டி [illegible] பார்லிமெண்டாரும் ஒரு [illegible] ராஜீய பரிபாலனம் [illegible] இக்கலகம் ஏற்பட்டதாய் [illegible] கண்டத்தில் உள்ள [illegible] பான் ஒரு தேசத்தை தவிர முடியாக அதிகாரம் பெற்று அரசு புரியும் [illegible] முதன்மையான பெர்ஷியா. மேற் கூறிய [illegible] ருஷியா வுக்கும் ஆப்கனிஸ்தானுக்கும் மத்தியிலிருக்கின்றது. அக்காட்டிலுள்ள பெரும்பா

ன்மை யான ஜனங்கள் பாரசீக மதத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களும் மகமதியர்களும் சொற்ப இந்துக்களுமாம். இதற்கு முன் அந்த ராஜ்யம் ஏகாதி பத்திய அரசுக்குள் இருந்து [illegible] முயற்சியால் சுதந்திரத்தைப் பெற்று பார்லிமெண்ட் என்ற ஜனப்பிரதிநிதி சபையை யுண்டாக்கி ஷா வென்ற அரசன் ஜனப் பிரதிநிதியின் புத்தி மதியை தழுவாமல் அரசு புரிய வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. பார்லிமெண்ட் சபை ஏற்படுத்தி [illegible] முதல் அக்காட்டில் இரண்டு கட்சி ஏற்பட்டு கட்சி வாக்குவாதத்தாலும், அருகாமையிலுள்ள ருஷியா தேசத்தின் ஏகாதி பத்தியக் காற்றாலும், பார்லிமெண்டும் ருஷியா சக்கிர வர்த்தியும், மனஸ்தாபம் [illegible] இப்பொழுது கலகமும் [illegible] [illegible] பட்டாளம் பார்லிமெண்டைச் சூழ்ந்து சில மனிதர்களை அரசனிடம் ஒப்பு விக்கும்படி கேட்டதற்கு பார்லிமெண்டார் மறுதளித்து விட்டதாயும், அது காரணத்தை [illegible] முன்னிட்டு, இரு பக்ஷத்தாருக்கும் போர் நடக்க அரசனின் வேலையாட்கள் ஜெயித்தார்கள். பிறகு நடந்த சண்டையில், ராஜ பட்டாளம், பார்லிமெண்டு கட்டிடத்தை யிடித்துத் தரை மட்டமாக்கி 100 க்கணக்கான மனிதர்களைச் சுட்டனர். ருஷியா தேசத்தின் ஆள் கைக்குள் இருந்த [illegible] வேறு கொடுமை யான யுத்தம் செய்த தாயும் வதந்தி.

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டிரான்சுவால் மகாஜன கூட்டம்.

டிரான்சுவால் இந்தியர்களின் தற்கால நிலைமைப்பற்றின விஷயங்களை ஆலோசிக்கும் பொருட்டு சென்ற புதன்கிழமை ஜோனஸ்பர்க்கில் ஓர்பொது மகாஜனக் கூட்டம் கூடிற்று. அக்கூட்டத்திற்கு மிஸ்டர் இசப் இஸ்மேல் மைய்யா சபாநாயகரா யிருந்தார். டிரான்சுவாலிலுள்ள பற்பல பட்டணங்களிலிருந்து பிரதிநிதிகளும் விஜயஞ்செய்திருந்தார்கள். பிரிட்டோரியாவிலிருந்து போன பிரதிநிதிகளாவன. வி. ச. செட்டி, அஸீபட், [illegible], [illegible].

சபாநாயகர் உபன்னியாசஞ் செய்த் ஆடம்பரமுடன் சபையோர் வெகு குதூகலத்துடன் கைகொட்டி, அவர் உருது பாஷையில் செய்த பிரசங்கத்தை வெகு கவனிப்புடன் செவி புற்றுக் கேட்டனர். அவர் செய்த உபந்நியாசமாவது:— சகோதரர்களே சோதரிகளே.

யாதுகொஷிதர்கு காமையில் சென்ற கூட்டத்தில் கூடி, வெள்ளைக்காரருடன் சேர்ந்த [illegible] தமான சம்பவங்கள் தீர்ந்து விட்டதாய் எண்ணி, இருதிந்து புதைத்த கோபாலியை காம் மறுபடி எடுத்து வாதாடும்படி நேரிடுமென்று காமொருவரும் எதிர்பார்க்க வில்லை. டிரான்சுவால் கவர்மென்டுடன் காம் செய்து, ஒப்பந்தப் படி உடன் படிக்கையால் நமக்கோர் [illegible] இன்பங்களும், குறைகளும் நீங்கி, இனியாவது நமக்கு மனக்கவலை உண்டாகாதென்று எண்ணியிருந்தோம். அவ்வாறு என்னும் [illegible]

வர்மெண்டாருடன் செய்த உடம்படிக்கைகளில் காம் செய்யவேண்டிய பிரதிக்கினைகளை செய்து, நிறைவேற்றி விட்டோம். அதுசெய்ததற்காக, நமக்களுக்கு தேவர் மெண்டு மேலில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் அருவருப்பை முன்னிட்டும், நாம் கள் விரலடையாளம் கொடுத்ததை முன்னிட்டும், நிவர் எங்களை அர்த்த [illegible] இந்தியர்கள், டிரான்சுவால் கவர்மெண்டை முற்றிலும் நம்பி யிருந்தனர், இச்சமயத்தில் தவர்கள் ஜனங்களை வழிதப்பி நடத்தினதாய் சிற்சிலர் கூறி, இந்தியர்களின் சுதந்திரத்தை வெள்ளைய கவர்மெண்டுக்கு குறிப்பினை செய்து விட்டதாகக் கூறுகின்றனர். அவ்வாறு சொல்வது தப்பு. கவர்மெண்டாருடைய நடவடிக்கைகளால் ஜனங்களுக்கு அதிருப்தியை யுண்டாக்கிற்று. இந்த [illegible] பட்டு, கவர்மெண்டார், உடம்படிக்கையின்படி நடக்கப்போகிறார்கள். இவ்வியாமென்று காமறிய [illegible] அப்பொழுது அவ்வழியில் சந்தேகிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கவர்மெண்டார் மறுமொழி யளித்தார்கள். அவ்வாறு சொல்லியிருந்தும், இப்பொழுது அவர்களின் செய்கைகளாலேயே காம் அதுமானித்தது சரியென்று வெளியாயிற்று.

ஆனால், இப்பொழுதும், மிஸ்டர் ஸ்மட்ஸ் மேற்கூறிய சட்டத் [illegible] போதிலும், அதற்குபாத்தியாக ஏற்படுத்தும் சட்டம் முன்னிருந்ததைக் காட்டிலும் மிகவும் கொடியதாயிருக்கிறது.

அதாவது—

போயர் யுத்தத்துக்கு முன்னிருந்த 1885 ஆம் சட்டப்படி வாசம் செய்துவந்த 3 பவுன் கட்டிப் பெற்றுவந்த பாஸ் பெற்ற மனிதர்கள் இந்தியாவுக்காவது மற்ற வேறு பாகங்களுக்காவது சென்றிருந்து திரும்பி டிரான்ஸ்வாலுக்கு வரவிருந்தால், அவர்கள் அந்நாட்டுக்குள் பிரவேசிக்க முடியாது. ஏனெனில், இப்புதிய சட்டத்தின் [illegible] பிரகாரம் அவர்கள் "தடுக்கப்பட்ட பிரயாணிகளாவர்கள்" என்றதால் அங்கீகரிக்கப் படாததில் இந்தியர்களின் மனுவை ஏஷியாடிக் டிப்பார்ட்மெண்ட் அதிகாரத்துக்கு மேல் அப்பீலில்லை என்று ஏற்பாட்டை புதிதாய் உண்டாக்கு சட்டம் ரத்து செய்து, ஹைகோர்ட்டுக்கு அப்பீல் செய்யும் அதிகாரத்தைக் குறிப்பிடவில்லை.

வித்தியாசமற்ற இந்தியர்கள் இந்நாட்டுக்குள் செல்லக் கூடாதென்ற சட்டமும் ரத்து செய்யாமல், புதுச்சட்டத்திலும் உறுதியாக இருக்கின்றது.

ஆகையால், சென்ற மாதம், இந்தியர்களின் இக்கட்டினிருந்து காப்பாற்ற அத்தும் போனோம் சட்டங்களுக்கு காம் உடன்பட மாட்டோம். [illegible] மனிதர்களையும் [illegible] [illegible] பயப்படுத்தும் எப்பேர்ப்பட்ட [illegible] வேண்டி இருக்கிறது. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] போம். [illegible] [illegible] தரும், [illegible] காட்டாக்களின் போ[illegible] [illegible], ஜெயிலை [illegible] அனுபவிக்க [illegible]

படைக்கோம். இன்னமும் அதே மாதிரி, இம்சைகளை அனுபவிப்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. சம்மிடத்தில் மனுஷ விசியமிருக்கும் வரையில் கவர்மெண்டுசட்டத்தை நிராகரிப் போமென்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை யென்றார்.

ஏஷியாடிக் சட்டத்தை ரத்து செய்வதாய் வாக்களிக்கவில்லையென்று மிஸ்டர் ஸ்மட்ஸ் கூறினு ரென்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவ்வாறுன வாக்குவாதமிருக்குமா னால் மிஸ்டர் காந்தியும், மிஸ்டர் ஸ்மட்ஸும் அனுப்பியிருந்த கோர்ஷ்வைகள் இப்பொழுது நாம் ஏன் வொப்பின் பேரில் கைஎழுத்து செய்து கொடுத்த பத்திரங்களை மிஸ்டர் ஸ்மட்ஸ் திருப்பிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று அவருடைய உபந்நியாசத்தை முடித்தார்.

அவருடைய உபந்நியாசத்தை பொருத்த தீர்மானங்கள் செய்து அவைகள் இம்பீரியல் கவர்மெண்டுக்கனுப்பத் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

டிரான்ஸ்வால் லெட்டோபா கவர்மெண்டுக்கும் வர்த்தக விஷயமா [illegible] ஓர் உடம்படிக்கை செய்யப்பட்டது அந்த உடம்படிக்கையால் லெட்டோவுடன் நடக்கும் வர்த்தகம் குறைவடையலாம்.

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போர்ட் எலிஜபத்தில் சோவன் என்ற ஓர் இந்தியன் மூன்று வயதுள்ள ஓர் சிறுமியுடன் சம்போகம் செய்யயெத்தனிக்க குற்றம் அவன்பேரில் சாட்டப்பட்டு அவன் இப்பொழுது விசாரணையிலிருக்கிறான்.

