

to gush to British audiences on self-determination, in the footsteps of Litvinoff.

The British democracy will doubtless appreciate the humour of a situation which finds an advocate of political assassination insisting that the governance of this great Dependency should be placed in his tarnished hands.

As the "Chronicle" observes, the "Mail" will realise the humour of its remark when Mr. Tilak returns from England! Mr. Tilak is "the Devils advocate"; he is, "an advocate of political assassination"; he has got his hands "tarnished" by political murders we suppose! These elegant epithets are applied to a gentleman who was unanimously elected President of the National Congress! We do not know if Mr. Tilak will win his case against Sir Chirol for depicting him as a political assassin in his book nor are we sure that he will get justice if he really proceeds against the "Madras Mail". But it is not their punishment that we seek, but their thorough exposure before the public. Mr. N. C. Kelkar will do well to purchase a copy of the "Madras Mail" in question and keep it for the use of Mr. Tilak when he returns home.

THE DHARMA VIR.

Friday, 6 December 1918

THE TRAMWAY CASES

We congratulate Mr. B. L. E. Sigamoney upon his acquittal from the charge preferred against him by the Durban Corporation, of having contravened the Tramway Bye-laws, by refusing to vacate a seat on the top deck of a tramcar when requested by the conductor. Though this discharge does not establish on the records any new principle of law, yet, it proves very vividly, how Indians are being treated on the cars by officials of the municipality. There are hundreds of Indians, who were at one time or another subjected to humiliating treatment of this nature, and, who have been unable owing to their unfortunate circumstances to obtain redress. This fact serves but to

aggravate the wrongs that are so often committed by the conductors, merely to satisfy their whims and fancies, and to obtain the brutal and ungodly satisfaction of having humiliated a person of dark colour, to the inward joy and merriment of his fellow European passengers. Following upon the acquittal of Mr. Sigamoney, the case against Mr. Beethasie has been withdrawn. We might have been glad were we in a position to state that this withdrawal signified peace for the future. From the comments that appeared in the *Natal Mercury* upon the discharge of Mr. Sigamoney, it would seem that the Town Council would seek for extended powers. In view of this, we hope that the community will take all the steps necessary to place itself upon an organised and united basis immediately, so as to be able to resist effectively, any attempted encroachment upon its rights which we foresee would happen in the near future. The revival of the Congress would not be sufficient unless the revival means a sincere blending together of all hearts.

Notes and News.

The Hindoo community in Natal have learned with much satisfaction that the High Vedic Priest Swami Shri Shanyasi Shankaranandjee is about to sail for South Africa in January next. Swami is well known to the Hindoos in the Union, and among them is regarded as a great reformer as far as his country is concerned. Many of the Sabhas and religious societies he had established are in a very progressive state to-day. It is pointed out that a Vedic teacher of this standing is badly needed in Natal, and a very hearty welcome will no doubt be given the visitor.

(Natal Advertiser)

We have no official confirmation of the above news. We are unable to state, at this juncture, where this rumour originated.

Johannesburg, Nov. 28 (Special).—With regard to the issuing of a licence to

an Asiatic firm, which won its appeal to the Magistrate, a letter was read at last night's meeting of the Boksburg Town Council demanding, on behalf of the firm, a sum of £2,000, being damages alleged, to have been sustained on account of the Council refusing to grant a grocer's licence.

It was resolved that the Council admit no liability in this matter.

In his election address this week, Mr. Asquith referring to the Indian Empire, said: "To India we owe an early redemption of the pledges which with the assent of all parties, have been given by the Imperial Government."

The British Labour Party's Election manifesto claims freedom for Ireland and India as democratic rights; also self-determination for the British subject people.

Preparations are being made in Paris for the reception of about 400 officials, who will attend as representatives of Britain in the peace negotiations. The whole of the Hotel Majestic has been reserved for the British delegation.

London, Nov. 22 (delayed).—Reuter's Simla correspondent, in a message dated Nov. 12, says that the signing of the armistice was celebrated by a public holiday, the firing of salutes, and the holding of parades. There was unprecedented rejoicing throughout India. A Special parade was held at Simla, in the presence of huge crowds.

The Viceroy, in a spirited address, declared that the Empire had kept its pledge not to sheathe the sword until liberty was secured. (Cheers.) India had played a great and noble part in the war. The Viceroy read a telegram he had sent to the King-Emperor, expressing India's deep loyalty, and rendering a tribute to his Majesty's example of sympathy, patience, and unflinching fortitude. (Cheers.) He also read the King-Emperor's reply, congratulating the Viceroy, princes, and peoples of India on the success of the Allies' united efforts, and paying a tribute to the ser-

ness rendered by India in the war, and declaring that the bond of brotherhood provided by the partnership in the trials and triumphs would endure when the reign of justice and the blessings of peace were restored. (Loud cheers.)