போயர்யுத்தத்தில் ஓர் டச்சுக்கார அதிகாரியைக் கொலைபுரிந்த ஓர் காபிரியை இப்பொழுது கண்டுபிடித்து கொலைக்குக்குற்றம் சாட்டப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

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ஆபிரிகாவின் மேற்குதிசையை நோக்கியிருக்கும் லெபிட்ஸ் பேயிலிருந்து ஆரம்பித்த இருப்புப் பாதை முடித்து அது ரோடேசியாவுடன் சேர்க்கப்படும்.

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இந்தியர் பரிஷ சங்கத்தாரின் கூட்டம் நாளது ஆயற்றுக்கிழமை தினம் அபிசேனிரோட் 193 வது இலக்கத்தில் மாலை 6—30 மணிக்கு கூடும். அக்கூட்டத்தில் காலஞ்சென்ற பேர்கனூரகாளதீவின் சரித்திரத்தைப் பற்றி உபந்நியாசம் செய்யப்படும்.

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கல்கத்தாவில் குண்டு மருந்து உபயோகிக்கப்பட்ட விஷயமாய் செய்யப்பட்ட [illegible] ஓர் மனிதன் கலகக்காரர் களின் சில முக்கிய ரகசியங்களை வெளியிட்டான், [illegible] பத்திரிகையின் பத்திராதிபர் மிஸ்டர் கோஷ் என்பவர் கலகக்காரர்க்கு தலைவராயிருந்து கலகத்தை நடத்தி கொலைகளை ஏற்படுத்தப் பட்டார், கொலையுண்ட போலீஸ் [illegible] மாஜிஸ்திரேட்டுகள், அமேரிக்கா, பிரான்ஸ், ஜப்பான் முதலிய இடங்களுக்கு அனுப்பி குண்டு மருந்து செய்யும் மார்க்கங்களைக் கற்கஅனுப்புவதாயும் கூறினன்.

GENERAL NEWS.

கல்கத்தாவில் மழை பெய்து அதினுல் பிரவாக முண்டாய் பெருஞ் சேதம் ஏற்பட்டன.

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இங்கிலாண்டு ஆவன சுரங்கம் [illegible] வெடித்து அதினுல் 36 பேர்கள் மடிந்தனர்.

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சைனுவிலுண்டான பிரவாகத்தால் ஓர் பட்டணம் மூழ்கிற்று. அநேக ஜனங்களும் மூழ்கி போயினர்.

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ஜப்பானில் புயல்காற்றடித்து மின்னலின் [illegible] துனியால் 18 பேர்கள் மடிந்தனர், பொருள் சேதமும் உண்டாயிற்று.

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டைரோல் என்றநகர் கிராமத்தில் [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ஏற்பட்ட சம்பவங்களில் இந்த ஆபத்தில் 2 பேர்கள் இறந்தார்கள்.

***

[illegible] ஜெனரல் போதா தெனுபிரிக்கா ஐக்கிய சம்பந்தமாய் ஆலோசிக்க [illegible] [illegible] கேப்டவுனுக்குச் செல்லுவார்.

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இங்கிலாண்டில் நடைபெற்ற [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] கம் பெனி புண்டாகி அக்கம்பெனியார் இன்றும், (இலக்கியம்) முதலிய வைகள் செய்கிறார்கள்.

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டிராக்போர்டு நூதனமாய் மண் வெட்டிக் கொண்டிருந்த இரண்டு வெள்ளையர்களில் ஒருவன் பேரில் மண் கரை இடிந்து விழுந்து மண்ணுக்குள் புதைந்துபோனான்.

இந்திய ராஜப்பிரதிநிதி, லார்டு மின்டோவையும், குண்டு மருந்தால் கட்டுக் கொலைசெய்ய சிலர் எத்தனித்திருப்பதாய் சந்தேகம் [illegible] [illegible] மாக...

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பம்பாய் ராஜதானியைச் சேர்ந்த நடசோடா நகரத்திலிருந்து சென்ற நிலையிருந்த பெயில் வண்டிப் [illegible], இரண்டு சாமான் வண்டியுடன் சேதப்பட்டு, அதினுல் அநேக ஜனங்கள் மரணமடைந்தார்கள்.

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[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ஜனங்களின் குமாரர்களையும், தங்கைகளையும் சிக்குமட்டும் [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] விஷயமாய் செல்லும் போழுது ஓர் சக்கிரவர்த்தியைச் சேட்டார்.

***

பேர்ஷியாவில் உண்டாயிருக்கும் கலகத்துக்கு தலைவரான ஜனப்பிரதிநிதிகளையும், பத்திராதிபர்களையும், சக்கிரவர்த்தியின் சேவகர்கள் கழுவிலேற்றிக் கொல்லுகிறார்கள்.

***

ஆபிரிக்காவிலிருக்கும் [illegible] [illegible] கண்டுக்கு அங்குள்ள மின்ட் போலீஸ் ஹாபிக் என்ற ஒரு வரை [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] கவர்மெண்டார் மகம்மத் அலி [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] பிடிபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

***

செட்டாலிலிருந்து இரோப் செல்கைக்கு [illegible] [illegible] சென்றதிறகு சுருக்க விலைக்கு டையுடன், சோளத்தின் கலை இருமையைப் பற்றி ஐரோப்பியா புகுத்து பேசுவதாய் ஆபிரிக்கன் பார்லி மார்போரேஷனின் [illegible] [illegible] உபந்நியாசத்தில் கூறினர்.

டிரான்ஸ்வாலிலுள்ள காபிரிகள் ஒருபெண் சாதிக்குமேல் வைத்தால், பெண்சாதியொன்றுக்கு தலைவரி ஒருபவுன் விதம் சர்க்காருக்குக் கட்டவேண்டுமென்ற சட்டம் டிரான்ஸ்வால் பார்லிமெண்ட் முன்பாக பேசப் படுகிறது.

***

இந்திய கவர்மெண்டார் இந்தியாவின் சுதந்திரத்தை [illegible] வேண்டுமென்று [illegible] [illegible] உண்டாக்கி இருக்கும் [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] பாக்கியத்தாலுள்ள [illegible] [illegible] பிரதிநிதிகள் [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] கிறார்கள்.

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டிரான்ஸ்வாலிலுள்ள காபிரிகள் வெள்ளைய மநுஷர்களை எதிர்த்து கொல்ல எண்ணத்துடன் ஆயுதங்கள், [illegible] [illegible] படைக்க ஓர் சமையத்தை எதிர்பார்த்திருக்கிறார்கள். காபிரிகளை நம்பக்கூடாது வேண்டுமென்று பலரும் கூறுகின்றனர்.

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[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] வெயிலில் [illegible] இரண்டு [illegible] [illegible] செய்து கொண்டிருக்கையில் ஒரு மனிதன் குண்டு [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] வெள்ளையர் மடிந்தனர்.

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தென்னாபிரிக்காவைச் சேர்ந்த [illegible] [illegible] மாகாணத்தில் அங்குள்ள கருப்பு மனிதர் கள், சில காபிரிகளில் சிலர் இரண்டு வெள்ளையரை கொலை செய்தார் அதைப் பற்றி அங்குள்ள வெள்ளையர்கள் ஒன்றாய் கூடி [illegible] க்குச் சென்று சிலரை அடைசி...

பஞ்சாப் பிரதானிகளைச் சேர்ந்த டேரா இஸ்மைல் கான் என்ற கிராமத்தில் கலகக்காரர்கள் புகுந்து கொள்ளையடித்தும், மனிதர்களை வெட்டி கத்திக்கிரையாக்கியும், பல [illegible] தீக்கிரையாக்[illegible]கின்றார்கள். இரண்டு போலீஸ் சேவகர்களும் பிடிபட்டு [illegible] பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

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கெட்டால் ரயில் வேயுபார்ட்மெண்டில் வேலை செய்யும் வெள்ளையரின் சம்பளத்தைக் குறைக்க கவர்மெண்டார் உத்தேசித்திருப்பதால் வெள்ளையர்கள் அதற்கு மனவொப்பாமல் [illegible] வேலையை விட்டு [illegible] கின்றனர்.

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[illegible] யாகசாலைத்திலுள்ள [illegible] ஓர் மனுஷ [illegible] ஓர் [illegible].

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[illegible] செய்து ஓர் மனுஷனை [illegible] காலத்தில் [illegible] 5 பவுண்டு [illegible] 5 பவுண்டுக்குள் [illegible] முழுதும் [illegible] செய்யும்படி சட்டம் திருத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

இந்தியாவிலுண்டாயிருக்கும் கலகம் குழப்பத்தால், அரைப்படிப்பு படித்த வாலிபர்கள் அறிவவர்களுக்குத் திக்கொடுத்துக் கலகம் செய்ய முயற்சிப்பதாயும், [illegible] வேண்டுமென்று எண்ணத்துடன் இந்திய கவர்மெண்டார் [illegible] முயன்றிருப்பதாயும் [illegible] ஓர் [illegible] கூறினர்.

பி. [illegible] என்ற ஓர் ஐரோப்பியர் [illegible] ஜீவன், [illegible] பராமி, [illegible] என்ற மூன்று வா[illegible] 5 பவுன் [illegible].

கெட்டால் இந்தியன் [illegible] பாட்டில் [illegible] இந்தியர்களை [illegible] வேண்டுமென்றும், வருஷமொன்றுக்கு அவர்கள் கட்டவேண்டிய மூன்று பவுண்டு வரியையும் ரத்து செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் இந்தியவர்த்தகர்களின் [illegible] அ[illegible]

[illegible] மன்றாக்குமென்று [illegible] பிரஜைகளுக்கு மனந்தாங்கலையு முண்டாக்குமென்று [illegible] கள், கண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

CORRESPONDENCE

—o—

[illegible]

ஐயா,

[illegible] வர்த்தகஞ்செய்து வருகின்றனர். [illegible] காரணமாக, [illegible] கூறுகிறேன். [illegible] பழம் காய்கறி [illegible] தமிழர்களின் [illegible] அதுபோல் [illegible] ஓர் [illegible] பணியாக்கப்பட்டார்கள். [illegible] அனுபவிப்பேனல்லவா? இந்த [illegible] இதின் உண்மையும், கலமும் விளங்கும்.

உண்மையுரைப்போன்.

[illegible]

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[illegible] பிரகாசம் [illegible] அறிகிறோம்.

* *

[illegible] மூன்று [illegible] தீப்பிடித்து [illegible] முற்றிலும் சாம்பலாயிற்று.

இங்கிலண்டின் [illegible] ஐயர்லண்டு தேசத்தவர்கள் குடியரசு [illegible] அரசைப்போல், [illegible] வேண்டுமென்று ஆங்கிலேய கவர்மெண்டுடன் வாதாடுகிறார்கள்.

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[illegible] வரை கொலை செய்து மற்றவர்களையும் [illegible] அங்குள்ள காபிர்களும் [illegible] பானிகளைப் போர் செய்ய [illegible] றனர்.