The Influenza Relief Committee at Tongaat reports: Two inspectors, Messrs. S. R. Pillay and Hurdawasing were, appointed, and up to date they have done yeoman service. A dispensary was opened in the village and depots for medicine at Mr. M. E. Vawda's store at Frosterley. Up to date we have used 26 Winchester quarts influenza mixture, two dozen bottles liniment, 2,600 aspirin tablets, dysentery mixture, etc. Over 900 persons were treated and given medicine, and the death roll numbers 30, of whom 23 died without medical aid, being found in the last stages by the inspectors, and two children died through not carrying out instructions given. At the beginning, the work was strenuous and the cases reported were pitiful. It is pleasing, however, to record that the position now is easy, and those persons treated are getting better or cured. Cases of pneumonia, if reported to us in time are also being treated with a certain amount of success.

Twenty years Intrigue in India

The Rowlatt Committee's Report.

The much-discussed Rowlatt Committee on India has issued its report, but, as it has been printed in India, only telegraphed summaries have as yet been received in this country, where the full text is awaited with interest. One of the most interesting parts of the report is that which gives proof of German bribery and intrigue. The various methods of the German agents are brought into the full glare of light, and it is shown that the agents were at work long ago, in the days when Germany was supposed to be at peace with the world in general, and the British Empire in particular. Indeed for at least a score of years, Germany has been at work treacherously, and the seditions, murders, and riots in India at the close of the last century have been traced to German intrigue. The whole reveals the duplicity of the German Government in yet another field, and is another clear indication of the thoroughness with which Germany prepared for war, while its Emperor was praising himself as the keeper of the world's peace. India was to be so riddled with conspiracies that when "the day" came it would rise in revolt and cast off its allegiance to the British Empire. To this

end how much time and energy and thought and money have been spent in vain. Then war did break out; the Indian rulers and people flocked to the British standard, and in many a battlefield stood shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers of all parts of the British Empire. —Renter.

Indians' War Service.

1,161,789 Recruited In Four Years

Over 80,000 Casualties.

London, Nov. 27.—An official memorandum shows that the strength of the Army in India at the outbreak of the war was 239,561. And 1,161,789 men, of whom 757,747 were combatants, were recruited during the war to Sept. 30. Of these, 953,374 were sent overseas.

The casualties were 33,051 killed, died, or missing; 59,296 wounded; and 9,092 taken prisoners. The majority of the casualties were suffered in Mesopotamia.

The figures refer to Indian ranks only.

Town Council and Indian School.

Application has been made by the Superintendent of Education for a site at the Point on which to erect a school for Indians. At the meeting of the Council held on the 7th November, 1918, it was resolved that the application stand down pending a report by the Estates Manager upon the sites available in the vicinity of Bell Street. The Estates and Parks Committee have given consideration to a report upon all the municipal areas which might be considered available for the erection of a school for Indians at the Point, but are unable for various reasons to recommend that they may be granted to the Government for the purpose mentioned.

On the other hand, there would seem to be no reason why areas of land belonging to the Government could not be utilised for this purpose, particularly a site at the school when erected would be mainly for the children of Indians employed by the Government at the Point, and in this connection two sites suggest themselves as being suitable, viz., a site in extent about three acres which has been reclaimed between the sewerage works and the sea front, and a site in extent about four acres upon which the Medical Officer of Health for the Port has his premises. Accordingly the committee recommends that the Superintendent of Education be informed that

the Council is unable to accede to the request to grant a site at the Point, for the purpose of an Indian school, and that it be pointed out that in the opinion of the Council areas of Government land might be utilised for the purpose.

A Champion of Mr. West

To the Editor, "Dharma Vir".

Sir,—I quite agree with *Indian Opinion* in its criticism of some so-called leaders who took it upon themselves to garland Mr. Walker Wilson without the mandate of the Indian Public.

I question the right of Messrs. Pathe and Co to do so without first obtaining the mandate of our community. That "Indian Opinion" did or did not get the public's mandate is foreign to the issue and does not authorise your journal, Messrs. Pajher and Co or some or any of the self-elected leaders to follow same.

A paper can criticize the action of self-elected leaders without endangering its position.

I am etc
M. E. Sigamauey.

(This Rip van Winkle has evidently just awoken from a lengthy and unjustifiable slumber. He evidently does not realize that all matters done on his behalf in South Africa have been done without mandates from the community since the colonisation of this country by Indians. Our ambition is to rectify this as much as anybody else and we hope that Mr. Sigamauey will advise his colleague, the editor of *Indian Opinion*, to support the South African Indian Conference so that in future no one will have the authority to represent Indians without their mandate. We wonder whether Mr. West appreciates our correspondents' good services. Ed.)

NOTICE

The public are hereby informed that prizes will be distributed to the successful competitors in the Armistice Celebrations by His Worship the Mayor of Durban in Rawaf's Bldg, Victoria Street on Saturday, 14, December 1918 at 3 p. m. All are cordially invited.

B. A. Megrajh,
Secretary, Indian Community.

Voice of the Natives. REPRESENTATION FAVOURED.

JOHANNESBURG, December 2.

The Volksrust Natives are exercised over the coming peace conference. At a meeting a resolution was passed, amidst great cheering, that a representative be appointed at the S.A. Natives National Congress, which meets at Johannesburg, to proceed to Europe as representing South African Natives. *Natal Advertiser*

THE PHARMA VIL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN ENGLISH AND HINDI.

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No. 41

MESSAGE OF INDIA TO THE WORLD.

(By Historicus).

Europe is plunged in anarchy. Old order has changed. Barbarians have triumphed. It is not the science knowing barbarians who trampled under foot the wonderful civilisation of Rome, but it is their rude forefathers who merely thought the force of their numbers and physical strength crushed all that was fair and beautiful to behold in this ancient fabric of Roman civilisation (Will history repeat itself. Let us hope not). Silently and slowly order begins to emerge out of this chaos. The humble and the despised Christians lead the way. Some of these fly to Egypt. They fix their hermitages on the Nile. They withdraw themselves from the world and lead solitary lives. On the sands of the Nile, they fast and pray. They fight with the devils. Their soul is tormented by thousand and one fantasies. They struggle with these fantasies, they wrestle with their physical appetites. This struggle is very keen and bitter. Sometimes they conquer and sometimes they are conquered. But their peaceful lives draw others to them. Pupils flock to their hermitage and ascetics and hermits begin to leave their schools. Most of them go to Europe. They establish their monasteries and the monks become the pioneers of education and the civilisation of the middle ages. Their schools flourish. They teach the people the arts of peace, of agriculture, of industries. Their ideas of hell and devil tame the fierce barbarians. Their lives of asceticism win admiration, and church of the middle ages strong and organised,

becomes the instrument of civilisation. The Kings, Barons, temporal lords, common people, and the clergy alike obey the head of the church and submit to the authority of the Pope in Rome.

The influence of the church, however, proves an obstacle in the path of progress. The Europeans thus civilised by her agency are not allowed to go beyond a certain limit. They are not allowed to think freely. Their minds are not allowed to take higher flights than what the monks think prudent or wise. The result is that European intellect is chained. Abuses come in. Church authority becomes aggressive and Church learning is unable to meet the growing needs of the time. Two movement at this time make their appearance. The Renaissance and the Reformation.

The influence of the Renaissance or the new learning is marked. Great writers and thinkers come under its influence. Men are no longer busy with Church dogmas and doctrines. Their imagination no longer soars about Heaven and Hell painted by the churchmen. Their fancy no longer dwells with the angels or devils of these churchmen. But they again return to the old ideas of beauty. Grecian culture once more makes its influence felt in Europe. Behold then the sudden transformation in art and literature, sculpture, and painting. Literature at once grows up. Christ is not now the persecuted, thin, emaciated Christ of the middle ages. Christ is painted as a very handsome man. The

virgin Mary herself a very handsome woman, has a handsome baby in her lap. Angels and gods are all handsome persons to look at. Literature at once rich and captivating appears in England, and Shakespeare and Spencer are the dramatists and poets of the new learning. England is the best country. English queen the fair woman whom all the gallants of her court adore. Church subjects merely no longer claim their sole attention. It is gay time in which all take part. It is as it were the youth of nation, when old and young sing songs of triumph, dance with joy and happiness, when new worlds are discovered, new channels of commerce opened. New thoughts, new ideas are in the ascendant. Old order changed.

The Reformation helps in this movement towards this free thought. The Romish church receives rude shocks. The old Pope is assailed with great ferocity. Men are taught to depend more upon their private judgment than what the old monks and fathers had to say. But this movement divides Europe into two hostile camps. Each is arrayed against other and there is a struggle for supremacy in which the kings of Europe take part. England from her insular position is saved from this terrible carnage, though there is a division within her own shores. However the force of these movements is spent. They help in the growth of movements of liberty. They once more bring men's mind to the things of this world. Once more

people begin to attach importance to their life on this globe. These two movements bring Europe from what are called the middle ages of the modern age.

(To be Continued)

THE DHARMA VIR.