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பம்பாய் நகரத்தில் [illegible] தேச பக்தியுடைய [illegible]

[illegible] கசவத்தில் இறக்கும்படி பத்திரிகையில் எழுதின குற்றத்திற்காக அவருக்கு இரண்டு வருஷம் கடின காவலும் 5000 ரூபாய் அபராதமும் விதிக்கப்பட்டது.

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தென்னமெரிக்காவிலிருந்து பிரயாணப்பட்டு வந்த ஓர் கப்பல் பாறையில் மோதி மூழ்கிற்று. இக்கப்பல் [illegible] சேர்ந்த ஓர் கம்பெனிக்குரியதாகும். சேதத்தில் சுமார் 150 பேர்கள் மாண்டனர்.

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[illegible] பிள்ளைக்கு அளித்த ஓர் விருந்துச்சங்கத்தில் [illegible] பிரஜைகள் [illegible] கொண்டிருப்பதாயும், இக்காட்டின் ராஜ்யாதிகாரிகளை [illegible] செய்யாவிடில் [illegible] அபாயம் [illegible] கூறினர்.

* *

தென் அமெரிக்காவைச் சேர்ந்த மெக்ஸிகோ [illegible] ராஜ்யம் [illegible] யுத்தத்தில் 60 [illegible] மாண்டார்கள்.

* *

[illegible] என்ற ஓர் இந்தியன் [illegible] 20 பவுனுக்கு [illegible] செய்ததாகக் குற்றஞ்சாட்டப்பட்டவன் இப்பொழுது விசாரணையிலிருக்கிறான். அவனைப்போலொத்த 300 பேர்கள் அநேகமாகத் தீ செய்திருப்பதாய் [illegible] அனுமானித்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

[illegible] கோராஜியத்தில் [illegible] தான் [illegible] கைப்பிடிக்கும் [illegible] என்பவர் [illegible] விலைக் கொண்டிருப்பதாய் [illegible] தெரிகிறது.

* *

[illegible] தமிழ் [illegible] ராஜ்யம் [illegible] கூறினர்.

* *

[illegible] வேலை செய்யும் [illegible] ஒருக்கும் [illegible] காபிர்களுக்கும் [illegible] 1 பவுன் வீதம் [illegible].

* *

சர்க்கட்கோர்டில், [illegible] போல் பியாதிபதி முன்பாக [illegible] ஐரோப்பியன் [illegible] அவனுக்கு 7 வருஷம் [illegible] விதிக்கப்பட்டது.

* *

பிரிடோரியாவில் 9 வெள்ளையர்கள் பணத்தையும் [illegible] அவர்கள் கைதிசெய்யப்பட்டனர்.

ஒற்றுமை

ஒற்றுமை யென்பதும், ஐக்கியமென்பதும் ஒன்றே! இது நம்மிந்தியர்களுக்கு அவசியமா என்று விசாரிப்போம்? இது அவசியமான தென்று யார்தான் ஒப்புக் கொள்ள மாட்டார்கள். ஓர் தேசமாவது, ஓர் காரியமாவது, ஓர் சங்கமாவது, விர்த்திக்க வேண்டில், ஐக்கியமும் உழைப்பும் விடா முயற்சியும், ஒற்றுமையும் இல்லாவிடில் அவை ஒரு போதும் விருத்தி யடையாதென்பது திண்ணம். இந்தியர்களாகிய நாம் பெறக்கூடிய சுதந்திரங்களெனது வோ அவைகளை நாமே பெற [illegible] வேண்டியவர்களாக விருக்கிறோம். அவை யெப்படி யெனில், பிணியாளனொருவன், தனக்கு நேர்ந்த வியாதியின் கஷ்டத்தினால் வருத்தியடைட்டு [illegible] மருந்துகளையும், பண்டிதர்களையும் தேட விரும்புகிறான் அவ்வாறு பண்டிதரை தேடுகால் அப்பண்டிதன் எக்குலம், மெய்ச்சமயம் என்ன சாதியை [illegible], அதைக் கருதாமல் அவனையும், அவன் அருவசத்தையும் குணமாக்கக் கொண்டு அவனை [illegible] சொல்லப் படுகிறான். அது போல், நாம், உண்டான [illegible] களை பட்டவர்களாயினும் நாம் யாவரு மிந்தியர் களென் ஐக்கியத்துடன் நாம் பெற வேண்டிய சுதந்திரங்களை [illegible] அதனைப் பெற வருதானவர்களா யிருக்க வேண்டும். அதற்கு நாமிங்கே செய்ய வேண்டிய கடமைகளைப் பார்த்து இக்கேட்டாலே, நாம் வெள்ளையர்களிடம் வேலைக்கு நிக்கி [illegible] தன்படிமே, நாருமான வரையிற், கவியன் பிடித்திருந்தால் நாம் வாழ் வது எக்காலம் என்ற பழமொழிப்படி இந்தியர்களாகிய நாமே [illegible] திலும் முன்னோ ஒட்டாமல் தடுக்கும் வெள்ளையர்களின், அடக்கச் செய்கைகளையும், அவர்கள் கொள்ளும் பொறாமைகளையும் அன்னோர் செய்யும் சட்டதிட்டங்களையும் நீக்கி முயல வேண்டுவது நமது அதி முக்கிய கடமையாகும். அக்கடமை எதினால் அமையும் [illegible] "பத்திரிகை" என்னுஞ் சிறந்த வாயோ" அவ்வாறென நாமோர் ஒவ்வொருவரும் கைப்பத்திரி [illegible] போமாகில், அன்பத்துவின் [illegible] விலக்குவோம். ஆகவே நம்மவர்களில் கேட்டாலின் வகை [illegible] யிர்க்கக் காயிருத்தம் நமது [illegible] பத்திரிகை காண்பது [illegible] பலவாய்க் காணப்படுகிறது நம்ம திரிசு [illegible] வசந்தால் தற்போது நமக்குள் ஒரு தமிழ்ப் பத்திரிகை யுமுண்டானது ஆகையால் [illegible] வாசிக்க தெரிந்தவர்களுக்கே இவ்வூர் வெள்ளையர் கள் விட்டு வழங்கும் இவ்விஷ பத்திரிகைகளின் விஷயங்கள் தெரிய வரும் [illegible] மற்ற குறை யாய் வாசிப்பவர்களுக்கு ஒன்றுமே யில்லை.

சகோதரர்களே சென்ற வாரம் அவ [illegible] ரகளுக்கு குண்டாகும் குறை களையும், நமது சதேசிக்குண்டாகும் பிதிக்கண்களை தவிர்த்து நாம் கப்பவும் வழியை தேடிக் கொள் வது நமது அதி முக்கிய கடமை இந்தியர்களாகிய நாம் வாய் ஒற்றுமையும் மனம் ஒற்றுமையும் கொள் வோமானால் நாம் கஷ்டப்படுவது வொரு போது மில்லை. நாம் ஒவ்வொரு வரும், தேசாபி மானத்தைக் கருதி ஒற்றுமை யென் னும் பதக்கை யார்வெளிக்கு இ [illegible] விந்த தமிழ் பத்திரிகையையும் அதின் நல்ல சிறியமுறையும் ஆத ரித்து, நாம் ஐக்கியமும், விடா முயற்சியும் ஐக்கிய முன்னவர் களா யிருந்து நாம் இவ்வூர் வெள்ளைய ர்களிடமிருந்து நம்மிந்தியர் கள் பெறக் கூடிய சுதந்திரங்க ளெது வோ அவைகளைப் பெற்று நாமு ம், நமக்கு பிந்தி வருவோர் களை [illegible] ஒற்று மை கொண்டுழைத்த இந்திய ம [illegible] யாபிப, வர்த்த மானியை, கை சொர கியோர், முன்னுக்கு கொண்டு வந்து விர்த்திக்க செய்ய [illegible] பத்திரியையும், பத்திரி யாபிய வர்த்த மானியையும், தன்னை மித்தி ர ராகிய கை செய்ய [illegible] யும் சதா நீடி வாழ் இருமை செய் வாராடி கபம். "முயற்சி யுடை யா ரிகழ்ச்சி யடையார்"

செப்பரியன் விலக்கிக் [illegible] கம் கொடுத்து ஆறுங் அதில் [illegible] ச் சேதமில்லை.

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ட்ரான்ஸ்வாலில் காட்டிற்குள் செல்லும் சில சாக்குகளுக்கு புதி தாய் மேலான [illegible] டவேண்டு மென்று ட்ரான்ஸ்வால் பார்லிமெண்டில் தீர்மானித் திருக்கி றார்கள். சாக்குகளின் விபரத்தை பிறகு தெரிவிப்போம்.

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AFRICAN CHRONICLE.

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Edited by P. Subramania Aiyar.

African Chronicle.

SATURDAY, 11TH JULY, 1908.

Supreme Court on the Compromise.

—o—

The test application made by certain Indians for the return of their registration applicaions, and the judgment of the court refusing to grant the application of the plaintiffs is another episode in the history of the Passive Resistance movement in the Transvaal.

The decision of the Supreme court was emphatic in that. Mr. justice Solomon expressed his opinion "that there was no evidence that the Colonial Secretary had promised to repeal the Asiatic Registration Act at the time when the Asiatics agreed to Voluntary registration."

Although the judgment of the court was final, as it should be under the circumstances, yet, one could not be persuaded to believe that a purely one-sided compact could be entered into between two parties—say between A and B—and that it could be valid in the eyes of the Law! Now, in the case of the compromise, Mr. Smutts could not have been able to induce Mr. Gandhi and his party to accept, and even undergo the ordeal of Voluntary Registration, which did not accompany with it certain stipulations for the repeal of the Act. It is self-evident that, by fair or unfair means, the Transvaal government, had resolved to force on an unwilling section of His majesty's subjects, an abnoxious Law, which they wont accept at any cost; on the other hand, the autocracy of the Transvaal, was as obstinately bent on enforcing the Act, even though it might be at the sacrifice of their reputation as men of honour and purity of character.

These observations and criticisms are deduced from a perusal of the correspondence that took place between Messrs Gandhi and Smutts, and which are published in the "Indian opinion." We imagine that no impartial observer could arrive at any other conclusions than that at which we have arrived about this pettifogging, miserable business. The tone of the correspondence is a pure and simple premeditated autocracy on the one side, and, steadfastness of purpose, deadly earnestness, and over-credulity characterises the other side. On the whole this so-called compromise could verywell be nicknamed as a trap to catch the recalcitrant Asiatics to submit to the unrelenting despotism of one race over another. If we are wrong in the conclusion at which we have arrived, and that which we have fearlessly expressed in these colomns we are open to conviction. Our readers must clearly impress upon their minds the following truisms. It is, that they have been standing shoulder to shoulder to fight for a cause which not only affects them immediately, but they are fighting for the honour and freedom of their nation. This is a national cause, and this legislation is directed towards eternal national degradation. In otherwords, this is a leg[illegible]ation of the most prono[illegible]d type of class distinctio[illegible] [illegible]y chicanery.