Friday, 13 December 1918

CHRISTIANITY AND OUR PUBLIC ACTIVITY

Our readers will learn with surprise that European Christian ministers recently used their influence, with more than success, at a certain high quarter in the interests of Christian Indians. While we are in possession of full and reliable information on this subject, we are not at liberty, at this juncture, to give publicity to same. A time will arrive very soon, when, we hope, to publish the whole of this affair in detail. These ministers prejudiced a high personage, with religious inclinations, against certain Hindus, by having resort to religious sentiments and appealing to him to uphold the prestige of Christian Indians as against "Pagan" Indians. It was said that if "Pagans" were permitted to take the upper hand in Indian public life, the progress of Christianity was doomed to failure among Indians. Hitherto, in so far as Indian public activity is concerned, religious convictions held no sway, but, if Christian Padres are going to interfere in matters which do not concern them, then we might predict with certainty that their evil designs will be resisted to the utmost. Hindus will rally as one man to the astonishment of the world in a manner they have never done hitherto, and, the European padres will find to their chagrin and mortification, that instead of doing the Christian Indians a service, and keeping them on the highest rung of the ladder, they have, in reality, done the opposite and caused their downfall for ever.

PEACE CONFERENCE

In these columns, we suggested few

months ago, that our community should forget all its differences and unitedly place, before the Peace Conference, the many grievances to which it is being wantonly subjected to in this land. But, owing mainly to the bolshevistic tendencies being predominant in our public life, particularly in Durban, it appears that the public is in no mood to take time by the forelock. Such an opportunity, as is afforded by the forthcoming Peace Conference, will never come our way probably for another two or three decades, and, we will have only ourselves to thank for our stupid nonchalance. People, who talk about equality in public meetings when no Europeans are present, should display the courage of their convictions by coming forward openly and doing the needful, if they possess the necessary capability. Now is the time for all who think they can represent the nation with dignity to come forward and formulate their demands before the Peace Conference. It is futile to bawl and fulminate cynically in your own homes, like worthless creaking frogs, against the inhumane treatment meted out to you by the ruling race. Tea parties, receptions and so forth are not going to better your position, unless, you are prepared manfully to fight for your rights. The Native people are about to decide the advisability of sending a delegate to the Peace Conference. What are Indians going to do?

WARD 6 RATEPAYERS

While bolshevism is rampant in our midst and while youngsters in their teens are used by people, who ought to know better, to override the wishes of men of age at public meetings, we are more than glad to be able to say that ward 6 Ratepayers' Association is quietly and systematically doing some tangible service to the community. Included in its latest services is a petition to the Town Council of Durban for increased rations and pay to the hardworked Indians under the employ of Durban Corporation. As a result of their petition and that of the workers themselves, the Council have decided to increase their wages by two shillings and six pence per month, besides placing their rations on the same basis as that prevailing in the Natal Estates. It needs no strength of the imagination to appreciate that the increase is not very generous and that an addition of two shillings and sixpence to their wages will not carry them too far, particularly, in these days of stress and want. However that may be, the Councillors and the ratepayers of Ward 6 are entitled to our communal thanks for the tardy and par-

tial justice that has been done to the Indians concerned. The Ward 6 Association has entirely justified its existence by the many works it has undertaken without much ado.

Ward 6 Ratepayers and Town Council

Indian Employes Wages

Petitions from Ward 6 Indian Ratepayers' Association, and from Indian employers of the Corporation on the subject of the wages and rations supplied by the Corporation to its Indian employes, were referred to a sub-committee of heads of departments with instructions to investigate and report.

The General Purpose Committee reported. We have given careful consideration to the petitions and to the report of the sub-committee, and are of opinion that the Council should increase the monthly wages of Indians in its employ (other than those on the suspended graded list) by 2s 6d, and at the same time grant the Indian employes weekly rations on the basis in vogue on the Natal Estates, viz., 10lb of rice and 10lb of meal. The cost of the altered scale of rations will be £4.8d additional per Indian employe per month, making an additional annual expenditure, including the 2s 6d extra wage, as follows: Boro 10g 11 fund, £2,395; trading departments, £4,022; total £6,408.

The Committee recommends that the proposal contained in the above report be approved and effect be given thereto.

At a recent Town Council meeting Councillor Coleman moved that the report be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Mayor: I hope it won't be a journey indefinitely! It is a matter of extreme importance.

Councillor Coleman: The Finance Committee will deal with the matter as sympathetically as you.

Councillor MacDonald strongly opposed referring the matter back. The Council had had a report from the proper office and it had to be done sooner or later, and must not be postponed.

Mr. Johnston moved that the recommendation be adopted.

The standing orders having been suspended, a motion to the effect that the recommendation be adopted was carried.

An Asiatic's Licence

Municipal Council's Duty.
Johannesburg, Dec. 5. (Reuter)—An important judgment has been delivered by the Resident Magistrate (Mr. L. B. B. at Krugersdorp, in the case of an ap-

by Ismail Amod Patel, an Asiatic, against the refusal of the Krugersdorp Municipal Council to issue a grocer's licence to him, in respect of premises situated on Stand 422, Krugersdorp.

The Magistrate held that the law laid down that Councillors must bring their minds to bear upon the matter, and there was no evidence that the single material remark was made to cause the Council to refuse the licence, or to show that applicant was not a desirable person. He ordered the Municipal Council to issue the licence.

Notes and News.