These laws if passed, and enforced, would subject the natural born Asiatic British subjects to perpetual disability—a grievance amounting to serfdom. These Asiatic subjects of His majesty will have to remain in their homesteads like domesticated rats, and would be prohibited to repair to the colonies or any other part of His majesty's dominions (Self-governing colonies) if once such a principle was established. Before we conclude, we wish to express our earnest hope that the Asiatics in the Transvaal have hitherto suffered immensly for the cause of Freedom, and the struggle must be continued with much greater vehimence, and perhaps, with much greater sufferings and self-sacrice, in order to enable the world to see and judge that the Asiatics are not to be treated as "human shoddy," and that they *will have what they are legitimately entitled to have.*

Robbery and Murder.

We are informed that robbery is rampant in the Clare Estate and Springfield districts. During the last two or three weeks, these miscreants have been looting, and carrying on their games with great success to themselves but the unfortunate victims, being helpless, and without sufficient protection, are suffering immensly. We are told, that the robbers, are violently attacking men, and women, and in some cases, violence is the order of the day. It seems that, in the last week, a man and a woman have been murdered, and no clue has yet been found to the perpetrators of these horrible crimes. But it is to be said to the credit of the police authorities at Sydenham, that had it not been for their great devotion to duty, we are told, that these thieves would have been carrying on their occupation in a systamatic and scientific manner. The Sydenham police station is not sufficiently equipped with the number of hands that the present emergency requiries, and the sooner the government pay their immediate attention to their need for a full force of police officers, the better it will be for protection of lives and properties of the Sydenham inhabitants. Even the Europeans of this district, are alive to the gravity of the situation, and it is to be hoped that the government will take immediate steps to inquire into the true state of affairs.

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GOOD PRINTING.

Mr. Hyndman on India.

An able article from the pen of Mr. H. M. Hyndman appears in "Justice" of May 9th under the heading "Despotism and Terrorism in British India." We reproduce the following extract :—

"The bomb-throwing in Bengal is only an incident in this general ferment of discontent. Its significance is chiefly due to the fact that the meek and mild Bengalis, who have been sneered at and derided and help up to general ridicule by the entire capitalist Press of the Empire, as the most servile and degraded of lickspittles on the surface of the earth, have been goaded into risking their lives in order to avenge their countrymen and comrades. That we British have done for the Babus. . . . The responsibility for the deaths of those innocent women in Bengal, which all must deplore, lies, therefore, at the door of the British Goverment in India and Lord Morley's much-applauded Radical support of that despotism at home. I venture to predict once more and most seriously that, if the present system of bloodsucking and repression continues, this is but the opening scene of a desperately ugly tragedy. There are only 200,000 Europeans and Eurasians in all Hindustan."

Educational.

Home as an Educational Centre.

(By Novus Homo.)

The ever lasting topic of the home and the State for centuries has been education and and yet it is new; new as a new-born babe, imploring the tender care of its mother. To whom shall the great work of education be first entrusted? I would say most evidently to women. Mothers are the natural and primary teachers of the people. The early part of a child's life is given to her, the part in which the character is largely formed. The education at home precedes the education at school. This great work then must begin at the beginning before good results can be achieved.

The first expression of a child to learn something is the stretching out of the hand for little objects. Gradually its desire for larger things increases, and thus important knowledge can be imparted. As age increases the child becomes cleverer, and it does not take long to learn something of space and distance; shape and size; form and colour.

Some mothers have a tendency of bringing the child a multitude of toys, which sometimes confuse its ideas. It should be borne in mind that if a few carefully selected ones be purchased the child would gain distinct impressions of beauty as well as utility.

As geography forms an important subject in the curriculum of any school, it is necessary that its study should begin at home. A knowledge of the earth's surface in the garden, the points of the compass, the idea of boundaries could be mastered at home with little difficulty.

The foundation of correct emphasis, purity of tone and inflection must all be laid in earliest youth. And here again the mother ought to be the first master builder.

History should be taught and held in the memory, not as a bare record of detached facts, names or dates of single events but as biography, having the personal charm that centres in and proceeds from the hero of a story or romance. Here again the mother can be of service in the education of her child. She should gather in the Scrap-book the portraits of illustrious persons as authors, warriors, and the like. Arranging them in the sequence of their existence upon the earth, she can teach from them by incident in a captulating manner the rudiments of this noble study. Similarly other subjects such as arithmetic and so forth can also be begun at home. Thus from the home, the school takes up and continues the work of education, until the child becomes a youth, and from youth into a man, when he is ready for the practical duties of an honourable life.

Indian Women Association.

The last monthly general meeting was held on the 27th ult, at 95 Prince Ed. St., Durban. The Chair was occupied by Mrs. K. R. Nayanah and there was a fair attendance of members. After the usual business, Miss. R. Goonaruthinum read an article on "Perseverance" from the "Tamil Zenana Magazine." She was followed by Mrs. Simon, who ably addressed the assembly on "Friendship," clearly impressing upon the minds of the hearers to learn in memory the maxim, "Do unto others as you would like others to do unto you."

Among other speakers were Mrs. A. Pillay, Mrs. Sigamoney and Mrs. V. R. Moodaly.

The proceedings were of a highly enthusiastic nature and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Correspondence

Better live in Bondage than die!

Sydenham, 20th June 1908.

To,
The Editor,
"African Chronicle."

Sir,

I have read with very careful attention and with profound sorrow the three Bills which the Government intends making the laws of the colony.

The first is "To put an end to the further introduction of indentured Indian immigrants." Second is "To bring to an end the issue of new trading licences to Indians." Third is "To prohibit after a certain time the holding of trading licences by Indians." Taking the first Bill with not the least prejudice to any body, I find that it is not only the whites who desire it but also the very Indians who are here welcome it. Many have sent in their petition approving the first Bills; and other bodies are also intending to follow suit. Many prominent Indians have the same view.

India is said to be the most precious jewel in the British Empire with about 300 millions of people. There are educated men who are second to none and there are also worse beggars than we see here; there are agitators in both camps: one having patience, the other impatience but they are all there. There are also Indians who hardly can earn their daily bread and out of which class the majority are recruited to this Garden colony: here they are anyhow better off and earn a decent sum. They have no fear from famines and other such pangs: it is the educated Indian's duty to relieve them from the obnoxious taxes and other such measures which are a burden to them. But instead, the educated or rather the better class Indians wish to support in uprooting the system by which India was relived of her many sons. The reason why Indians join in such a scheme is that they would get better priveleges in this wonderful country. My friends, think for a moment that if the free and Indentured Indians with their decendants were not here to-day, where would the rest be? They would inevitably be in India and the consequences would have been sure death, so instead of starvation staring in their face they are here at least a little better off; but alas what are the Indians thinking here; they are very cleverly thinking "To shut the door and let them (their brethren) boil, die, so long as we are safe." Oh India; is it not ruination to you and ruination by whom? By your very sons whom you bore and nursed in their childhood. This is how Cicero thinks of those who wish the ruination of their own country. "Base then is the sin of those who are untrue to their country; but beyond all villany is the villany of those who seek their private gain in the ruin of the land that bore them."

Seeing that you have allotted only four pages in the English language I would reserve my views for the next week on the other Bills.

I am
Yours etc.
BHUSSMAASOOR.

How to Prolong Life?

Durban, 1st July 1908.

Sir,

The leading article appeared in your issue of the 27th instant calling upon the educated Indian Ladies to use their education for the benifit of the Indian community has given great satisfaction to a great many friends, and well wishers of the cause. By the by, may I venture to suggest that your Journal must educate the people in the modern system of life, and persuade them to change their old customs, and in fact make them—amenable to the sanitary requirements and to the scientific method of the preservation of life! Hoping you will kindly insert this in your issue.

I am etc.
"Well wisher of Women."

Appreciations.

Sydenham, 30th June 1908.

Sir,

Having read your first issue in English, am very pleased to see that the four pages you have alloted is in the tongue of the Ruling Race, and to those (many) whom I have spoken and who have had the honour of perusing it, have expressed great satisfaction. Seeing that you have taken the proper course, it is our—rather every educated Indian's bounden duty, to patronise your Journal in every possible way, by so doing we may not only have the four pages in English but more, and not only in English and Tamil but also—in the near future—in that proposed national script, Hindi—Devanagari—character.

I am
Yours etc.
M. B. MAHARAJ.

Durban, 1st July 1908.

Sir,

I have had the honour of perusing your first issue in English which is a marvel in brevity; and it contained such essential news which is very useful to the community at large.

I hope that in the near future you would endeavour to have more number of pages in English than you have had at present.

Wishing you every success.

I am
Yours etc.
LUGENVERTHY.

AFRICAN CHRONICLE.

VOL. I. DURBAN, NATAL, SATURDAY, 11TH JULY, 1908. No. 4.

African Chronicle.

SATURDAY, 11TH JULY, 1908.

[illegible]

[illegible]

பஞ்சமும், நிலையு முண்டாகு மெ ன்பது திண்ணம்.

இதை யேற்று சென்ற கூட்டத்தில் கூடிய வெள்ளையர்கள், [illegible] பிரதான மந்திரி மிஸ்டர் [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

ட்ரான்ஸ்வால் அனுமோகமும் பதிவு பத்திரங்களும்.

[illegible]

[illegible]

இந்திய சுதேசிகளும்.

[illegible]

. . GO TO . .
"African Chronicle P. Works"
—FOR—
GOOD PRINTING.

கொலையும், களவும்.

கிழோர் எலிசெபெத் வீதிக்கு பிலட டெக்களில் வசிக்கும் இந்தியரு டைய வீடுகளில் திருடர்புகுந்து கொள்ளையடித்து, ஜனங்களையும் துன்புறுத்தி செய்வதாய்வதந்தி;

சென்ற இரண்டு, மூன்று வா ரங்களாய் [illegible] வீட்டை [illegible] கொள்ளையடித்து [illegible] சிலரை, சாக்கில் போட்டுக் கட்டி எறிந்து விட்டதாயும், சிற்சிலரை அடித்துத் தொந்திரவு செய்து சொத்துக்களையும் கொள்ளையடித்ததாயுங் கேள்விப்படுகிறோம். சென்ற வாரத்தில் ஒரு மகம்மதிய மனிதனையும் அவர் பையும் கொலைபுரிந்ததாயும் வதந்தி. இவ்வாறுகொடிய துற்றச் [illegible] பிடித்து [illegible] போதுமான போலீசு உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் [illegible] இல்லாமையால் இந்த துஷ்டர்கள், நம்முடைய இரக்கமுள்ள சொத்துக்களையும், மனிதர்களைக்கொலை புரிந்தும் வருகின்றனர். இதைப் பற்றி கவர்ன்மெண்டார் உடனே கவனிப்பார் என்று நம்புகிறோம்.

இந்தியன் மாதர் சங்கம்

இச்சங்கத்தாரின் பாதுகாப்புக் கூட்டம், சென்ற மீ 27 உ பரிவர் வடுமெட்டு வீட்டில் 95 ஆம் கிருக்கில் கூடிற்று. மிஸ்ஸ் காபன் அம்மாள் சமாசாரபதியாக வீற்றிருந்தார். இச்சபையின் வழக்கமான வேலைகள் நடந்தேறினபிறகு மிகுமாரத்தின் விடாமுயற்சியைப் பற்றி ஜெனரல் பத்திரிகையில் பிரசுரித்திருந்த ஓர் உபந்நியாசத்தைப் படித்தார். அவர் முடித்தபிறகு மிஸ்ஸ் சைமன், மிஸ்ஸ் பின்னே, மிஸ்ஸ் சிகாமணி மிஸ்ஸின் முதலி அவர்கள் பிரசங்கம் செய்தார்கள். உபந்நியாசம் முடிந்தவுடன், சபாநாயகியாகிய மிஸ்ஸின் நாயுடுவுக்கு வந்தனமளித்து சபை கலைந்தது.

CORRESPONDENCE.

கடிதம்

ஐயா

நான் தங்களுடைய ஜுன் 27 பேப்பரில், கண்ட கோசெட், பீட் எனஸிற, மார்டின் கோப் அவ்விடமிருப்பதாக, தங்களுடைய பேப்பரிலும் தெரியவானேன்.

நான் மட்டுக்கு எவ்வித மான வியாதியிருந்தாலும் தக்க அளவு தந்திலும் சொஸ்தப்படுத்துகிறேன். வயத்தியம் இங்கில் அல்லாமல் வயத்தி பயம் பக்கிலே, மூ [illegible] வயித்தியன் வேலையும் போலிருந்தால் கடிதமுகமாக தெரிவித்தால் நான் அவ்விடத்தில் வந்து 2, 3 நாளில் [illegible] கொம் உள்ள மாடாயிருந்தாலும் சவுக்கியம் செய்து விடுகிறேன். சாக்கல் 4 கிடமுறையாக மாட்டு வயத்தியம் செய்து வந்திருக்கிறேன், சாக்கைக்கும் இந்தியில் மாட்டு வயத்தியமே, வேலையும்.

S. சவரி பிள்ளை.

இந்தியவாலிபர் சங்கம்.

பீட் மேரிட்ஸ் பர்க்

ஸ்ரீ பி. சுப்ரமணிய ஐயரவர்கள் இவ்வ சமுகத்துக்கு மேட்டிஸ்பர்க் இந்தியவாலிபர் சங்கம் காரியதரிசிகள் அன்போடு எழுதிக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டது. தங்களால் நமது சங்கத்தின் அங்கத் தினராகிய கனம் R. N. முதலியாரவர்கட்கு அனுப்பியிருந்த ஆபிரிக்கன் வர்த்தமானி என்ற பத்திரிகையைப் பார்த்து சந்தோஷமேலிட்டு நீர் நீ [illegible] வருமபடி அதனை சங்கத்தினர்த் [illegible] வருகின்றோம். அன்றியும் இதனடியில் வரைந்து வருவதை கிருபா கரத்தனுடைய பத்திரிகையில் பிரசுரஞ் செய்யும்படி தங்கள் மேலானகருணையை விரும்புகின்றோம்.

இங்ஙனம்

வெ. நடேசபத்தர் அன்டு வீ. சுப்பையா நாயக்கர் காரியதரிசிகள்

V. N. Pather V. S. Naicker

உடன் பட்டிருந்த பொருங்கிரியின்தெதி

1908 ஆம் வருடம் மே மீ 28 உ பன் [illegible] சங்கத்தின் அங்கத்தினன் [illegible] கனம் [illegible] அவர்களால் [illegible] அன்றிரவில் நடவருடைய அநுக் கிரகத்தால்பிரசவித்த அக்குழந்தை [illegible] சங்கத்தாரின் [illegible] பூசிவிடக்கம் செய்துத் திருப்பட்டது. இதற்குண்டாயின சிற் செலவை அங்கத்தினராகிய கனம் [illegible] அவர்களாலும் குழந்தை சமந்து கொண்டு போகும் வண்டியின் செலவை டு. அங்கத்தினராகிய கனம் R. N. முதலியாரவர்களாலும் [illegible] வீட்டே நாமத்துக்கு உதவிபுரிந்தவர்களுக்கு சபையால் அநேக நன்றியோடு வந்தனமளிக்கப்பட்டது.

சிலவருடங்களுக்குமுன் இவ்விதவாலிபர், [illegible] மேரிட்ஸ் பர்க்கில் [illegible] காலத்தில் ஒரு [illegible] தத்தில் தன் [illegible] கிறந்தக்கு [illegible] மீறும் தன் [illegible] பார்வை, [illegible] எனஅவர் [illegible] ந்து தன் [illegible] அந்த திருப்பவும் அவ [illegible] 14 உ [illegible] முன்னிலையில் நான் இதைவாசி [illegible] முறையிட்டதை அங்கீகரித்து சபையோர்களும் காரியதரிசிகளும் [illegible] அங்கத்தினர்களும் போஷிபுரிந்து [illegible] இந்த அக்டோபர் மீ [illegible] நிறைவடிப்பால் அக்காலம் [illegible] மாதாமோணிகள் ஏராளமாக வந்திருக்க [illegible] அவர்கள் முன்னிலையில்முடிவுசெய்யலாமென்று

சபாநுபவரால் சொல்லி முடிவு பெற்றது.

இ. லா. சங்கம்

கடிதக்காரருக்கு பதில்.

ஜெ. க. முதலியார்.— ஜோகான்ஸ்பர்க் [illegible] பிரசுரிக்க கூடாது.

பத்திராதிபர்.

GENERAL NEWS.

தென்னாப்பிரிக்காதேசங்களின்டேலை [illegible] முழு பிரதேசங்களுக்குமான சர்வகலா [illegible]

***

[illegible]

***

[illegible]

***

[illegible] இந்தியர் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் [illegible]

***

போலியாவில் [illegible] முப்பந்தையும் [illegible] பண்ணிப் செய்தார் ஓர் [illegible]

***

கேப் கொலோனியில் கூடிய இ [illegible] கிளன இந்திய சபைகள் ஒன்று ஐக்கியம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று தீர்மானித்தார்கள்.

***

கொட்டாவிலிருந்து ஆறு மயிலில் ஆபிரிக்கர்களுக்குள் ஒருவருக்கொருவர் கொண்டு போகக் கூடாது. இந்த [illegible] 50 பவுன் அபராதம் விதிக்கப்படும்.

ராஜாங்கவிசாரணை [illegible] கட்டி இப்பொழுது [illegible] விருக்கும் புனிதங் [illegible] பிரி யாசன் [illegible] தும் ஓர் புதிய [illegible] கிரிக்கப்படுகிறது.

***

தென்னாப்பிரிக்காவிலுள்ள [illegible] வுக்காக [illegible] வயன் வேண்டியும் [illegible] கிளாக்கும் [illegible] [illegible] போதும் [illegible]

***

ரொடிசியாவில் கொல்லியர்களு [illegible] வேலை கொண்டு [illegible] 700 பவுன் [illegible] [illegible]

***

[illegible] ஓர் ஆபிரிப்பர் 500 பவுன் ஆபிரிக்க [illegible] எந்த [illegible] பொழுது [illegible] விசாரிக்கப் படுகிறார்.

***

ஜாமனி கேலியர்கள், தங்கள் [illegible] செய்வார், கொல்லப்படுகிறபடியால், ஆங்கிலேய கனியர்கள் [illegible] சென்று அவர்களின் [illegible] செய்ய வந்தனர். இந்த [illegible] ஐரோப்பியர் [illegible] அங்கிலேயர் [illegible] கலகம்செய்தார்கள்.

விளம்பரம்.

"ஆபிரிக்கன் க்ரானிகல்" பத்திரிகைக்கு சந்தாதாரர்களாகச் சேர விரும்புகிறவர்கள் ... அனுப்பவேண்டும்.

சந்தா விபரம்

டிரான்ஸ்வாலுக்குள் தபால்கூலி உட்பட:—

1 வருஷத்திற்கு	12 6
6 மாதத்திற்கு	6 6
3 மாதத்திற்கு	3 6

டிரான்ஸ்வால் கேப்கோலனியுந் தவிர வெளிநாடுகளுக்கு:—

1 வருஷத்திற்கு	16 6
6 மாதத்திற்கு	8 6
3 மாதத்திற்கு	5/-

பத்திராதிபர்,
ஆபிரிக்கன் க்ரானிகல் ஆபீஸ்,
88, ...,
டர்பன், நேட்டால்.

..TRY..
FOR GOOD
Jobbing
Printing
AT THE
"African Chronicle"
Printing Works.

"இந்தியர்கள்"

ஜாதியத்தோ. இம்மை, மறுமை ப்பயக்கும், புண்ணியமும், புகழும் கெட்டு இந்த இலாபமென் [illegible] நாம் ஜாதி பேதத்தால் [illegible] நாம் [illegible] தேசிலதும், நாம் பெ [illegible] [illegible] பெரும் சிறப்பு [illegible] [illegible] புண்டாகுமோ [illegible] ஜாதிபேதத் தைக் காட்டி அவ்வவ் ஜாதிகளே [illegible] பல வகுப்பினராய் தனித் தனியே [illegible] இந்தியர்களுக்கு [illegible] [illegible] தாய்வழி, தந்தைவழி [illegible] வழி, [illegible] [illegible] ஒரு பெண் பால், தன் [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] தாய் [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] தனித் தனியாகவும் பே [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] கேட்போ மானால் நாமும் புது [illegible] ஒரு பகுதி [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ருப்போல், மேற்கூறிய, பாதக [illegible] இந்தியாவிலிருந்தே இக்காட்டிற்குள் குடியேறி வாழ் கின்றோம்? நாம் இயாவருமிந்தி யர்களே என்று அழைக்கப்படுகி றோம். வணிகும், வுண்பர, வு [illegible] முதலியவைகளில் பேத [illegible] காரிய சித்தியில் இந்து [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] புத்திரர்களைப் போ [illegible] ஐக்கியம் [illegible] [illegible] சேர்ந்தால், பெரு [illegible] நாம் [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] பெரும்பாலும் [illegible] [illegible] பழமொழிப் படி, இந்த [illegible] [illegible] இப்பத்திரிகையின் [illegible] முறையிட்டோமாகில், [illegible] [illegible] இந்தியாவிலுள் ள [illegible] [illegible] புண்டாகி [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] தமிழ் செல்வர்களிப் பத்தி ரிகையை [illegible] [illegible] முயற்சிப் போமாக. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ஸ்ரீ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] பேற்றி [illegible] [illegible]

அ. இராமச்சந்திரன்.