We call the following from the "Man" of the *Natal Mercury*:—

Sometimes I wonder when I see so many complaints from Indians about their treatment here whether they realise that all the benefits are not on the one side. They appear to think that they conferred inestimable services on South Africa by immigrating to it, but the whites have other opinions. They also lay claim to equal rights simply because Great Britain governs India, which she has done for years, more to India's advantage than to her own. Were South Africa a republic or a foreign Power, the Indian would receive far different treatment, and under our civilisation the South African Government, can do practically what they please with regard to internal affairs. The point however, is that the Indians who come to South Africa are a hundred times better off than if they had stayed and toiled in their Motherland. Numbers would never have received any education, and in many instances would have suffered through droughts and famines. As one sees the carts and horses, the well fed workers, the improvement in the physique of the Colonial-born Indians, one is bound to admit that the whites have done much for the Indian community. How few of them would have been able to possess land and houses, and to send their children to colleges had they remained in India. All this talk about unfair treatment, inequality, is so much eyewash. There is no equality anywhere, particularly in India, and there never will be, not even if Socialism becomes triumphant. The literary efforts of some of the younger Indians only lead to trouble and to the stirring up of enmity between Europeans and Indians.

"Indians on trams question is receiving much attention at the courts just now.

The Town Council should take some action.

When discussing equal rights with whites the Indians forgot their own caste system, which was not introduced by the

British, but by their own laws and customs.

Britain has done much in India to remove the disabilities.

Train conductors will in future see that persons are in the proper seats before issuing tickets.

Mr. Brandon's decision strengthens the conductors' position.

The Governor-General in Council has appointed the following gentlemen to act as the Commission to inquire into matters concerning the recent epidemic: Messrs. Paul Cluver, M.B.S., J.P., Samuel Evans, Senator the Hon. Esalas Reinier Grobler, Commandant Jacob Lettersstedt Hamman, M.L.A., Joseph Henry Nicolson, O.B.E., J.P., Malcolm Graham Nicolson, Col. Alexander Jeremiah Orenstein, S.A.M.C., Hugh Smith, M. D., Sir Arnold Theiler, K.C.M.G., and Alphens Fuller Williams.

R. Mahabir Singh, son of the late Rajpaul Singh, Sirdar, Durban Corporation, familiarly known as Beel, passed away at his residence, Warwick Avenue after a short illness on Sunday 24th November last. The deceased was educated at the Higher Grade Indian School and was in the service of the Sanitary Department, Durban, as Clerk & Interpreter for the past 11 years. He was 28 years of age and recently visited India, where he paid homage to the holy shrines at Benares and other places. Deceased was a very sociable lad and the Tamil people with whom he was well acquainted will miss him a great deal. He leaves a widow, mother, and 3 brothers to mourn their loss.

The prize distribution in connection with the armistice sports, recently held at Lord's took place on Saturday last, at 4 o'clock, in Rawat's Bio, Victoria Street. His worship the Mayor presented the prizes. There was a very large gathering of adults present, among whom were Mesdames, C. M. C. Bone, Ellis, M. B. Lazarus, X. David, B. Sigamoney, Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Tandaree, Misses K. and N. Godfrey, Samuels, E. Dickinson, G. M. Langley, D. M. Cole, Sister Visitation, Miss Wilkinson, Miss D. R. Bush, and the following gentlemen: Sergt-Major Christopher, D.C.M., M. C. Anglia, Rooknoodeen, S. Smmanally, S. Nullathumby, J. M. Francis, and W. Joseph.

The Mayor was received by Messrs. S. Emmamally, Rooknoodeen, J. M. Francis, Rawat, G. Harris, B. L. E. Sigamoney (the chairman), and Mr. M. K. Naidoo (the secretary).

On the Mayor's arrival the people all stood, and the school children cheer-

ed. The first item on the musical programme was a song by Miss Edith Peter, entitled "The Trail that Leads You Home," which was effectively rendered. Following this, were several songs and recitations; also a club drill by the boys and a dance by the Girls of St. Anthony's School.

The musical programme lasted about 50 minutes, and was followed by the distribution of prizes by the Mayor. At its termination the Mayor addressed the audience. He referred to the armistice, and hoped the Children would always remember the occasion in celebration of which, the sports were held whenever they perused their books which he had just presented. He said it was the first occasion that he had had the honour of being presented at a function at which Indian children had taken part. He thoroughly enjoyed the performance, and thanked the chairman for allowing him the privilege of being present. He hoped that the children would have a most enjoyable time during the peace celebrations. He congratulated the Committee of teachers and Mr. Sigamoney on the success of that afternoon.

The chairman (Mr. B. Sigamoney) said the Mayor had come that afternoon at great personal inconvenience. He had great pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to the Mayor, which Mr. M. K. Naidoo, the hon. secretary, formally seconded.