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ஆபிரிக்கன் வர்த்தமானி.

Published Every Saturday.

Durban, Natal, Saturday, 18th July, 1908. No. 5.

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எளியவர்களின் பாங்கு

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AFRICAN CHRONICLE.

VOL. I. DURBAN, NATAL, SATURDAY, 18TH JULY, 1908. No. 5.

How Natal was saved

From Impending Ruin.

By Indians.

Natal is now undoubtedly the garden colony of South Africa, but, when we look back across the sea of time to the year 1860 and refer to records, we find that Natal was then on the brink of insolvency.

A handful of European settlers, with little or no capital were to be found struggling for existence, or should we say, starving for want of labour; for, the native then, as now, could not be relied upon to supply the labour for the working of, what must have been, then, miniature estates. Prompted, perhaps, by the precept, that "Salvation shall come from the East," those early settlers looked to India, and India heartily responded, by supplying the required number of labourers.

The Indian direct from his home of freedom, and with the Queen's proclamation of 1858, "That Her majesty's Indian subjects will receive freedom, liberty and equality of treatment at home, as well as abroad in Her majesty's vast dominions," fresh in his mind, backed by the hopes held out to him, that besides good treatment during his term of contract, he will receive every encouragement to settle in the colony, and that grants of land will be given him, as well as, perhaps, other State aid that is usually given European settlers in colonies where Immigration is encouraged, or in the alternative, a free passage back to his home, he bid farewell to his parental hut and paddy field and set sail to fair Natal.

For the development of a colony, two factors are essential viz. Capital and labour. For practical purposes one is useless without the other. Thus, the Indian joined hands with the European settler, and conjointly they laid the foundation for the building of, what is now universally known as, the Garden Colony of South Africa.

Having served his full contract or having bought his liberty after a period of three years, he at once adapted himself to the surrounding circumstances, hired and worked on a small patch of ground, and by sheer force of character and perseverance, backed by thrift, he surmounted all the obstacles that are usually encountered in a new country, where one has to resort to all and sundry primitive methods, harnessing every faculty of one's intelligence to successfully till the ground, sow and reap a good harvest.

As sure as night follows day, the advent of the Indian brought prosperity to the land. Natal was saved from ruin and her status as a colony secured, and everything went off in a swing, but, alas! how little did the "goose that lay the golden eggs" know what was to be its subsequent fate.

Batch after batch of Indians came, the more the merrier, and served their term in a docile manner, with some hostile masters; a good many returned to their homes, while equally a good many made this the home of their adoption.

As the number of Indians in the colony as settlers increased,

Nature's wilds and plains began to undergo an evolution. Nicely laid out and well watered kitchen gardens sprung up where once was a miserable swamp—forests made place for beautiful fruit gardens. Green fields of mealies took the place of barren weeds which hitherto adorned the slopes of hills—Nature's green grass solemnly passed away to make room for a tobacco or potato field and thus commenced the evolution of Afric wilds.

The Indian usually lived in a mud and wattle hut, and although his social evolution could not keep pace with the evolution he was bringing about to the surrounding country yet, nothing daunted, he plodded on in his own sweet way and lived contented and happy and unmolested. Following in the wake of the Indian Immigrant the Indian trader was encouraged to come here in order to study and supply the wants of his country men in this colony. In course of time the early settlers and their offsprings began to realise that the Indian was not only a born agriculturist, and excelled the European in that art but proved a formidable rival and successful candidate in trade competition. In a very short time the whole of the Indian as well as practically Kafir truck trade was in the hands of the Indian trader. The European proved himself a drone, where the European starved, there the Indian will turn a out beautiful garden and live contented, where the European will barely make his rent, there the Indian thrived and worked up a substantial connection. The Indian worked "by the sweat of his brow" from morn till night, in rain and in sun shine, year in and year out, and used the cool calculating methods which is the characteristic of his nation, while the European invariably suffered from the proverbial "Natal Fever," and would only work his seven or eight hours a day, and, with his comparative small earnings, live as the Lord Mayor of London does. Great is the pity that the class distinction existant in England was not brought ouer to this land, for had this been done, we should have never had discontent, nor, an Indian problem to solve.

The defeat of the European in agriculture and trade gave birth to a mendacious sentiment known as trade jealousy and this jealousy gradually developed to the vexed Indian question of the present day.

Character

(By Novus Homo.)

Boyhood and youth are the golden seasons of life. It is the seed time of life, in which if you do not sow you cannot reap, and if you sow tares you will reap tares and not wheat, and thus you will arrive at life indeed. If you neglect wise counsels from your advisers you will repent for it in the course of a few years, when it is too late. In the age of boyhood the mind is (what may be called) in an unsolidified state and it is in this season that it can be moulded into a cultured form. Remember that your education does not only comprise of knowing some idioms of the English language made through an uncritical study of the writings of some authors, but also education in its real sense, is an active instrument for the formation of good character which is an essential element for practical purposes in life. I particularly say this because I know of many who attach considerable value to English composition and look upon those who could fluently speak or write that language as a sort of prodigy. Young men, you must be wise and far-seeing; take precaution and abide by the counsels of your advisers. Avoid

all that is unworthy of an honourable life and habit. Have it stamped in your mind that it is a duty to be modest, humble and diligent in carrying out the wishes of your parents and teachers, as they are interested in trying to bring you forward in the right way.

As a poet is known and judged by his works, so you will be marked according to the company you are in. Therefore be in good society and promote friendship, as I consider this of a very high value. Devote most of your time in reading suitable books and read them not only because it is a companion to cheer you in loneliness but also because it may serve as a guide in undertaking works of any kind. The man who is most unhappy is he who cannot tell what he is going to do, who has got no work cut out for him in the world and does not care to go into it. Therefore prepare yourself in the proper season and select a profession suitable to your nature and tendency.

If your ambition is to be a servant, you need not get instructions in "ologies" or —the knowledge of brewing, boiling and baking is far more important to you than—say, physiology. Therefore young men, clearly understand that it is the character more than anything else which is required in every branch of life. Character is the only thing you can acquire, between the cradle and the grave, which you can carry into the future.

Humility, that low, sweet root,
From which all heavenly virtues shoot.

Notes on Current Topicss

(By "Bhussmasoor.")

In the Transvaal struggle, Mr. Gandhi played "excellent" in the first innings but now Mr. Smuts is playing the game very acutely and it will be to the credit of Gandhi and his men to peg away at it until Smuts give in.

The splendid cartoon from the "Rand Daily Mail" reproduced in the "Indian Opinion" is what one excepted when the assault was committed on Mr. Gandhi. It seems as if the 'Cobra' would never be charmed. "Once bitten twice shy."

The undreamt of conditions of Mr. Smuts "in exchange for the repeal" is a pill that no true Indian would easily swallow and it will take a good many Smuts to pursuade our compatriots to sell their brother's birthright for a mess of potage. To treat the edcated Indian as a "prohibited immigrant" is nothing but cant and rant.

It is preposterous to expect a land-lord like Mr. Moosa Hajee Adam to pay rates and taxes to the extent of £500 to the Corporation when the licensing officer refuses to grant license to his premises. If the Corporation were so keen on favouring the whites, why not buy his properties at the present voluation?

What applies to Mr. Adam would apply to all the other Indians. "Indian Opinion" justly says "The Local Government will grant no relief. The Imperial Government will grant no relief," and there we have the Gordian knot! "The Imperial Government confesses its abject powerlessness to remedy the evil. So the Indians are doomed."

Sydenham and the inhabitants of its neigbourhood work hard in the day to take a sweet repose in the night but alas! they are disturbed by burglars and undetected criminals whose—I believe—sole occupation is robbery and murder.

Messrs Ramphal and Guny are doing well and deserve the warmest thanks of the community for the pains they take in getting signatures to petition the Government regarding the dangerous state of affairs in their neighbourhood.

A Resume of the Situation

The United States of South Africa is in the making. A conference recently held at Pretoria resolved not only upon taking steps to solidify the commercial interests of Europeans but also upon forcing the Governments in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Natal and the Cape to adopt measures, both administrative and legislative, intended to effect a closer union among the Colonists in this part of the Dark Continent. The object is evidently "to secure a permanent settlement in the country of a large and prosperous population drawn from the higher races of Europe, and accustomed to high standards of living." In order to carry it out and lessen the present intimate contact of the white and coloured races, it is proposed to "encourage the separate and independent development of the Coloured races socially, politically and territorially," ... to vest the government "in the hands of the white inhabitants, to whom the exer-

cise of the legislative franchise must be confined," to have "strict control of immigration in order to prevent the entry of coloured persons and of undesirable whites, and the repatriation in course of time of all coloured persons not born in South Africa." A National Convention of all the colonies with proportionate representation is to be brought into existence to give effect to the white man's ideal in the dark man's country.

Natal has raised the first voice of protest against the proposal. The Government and the capitalists are pulling at different directions, rather working at cross purposes. At the conference of the Natal Agricultural Union held in the middle of April last the Governor said:

"The Asiatic question is a ground on which I fear to tread, but it will, I hope, not be unconstitutional if I express my personal convictions, that it would be far better for the Colony if it would depend more on indigenous Bantu, and less on imported Hindu Labour, and I feel also that the longer the importation from India goes on the less will be the power of the Colony to deal with Asiatic aliens, who are already in the country with that fairness of treatment which it is the nature of the white man to extend to men of other and weaker races."

Though coming from the highest in the land, the pronouncement is not to be taken as an expression of opinion on the part of the Government itself. Against this Natal Agricultural Union passed the following motion by 46 votes to 25:

"That this union, representing 70 per cent. of the total indentured Indian labour employers of the Colony, would impress upon the danger of stopping the supply of indentured Indian labour until the native question is dealt with and a supply of native labour is available."

In the course of the discussion on this proposal the impression that is in the majority of the white capitalists showed itself, namely, that indigenous labour could not be relied upon and any restriction on Indian labour would mean the death of Natal industries. When trade and manufacture, agriculture and commerce would be gone, what would remain in the colony to be worth living in, much less striving for? The press in Natal have echoed this sentiment, and other organs of public opinion followed suit.