The Committee wished to thank Mr. Rawat for the free use of his hall, and Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Tandaree for the loan of carpets, chairs, &c.; and the following teachers, who assisted during the afternoon: Messrs. James Samuel, John Israel, B. Barnabas, R. Outler, Naicker, M. Naidoo, G. Harris, K. M. Joseph, and S. M. Moodley.

The function terminated with the singing of the National Anthem and three rousing cheers for the Mayor.

We are informed that official acceptance of the resignation of the Durban Rice Committee has been received. It is impossible to state further the position now created as the resume of the position locally, with the Committee's reasons for resigning has not yet been sent to the Government. The opinion is expressed that in their various endeavours to deal with the situation the Durban Committee has had the sympathy of the Food Commission, but that the latter has been unable to obtain the support of the Government, thus accounting for the unsatisfactory position which has existed between the Government and the Local Committee and for the indecision of the Government.

Natal Mercury

The AUM. The Dharmma Vira

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VOL. 3. Springfield, Durban, Friday 20 December 1918. No. 42

MESSAGE OF INDIA TO THE WORLD.

(By Historicus).

In the modern age two movements are noticeable—the growth of the idea of nationality, and the expansion of European commerce and conquest. English nation is the first to realise its national identity. All religious distinctions disappear. Racial problems are solved. The Lords, the Commons, the clergy bow before one national head—the king. But this king is a constitutional monarch who has to listen to the voice of his subjects in all matters. Men are allowed to worship freely and think freely. Movements of liberty, of religion, of scientific progress all tend to obliterate all internal distinction. The different people are blended into one—owning one language, one country and one king. But the nation must have some ideals to live for,—some object to spend its energy upon. The nation devotes itself to two objects—commerce and acquisition of foreign territory.

Likewise slowly and silently France, Spain, Germany and Italy and other people form themselves into nations. Modern age thus sees the building up of European nations. These nations first try to solve their internal problems, first try to free themselves from the control of the neighbouring peoples and try to realise their own separate existence and become conscious of their own separate individuality. The wars in Europe have mainly this object, and European history of 18th and 19th century is a record of those wars and the formation of the peoples into separate groups called nation. The smaller nations earliest to realise their separate identity are Holland, Spain and Portugal. They are first in the field of commerce and foreign conquest. They extend outside Europe, but with the growth of bigger nations, they dwindle into insignificance. Their prizes are snatched away from them. They are no longer master of the seas when England steps into the arena. The English and the French, the first big nations carry away the great prizes. When there

is a struggle between the two, England is more fortunate of the two. France is defeated. But France still retains foreign territory. Germany and Italy though late to enter the field of commerce and foreign conquest have sought to put themselves in competition. Commerce, colonies, foreign conquest, these have been the ruling motives of these nations. Religion, politics, education, science all have been utilised to extend the fields of commerce and make additions to the territory under their sway.

(To be Continued)

The Influenza Epidemic

Indian Committee's Work

FURTHER DATA

We published a few weeks ago some very interesting data relating to the good work done by the various Indian Committees among influenza victims under the advice and direction of the Chief Magistrate (Mr. Percy Buns K. C.) Dr. G. A. Park Ross and other magistrates. We are now in a position to supply our readers with the following further particulars covering the period between 17, November 1918 to 7 December 1918:—

SOUTH COAST JUNCTION

The South Coast Junction Committee's inspectors visited a further 5404 houses and reported 573 cases of illness comprising of 211 male adults, 167 female adults, 98 male children and 97 female children, all of whom were provided with medicines gratis. The deaths totaled 23 comprising of 4 male adults, 6 female adults, 7 male children and 6 female children. Over 49 persons were provided with free food and 27 patients received free medical attention.

SYDENHAM

The inspectors of the Sydenham Committee

visited 4472 houses and 1633 cases of illness were dealt with comprising of 570 male adults, 173 female adults, 321 male children and 269 female children all of whom were given free medicines. The total number of deaths were 81 comprising of 28 male adults, 25 female adults, 16 male children and 15 female children. Over 42 persons received foodstuffs free and 6 individuals free medical attention.

UMGENI.

The inspectors of the committee at Umgeni visited 2665 houses and provided free medicines for 1736 persons comprising of 624 male adults, 565 female adults, 394 male children and 243 female children. The deaths totaled 77 comprising of 24 male adults, 23 female adults 20 male children and 10 female children. In this district free food and free medical attention were not provided.

TONGAAT

The Tongaat Committee's inspectors visited 505 houses and dealt with 187 cases comprising of 214 male adults, 121 female adults, 72 male children and 80 female children. The deaths totaled 18 comprising of 9 male adults, 5 female adults, 3 male children and 1 female child. Over 77 persons were provided with foodstuffs free and 5 persons received free medical attention.