[illegible] a case of doctors disagreeing and as a consequence the patient not going down but gaining strength with the help of nature and securing sympathy all round, though not without the sense of supreme natural under [illegible]. But while the colonists and their several parties are forging fetters for the Indian, the Transvaal Government were on the eve of repealing certain obnoxious laws in order to solve the Asiatic trouble for itself, if not for the entire South Africa though much less for all the colonies in the Empire. The memory of the struggle between Asiatics and Colonists in the Transvaal in the matter of forcible registration and in default physical deportation at the expense of the recalcitrant is too green to need recapitulation. We well remember how the Asiatics, under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi, resolved to a man to resist forcible registration; how the Government misjudged the force of passive resistance, made extensive after extension of the period for registration, secured power after power to crush the passive resisters, and ultimately accepted the original proposal of Indians—voluntary registration; and how this acceptance washed away from the Indian heart all sense of bitterness and humiliation created by the obstinacy of the Government displayed from October 1907 to January 1908.

But few know the terms of settlement between the Asiatics and the Transvaal government. Once the tension was slakened, the majority of the Indian public were satisfied with the general assurance that matters were on the fair way to a favourable settlement. They are given herein the words of Mr. H. L. Polak, Editor, Indian Opinion. In the course of an article of modest dimension in the pages of the The Indian Review, Mr. Polak recapitulates the story of the struggle and briefly enumerates the terms which are as under: "The Act is suspended for a period of three months, during which the Asiatic communities guarantee to fully identify all the Asiatics rightfully in the Transvaal. The identification will be according to a form that is mutually satisfactory. From no one finger prints insisted upon, but practically every one, including the leaders, who are specifically exempted, will give them as an act of grace in order to demonstrate to the people of the colony that objection was taken to the Law itself and not to incidentals when removed from their criminal associations. Registration is now taking place in Johannesburg, and no difficulties are anticipated by either party to the contract in the way of making the procedure a success, under no circumstances are boys under 16 expected to register, and, of course women are exempt. In the event of the voluntary registration being satisfactorily concluded, a repeal of the Registration Law is definitely promised." While the people of the colony became thus secure against the dreaded Asiatic invasion, the principle has been recognised that, at all events in the Transvaal, no legislation should be passed affecting the welfare or interests of the unrepresented races, without previous full and free consultation with them. Thus we are on the eve of a final settlement of a serious question: the end of a critical period in the fortunes of Indians in the Transvaal is really at hand. Is it to end in a happy dream or a sickening nightmare?

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African Chronicle.

SATURDAY, 18TH JULY, 1908.

இந்தியரின் தற்கால நிலைமை.

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AFRICAN CHRONICLE.

VOL. I. DURBAN, NATAL, SATURDAY, 25TH JULY, 1908. No. 6.

Edited by P. Subramania Aiyar.

African Chronicle.

SATURDAY, 25TH JULY, 1908.

Stick to Principles

—o—

WE extend our hearty congratulations to Mr. Sorabjee, for the firm, and noble spirit he has displayed in that, he refused to take our that degrading registration certificate, for which, he was sentenced to undergo the penalty of a month's imprisonment. The calm and unflinching attitude evinced by the Asiatics, and the personal sufferings and sacrifices that the individual numbers of this movement are undergoing, ought to evoke the compassion, and command the respect of even the inveterate enemies of this cause. But such higher, nobler and tender feelings of human nature seems to be dead in the Transvaal government.

Not long ago, the gaol authorities on the Rand have had the honour of receiving within their bugs ridden compound, as His Majesty's guests, a considerable number of the picked Indian gentlemen of the Trasnvaal, and now, we doubt not, that Mr. Sorabjee will be followed by a much greater number than even Mr. Gandhi had. As Mr. Gandhi very truly said that "there was going to be a very terrible struggle in the Transvaal," it is coming to pass, and the authors of this coming lamentable state of affairs will be Mr. Smutts and his collegues.

Let every fairminded Briton consider the issues involved in the present struggle, and arrive at a calm and dispassionate judgment.

The case stands thus —

Mr. Sorabjee is a natural born British subject, and as such, he has repaired to the Transvaal under the strength of his inalienable right as a British citizen. The Boer autocracy now in power, regardless of British traditions, and the constitutional rights of its citizens, hound him out of the country, because he is an Indian; and their attempt to override all established laws of the country is self-evident in the fact that the Transvaal authorities have charged Mr. Sorabjee with "having failed to obtain a registration certificate" under the Asiatic Amendment Act—an Act that is still in its embroyo stage, and to that the Asiatics have all along presented a firm resistance. If Mr. Smuts had had the courage of his convictions, and if he was sincerely persuaded that Mr. Sorabjee was in undesirable immigrant, why was he not charged with having contravened the Immigrants Restriction Act? The fact is that he was neither a pimp, nor a pauper, nor an ignorant man, and therefore, he coud not be tabulated under that category. The Immigration Act is general in its character, and true to the assurances given by successive ministers from Mr. Chamberlain downwards, it has not countenanced any system of class legislation. The mere fact of the Colonial Secretary having failed to charge Mr. Sorabjee under the Immigrants Act is a tacit proof of his sheer helplessness to use that power to hound his victim out of the Transvaal border. Hence he has taken

refuge under the shelter of this Asiatic Registration Act.

It is a matter of very great satisfaction to evey well wisher of the Indian cause, that our compatriots, under the lead of Mr. Gandhi, have taken the just and proper course to vindicate the rights of our countrymen in this sub-continent. Burn the Registration Certificates, lest its plaguish contagion might contaminate the purity of your souls, and return back the trading licenses; and, we should suggest, ask for a refund of your license money. Let our compatriots make the white men understand that we wont tolerate any system of legislation that has the savour of class or colour distinction, and that so long as we are an integral part of the British Empire, we shall live and thrive under the benign influence of the Union Jack with the same freedom, liberty, and equality as other white races. Now stick to these primordial principles, and dont draw back an inch from the position you have now taken up. If in this meritorious struggle to maintain the just rights of a free born British citizen, it involves huge personal sacrifice and communal sufferings, let us do so, and it would be a lesson for the future.

City Hindoo Young Men's Association

The usual weekly meeting of the Hindoo Young Men's Association was held at their Hall on Sunday, the 12th. instant. There was a large gathering, the president Mr. Ramalingam Pillay occupied the chair; after the usual business gone through, several selections of Tamil songs were sung and appreciated by the gathering. Letters were laid on the table for discussion. Amongst which was Mrs. V. R. Moodley's asking permission to address the City Indian ladies with a view to establish an Association was put in and accepted. The Emergency Committee reported that the permission be duly granted. The chairman informed the meeting, that the Association as well as the public must be very pleased with Mrs. Moodley's movement, and further pointed out that such a step as this wouldput the City Indian Ladies on a better footing generally; and as regards education, he added that he would like to see the movement come forward and wished them every success. His only hope was that all Indian Ladies ought to associate with Mrs. Moodley's scheme. He suggested that a vote of thanks be accorded her, and this was carried.

The meeting dispersed at 6-15 with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Indian Women Association

Maritzburg.

Sometime since there has been a desire on the part of some of the Maritzburg Indian Ladies to establish an Indian Women's Association, and on the initiative of Mrs. V. R. R. Moodly who has been well known in Durban, as one of the prominent members of the Indian Women's association, a beginning was made in the desired direction

A meeting of the city Indian women took place at the Hindu Young Men Association's Hall, Church Street, P. M. Burg on Friday, 10th. Inst., for the purpose of organising an institution. Amongst those present were, Mrs. Vinden, Mrs. C. Nuliah, Mrs. N. K. Naidoo, Mrs. T. Naicker, Mrs. John Thomas, Mrs. B. Pillay, Mrs. M. Reddy and Mrs. Nadesa Pather. Mrs. Moodley explained the object of the meeting and thanked them for having responded to her invitation, and delivered an interesting address on "Female Education." She said whilst their sisters in the Motherland were making rapid progress in the educational line, the people in this sub-continent have not kept pace with theprogress of time. She besought them not to lose the opportunity to better themselves intellectually: and hoped that those present would do their best to further the cause of education. Mrs. Vinden hoped that many will join in removing

the multitude from ignorance [illegible] grate to this country. Mrs. [illegible] said that Education [illegible] to everyone in modern times [illegible] those present to encourage [illegible] interest themselves in the cause. Mrs. [illegible] Pillay clearly impressed that education is the only means by [illegible] status could be elevated [illegible] them to organise an institution [illegible] as the one in Durban [illegible] of the Indian Women [illegible] choice songs sung by the girls attending the Tamil School, terminated the proceedings.

Thanks are due to the Hindu Young Men's Association for having allowed their hall for the function and also to Mrs. N. K. Naidoo, who took great pains in initiating the object of the meeting.

Wanted Police Protection

Crime in Clare Estate.

Petition to Colonial Secretary.

The following petition has been forwarded to the Colonial Secretary by the inhabitants of Springfield and Clare Estate Districts:—

(True Copy)

To,

The Honorable

The Colonial Secretary

for the Colony of Natal.

The Petition of Indians resident on Springfield and Clare Estates in the County of Durban.

Humbly Showeth.

That your petitioners beg to draw your attention to the unsettled conditions of their districts caused by one or more gangs of robbers and burglars [illegible] your Petitioners lives and properties and [illegible] night.

(2.) That many of your Petitioners are anxious to volunteer themselves to patrol the District by night and [illegible] ment will provide them with fire arms or allow them to purchase same, but at the present time they are afraid and unable so to do, as they are lacking the means of self defence in case the gang of robbers should attack such patrol parties.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Dated at Springfield and Clare Estatesthis 16th. day of July 1908.

Notes on Current Topics

(By "Bhussmasoor.")

The Hindus have allowed the grass to grow under their feet and hence the trouble to get the permission for cremating the dead. The Cremation Committee deserves the thanks of the Hindu public for the steps they have taken.

[illegible] of the correspondence [illegible] the Secretary of the "Hindu [illegible] Fund" and the Colonial Secretary [illegible] that the authorities are at [illegible] injury by interfering with [illegible] feelings of the Hindus. [illegible] a matter of fact that [illegible] receives a negative [illegible] the Colonial Secretary, [illegible] a religious [illegible] Government would [illegible]

[illegible] so thinks [illegible] M. L. A. and instead [illegible] a spade, a spade, he finds [illegible] of semi-idiots in the Home Parliament" and tries to throw mud on them. He then says "If the Imperial Government did not sanction the Bill, he would pass it again and again," and show the world that he would have his own way and not that of Downing Street,

Success was achieved last year by Mr Anandrai, and is now followed by Messrs G D Lala S Moodley, and T M Naicker who have passed in the recent Senior Indian Teachers' Examination, We congratulate them, and hope other teachers would follow their lead.

Boxing! Articles have been signed for the coming struggle between Mr Jack Moodley, the wellknown Light weigt Champion of Natal and Mr N. K. Singh of Transvaal formerly of

Durban for £25 aside. Fight is to take place on the 8th of August, and there are already indications of warm interest in the match.

We welcome back our friend Dr. R M Nanji who was a passenger on Board the S S "Admiral" and hope that he has improved a great deal in his health by the short change he had in India.