The disease has abated considerably in all the different areas and there is every possibility of reducing the number of inspectors in the near future. The two European sanitary inspectors, Mr. Page and Mr. Gitch have, in addition to the S. A. M. R., rendered considerable assistance.

MALVERN

The inspectors under the Malvern committee visited, from the date of their commencement and up to 7th December 1918 in all 906 houses. 674 cases were dealt with by supplying free medicines comprising of 310 male adults, 126 female adults, 107 male children and 81 female children. The deaths totaled 32 comprising of 11 male adults, 8 female

adults and 5 male children. Over 40 individuals were provided with free food.

THE DHARMA VIR.

Friday, 20 December 1918

AN "OBSCURE SHEET"

In another column, we reproduce a leaderette, from our local afternoon contemporary, in which, it falls foul upon us for having suggested the desirability of Indians considering the advisability of bringing the revolting treatment meted out to them in this benighted land, to the cognisance of the forthcoming peace conference. In advising thus, we must confess, we felt confident that we were sure to cause a flutter in the dove cots, but, we never dreamt for a moment, that our contemporary will descend upon us in the indecent and illconsidered manner in which it has done. We might venture to affirm that the Indian community and ourselves are quite capable of looking after our interests without any unsolicited and uncalled-for advice from a European journal. Our contemporary, instead of affording us the benefit of a reasoned exposition of its standpoint, vulgarly drenches us with some of the most choicest expressions from its stock of vilification and abuse. If our journal is an "Obscure Sheet" one would prefer to learn the degree of popularity enjoyed by the "Natal Advertiser". We are sure we are but stating the naked truth, when we say that beyond the confines of the Durban County our contemporary is not so much as heard of. Such being the case what avails it to cavil at others? Not being, evidently, content with an attack upon our paper, it launches into a personal attack upon ourselves and characterises us as an amusing individual. It is a patent fact, however, that a madman is generally amused at many things, however reasonable they may be, and, as the opinion of the *Natal Advertiser* is not generally accepted as the criterion of public judgment, we feel, we need not trouble ourselves further on that point. Coming to the point actually at issue bet-

ween ourselves and our contemporary, we might inform the latter that, as the wearer of the shoe knows where it pinches him, Indians will be the best judges of their own interests. Time after time have our long suffering community brought to the notice of the authorities that be, the most humiliating and inhuman laws and byelaws of the country burdening them, without any redress resulting, and, such redress as may have occurred, have taken place owing to influences which could not be profitably withstood. In this dreadful war, we are told, on all sides, that right conquered might and that might has been vanquished for evermore. Unfortunately, Indians feel that this statement lacks every vestige of truth in so far as their pitiable position under the British flag is concerned. They are aware of the privileges—if they may be called such—which the Japanese enjoy backed by their big guns, and, they are aware but too well, how Europeans in this country interpret justice, fairplay and righteousness. The opportunity has arrived for Indians to better their position by placing before the Peace Conference through the medium of the Allies, the wanton, unjust and unrighteous treatment meted out to them by people who are loudly affirming their appreciation of the supposed victory of right over might.

Influenza Commission

Transvaal and Natal Indian's Evidence

At a recent meeting of the Influenza Epidemic Commission Mr. Arthur Walker appeared on behalf of the Hospital Committee of the Transvaal British Indian community to make a statement on behalf of the Indian community.

In his statement Mr. Walker said:—The Indian population in Johannesburg totals 3,500. During the month of October, 1918, when the influenza epidemic had reached an acute stage, several officials of the British Indian community called upon me and explained the lament-

able condition of their people. Approximately 1,200 had contracted influenza of which number 146 died; the disease spread rapidly, because no hospital accommodation or medical aid was available except that 11 influenza patients were admitted to the Johannesburg General Hospital, during the period from 1st October to 3rd December, 1918; that is 11 out of a total of 1,200 cases. The Johannesburg Hospital's provision at any time for Indian patients is the allocation of four beds in the Native Wards. It will, therefore, be readily understood that the epidemic placed the Indians in a sorry plight—they literally died like flies. Their own people did their utmost to nurse them, but with little success, as they did not understand how to treat the disease, and even the medicine which the public had been advised (through the medium of the Press) to use in case of need, could not be purchased in sufficient quantity. The Indians did succeed in enlisting the sympathy and services of one doctor, (Dr. Pearman) and though he strove heroically to cope with a huge number of dangerous cases, it was humanly impossible for him to visit more than a small proportion of the large number of homes of affected Indians spread over a large area.

The Indians themselves converted a hall, which they owned at 99 Terrace Road, Fordsburg, into a hospital, but that was little more than a hospital in name, as the necessary equipment could not be procured; it was without the services of even one trained hospital orderly, and as has already been mentioned the necessary medicines could not be purchased.