A Petition

The following is the substance of the petition to be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary about cremation.

1. Your petitioners are British Indians domiciled in the Colony, and professing the Hindu faith.
2. Your Petitioners are enjoined by their religion to dispose of their dead by cremating them
3. Your Petitioners understand that the Government have declined to grant permission throughout the Colony for carrying out the religious practice above mentioned.
5. Your Petitioners are well aware of the fact that hitherto, the religious injunction has been largely broken by the Hindus residing in the Colony, but it is the desire of your Petitioners to discontinue such breach of the religious practice, which, besides being obligatory on them, is considered by the Hygienists of the world to be the proper mode of disposing of dead bodies.

Correspondence.

Johannesburg July 20th 1908

To The Editor,

"African Chronicle" Durban.

Sir,

It is my pleasing duty through the medium of your valuable paper to inform the public that an Association of the name of Hindu Tamil ... has been formed at 151 Market Street, Johannesburg, the sole object of which is to bring religious matters more prominently before the public. The following gentlemen rendered me their kind assistance in bringing the Association into existence, to whom my sincere thanks are due.

Messrs. P. K. Naidoo, A. A. Pillay & Co. R. S. C. Pillay, G. S. Pillay, Condasamy Pillay, N. S. Pillay, Sivlinga Pillay, Chinasamy Mudalier, Vandiar, A Mudalier, Thumboo Naidoo, A Chettyar, T Chetty.

Yours Faithfully,
C N Mudalier.

Sydenham 13th July 1908.

Sir,

Let us consider the Asiatic Bills now before the Houses of Parliament, I come to the conclusion that it is a disgrace to modern civilisation. It is preposterous to say that the Bills are fair, just or humane, and it is evident that no self-respecting community would harbour such feelings against their neighbours. Was there ever measures like these brought before the Parliament in any other part of the world? Or would any other nation approve of the idea that the Czar intends to have a law in his Empire that no Englishman in Russia should take up any other occupation than that of a scavenger"? I believe not; and I do believe that should such a measure be adopted then the only remedy remains in having recourse to breaking the Law. Then sir, is it possible to ask the 100,000 Indians here and the millions in India to take up the low occupation in order to obtain their "daily bread?" Perhaps some of your readers would ask me that it is not so in the Bills, and that the Government does not intend it. Regarding the first question—it is true that it is not written in the Bills and yet it is there to those who can read between the lines, and as regards the second question—it is true that the Government does not intend it directly but it does indirectly. To show it clearly let us assume that the Bills became law, then you would have no storekeepers in the colony, and the European storekeeper would be selling Indian commodities, all at once they, in union with their white brothers, would put up the price of everything Indian, and the consequence would be that King Edward's Indian subjects would have to buy at their (English traders) own price or die of starvation in every nook and corner.

After starving the Indian to death these white gentries would turn their attention to Indians, from being clerks, teachers, butchers, builders, painters, lawyers, doctors, etc, etc, and if His majesty, in whose dominions the sun never sets, sanction it, then it will be evident the Indians would be "nobody's subjects." On the whole let us hope as loyal British Indian subjects of His majesty the Emperor of India wont sanction these "infamous Bills."

Inconclusion may I suggest that our Law-makers should learn, the following sayings of Lord Ampthill who advised the whitemen, "Let us not forget, then, that Christian faith which should guide the actions of individual Christians bids the powerful, to be just towards the poor and oppressed," and let us now hope the governing race would not forget this lesson.

I am
yours etc
BHUSSMAASOOR.

AFRICAN CHRONICLE.

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African Chronicle.

SATURDAY, 25TH JULY, 1908.

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இண்டியா.

இந்தியா வர்த்தமானம்

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GENERAL NEWS.

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SUPPLEMENT

AFRICAN CHRONICLE.

DURBAN, NATAL, SATURDAY, 25TH JULY, 1908.

MASS MEETING.

Protest against Imprisonment and Persecution.

In connection with the development of affairs in the Transvaal, under the auspices of the Natal Indian Congress, a Mass Meeting of the British Indians was held at the Indian Market Durban on Thursday afternoon in order to protest against. There was a large concourse of people. From the begining the populace evinced a keen interest in the present critical state of affairs in the Transvaal. Amongst those present were Messrs. Dawood Mahomed, Parsee Rustomjee, James Godfrey, Bernard Gabriel, Dada Osman, Dr. Hira Manek, Abdoola Hajee Adam, M. C. Anglia, V. Laurence, Abdool Kadir, P. S. Aiyar, and a good many other leading Indian gentlemen. In order to express the resentment and ill-feeling that the action of the Transzaal authorities has aroused in the mind of the people, all shops and stores belonging to the Indians were closed.

Mr. Dawad Mahomed, President, Natal Indian Congress, speaking said that it was on the 13th of January on this year that he last addressed his countrymen a similar mass meeting and it was a matter for deep regret that the Indian Community felt the necessity and urgency of calling mass meetings under such circumstances and with the objects they had in view. The end of all good government was the happiness, peace, and contentment of the people governed, irrespective of race, creed or colour; and when any number of people congregated together to protest in a most emphatic manner against the action of the Government then it was certain there must be something radically wrong with that Government. The action of the Transvaal Government inconnection with the Asiatic Ordinance and its resolutions had been the cause of much discontent between the Indian Community and the Government. They protested at every stage, and as far as, the Indian Community were concerned, they had done all they could to facilitate matters towards an amicable settlement.

The cry was at one time that there was an illegal influx into the Transvaal of Indians who had no right to be there; they then offered every possible assistance to the Transvaal Government to disprove the statement and put a stop to the alleged influx which they (Indians) have all along denied had ever existed. The position in the Transvaal appeared to have been cured and they had hoped once and for all by the news of the compromise which had been arrived at between Mr. Smuts, the Colonial Secretary, and the Indian Leaders of the Community, that the troubles were over but that was not to be. We are today faced with a very serious position and matters in the Transvaal had arrived at a very acute and critical stage. We have read during the past few days of Mr. Sorabje's persecution, prosecution and ultimate imprisonment and even today we read of Imam Cader's imprisonment. Why are they imprisoned? It is interesting to go back just a little in order to understand why this hiatus is now caused. As a result of the compromise all the Indians who had been arrested for non compliance with the Asiatic Act were released on or about 31st January. The terms of that compromise unfortunately were not put in writing as fully as they might have been. Who could doubt the integrity and bonafides of gentlemen like Mr. Smutts and Chamney. Had our leaders for one moment had reason to believe that the facts would have been denied or misrepresented. I have no hesitation in saying that we would not have been to-day placed in the position of being furnished with two

version of one single transaction. Our leaders had a right to repose confidence and trust in the promises made Mr. Smuts that the obnoxion Asiatic Act would be repealed if the Indians voluntarily registered. Messrs. Smuts and Chamney deny that any such promise was ever made, but we have no hesitation in saying that we have no doubt that the promise was made and we are confirmed in our belief of the statement made by Mr. Smuts to the effect that the Act would be repealed as soon as he was satisfied that not a single Indain remained in the Transvaal who had not submitted to voluntarily registration. It is a significant question why he should have made this public statement at all promising the repeal of the Act if the question of repeal had not been raised. We fail to see how Mr. Smuts can still say that no promise to repeal was was ever made Immediately it became known that the repeal was not to be proceeded with and that the Indians were to be subjected to further indignities and embarrasments under the Immigration Restriction Act, our brethren in the Transvaal naturally and rightly felt that they had been led into the compromise upon terms different to that which they believed they were agreeing to. They at once applied for the return of their Certificates but this was refused. An action in the Supreme Court to obtain a return of these Certificates had failed, but in order to prove that the registrations had taken place upon the terms alleged by our leaders, our brethren unanimously resolved to destroy their Registration Certificates and thus make matters in statue quo ante. The Government have not seen fit to meet us in any way and have declared this emphatic decision to prosecute all Indians who will trade without producing their Registration Certificates and Licenses. In any of our actions we do not wish to be understood as defying the Government. We believe as a Community we are being singled out for this un-British treatment and as members of the British Empire, as men of Hindustan we owe it as a duty to ourselves to defend our rights and liberties as best we can. Our actions are an emphatic protest against the Government's Russian methods. We maintain that as law abiding subjects and industrious British we are entitled to carry on our trades having tendered the license fees which have been refused. We see in this morning's papers that one of our respected leaders in social, religious and political circles Imam Cader has been sentenced, together with some others to a term of imprisonment for hawking without a license. They are gladly undergoing their term of imprisonment and we hope that the Colonial Secretary had a night's peaceful rest after the Herculean task of successfully arresting and imprisoning a few harmless and law abiding citizens who had the courage of their convictions to stand up and fight against the unjust and unrighteous action of the Government. We are proud of the Imam and those who are to-day suffering with him. We congragulate ourselves that we have men like them amongst us. Our friend, Sorabjee who is also in Gaol for the simple reason that he is an Indian and has beaten the Government because he is able to satisfy the Education test. I do not wish to question the morality of the conviction or the sentence inflicted but when any Government can seek to prevent entry into its borders because of their high qualities and educational attainments then I say that, that Government should not exist. The convictions the Government have obtained against us can not in any way enhance them in the eyes of the Imperial Government or any other nation, but must necessarily make them appear ridiculous in the extreme. I refrain from making further comment on the position in the Transvaal. We are here to-day to record our emphatic protest against the Transvaal Government of its treatment of our unfortunate bretheren in that country. We have already suffered loss of trade, occupation and suffered imprisonment and we shall still undergo all these troubles thrice over rather then submit to such degradations. Comparisons are odious and self praise is no recommendation yet it is common knowledge that Indians are not people who are thieves by night, robbes by day, held banks, blow up mines, or indulged in such heinous offences as assaulting white women such as one gen-

erally finds the various scum of Europe being charged with and who only have a white skin as a recommendation. we cannot understand how the Indian Community can be allowed to be treated in this disgraceful and shocking manner. We believed in Imperial protection, but where is it? Where is the King Emperor? He whom we all call Raja. Can we believe that we have any Protector, we have cried for help in our distress but it has not come yet. We are suffering almost dying, ye t we hear not the welcome approach of any helper. We must rely on ourselves and in the circumstance we feel justified in pursuing this course of passive resistance. Where are the promises made to us in the Proclamation of 1857. They are evidently all thrown to the winds. We have to fight for ourselvse in the best way we can and while regretting the inconvenience, trouble, and suffering which our brothorn are at present undergoing we still however envy them in their having this unique opportunity of showing that they are sons of Hindustan with grit, energy, and stamina to suffer for a principle which they consider to be true and just. It will be a great consolation to them and those in the Transvaal to know that we support them and pray the Almighty that they may continue to have courage to face this wolf in sheep's clothing the Transvaal Government.

(The rest of the report will appear in our next issue.)

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