After making urgent representations to the Hospital authorities, I attended, by request, with a deputation of the British Indian community, a Committee Meeting of the General Hospital Board on the 10th. October, 1918, when I saw full particulars of the appalling conditions of the Indian people, and I must say in all fairness that the deputation

was most sympathetically received, and resulted in the Hospital established by the Indians receiving the official recognition of the General Hospital after it had been inspected by Dr. Mackenzie and his hospital was then properly equipped, ample medicines supplied and an experienced hospital orderly was provided and at the cost of the special epidemic relief fund. This was a tremendous assistance, for which the Indians were very grateful, but although it helped considerably to alleviate the distressful state of the sufferers, this hospital after all only contained 10 beds.

South Coast Indians.

S. R. Pather, secretary of the South Coast Junction Indian Relief Committee, spoke to the appointment of a local committee in October. He spoke to the character of the Indian population in the district, those at the Junction being employed in factories, and towards Umbogintwini being small farmers, &c. Merebank was the locality where the worst influenza was experienced. Two visiting inspectors were appointed, increased to four, and latterly six, who visited from house to house. The chairman (Mr. Karim) and he had also gone about visiting and distributing medicine and money to enable some of the very badly affected families to buy food, in cases where the breadwinners were incapacitated.

Replying to Sir Arnold Theiler, witness said if the Government would give free education, this would make the Indians more capable of protecting themselves by enabling them to get over their religious and other superstitions. Rational religious feeling, however, would always remain, for no Hindu, he pointed out, would ever eat beef, though milk and mutton were not objected to.

In reply to Mr. Evans witness said that the position as regards feeding was that the Indians were so poorly paid that they could not afford proper nourishment. Unindentured men had only 30s. a month on which to keep a wife and several children; indentured men got £2 and rations, and children were often sent to work in

factories as early as 9 years of age, when they ought to be at school. Witness thought it might be practicable to organise a branch in Indian Red Cross work, and he would recommend it.

Witness, in reply to Dr. Smith, said the sickness and mortality among the children was about one-third. Families lived mostly in one room, and when the parents fell sick there was no means of isolating the children. They had a permanent European Sanitary Inspector at South Coast Junction, but he could not adequately control so wide a district, and during the typhus epidemic and the present one the witness felt that more were badly needed. He believed that the health of the people could only be maintained by seeing that they had a living wage, and educating them up to their duties and responsibilities. He referred also the want of an Indian burial ground in the district and in several other districts. The huts in which they lived were very insanitary; in most of them there was no window, and the only ventilation was through the door. He complained also of the bad housing of Indians on some of the sugar estates, but he said it was useless interfering with the size of their dwellings until the Indian was in a position through better wages to afford something better. At present they were wretchedly poor.

DURBAN INDIANS.

V. A. Sigamoney, a teacher in St. Aidan's College School, and secretary to the Durban Indian Health Committee, gave details as to the epidemic in Durban and the measures adopted for the purpose of meeting it, reports of which have already appeared in the Press from time to time. He said, in reply to Mr. J. H. Nicolson, that there were about 20,000 Indians in the borough, chiefly located in certain localities. These were mapped out into ten districts and ten visiting inspectors appointed to go round and report on the cases of sickness, recoveries, deaths and those in hospital; also any not affected. The witness complained considerably about the condition in which the Depot Hospital had been found and

although efforts had been made to improve matters, it was still not up to the status which a hospital should be. This might, probably, account for the reluctance of many Indians to go there. Some of the Hospitals on sugar estates, too, had in the past been mismanaged and time-expired, indentured men would remember such things. He stated, in reply to further questions, that on some of the estates they were poorly paid and badly housed, and proper accommodation out to be provided.

Mr. Nicolson: You have the Protector of Immigrants—is he no use?

Witness: Yes, but he cannot see these things, and the Indians do not like to make complaints.

Mr. Nicolson: But this deputy makes periodical visits for the purpose of receiving complaints.

Witness: Well, all I can say is that I would like the Commission to pay a visit to the houses on some of these estates, although on many others the conditions are much better. In my opinion, it is bad housing and overcrowding that are chiefly responsible for their contracting disease.

Asked if there were a sufficiently large number of intelligent Indians men, and women, who could be got to form classes for Red Cross work tuition the witness said that a class had already been tried at St. Aidan's Hospital, but had fallen through. He said, however, that an Indian lady had rendered good service to the Medical Officer of Health in the recent typhus scare by acting as a district visitor.

SYDENHAM INDIANS.

Mr. K. R. Nayanah, Cato Manor, chairman of the Indian Relief Committee for Sydenham and district, in reply to Mr. J. H. Nicolson, gave evidence as to the formation of the local Committee, and the steps which were taken to combat the disease in that district. The epidemic was worst in the marshy district at Springfield. Ten Indian inspectors were appointed for the purpose of house-to-house visitation, to inquire into cases, and to report. The disease was worst among children under 12 years of age, and there were more fatal cases among these. He had no complaints about the manner in which they had been treated by the Government. The difficulty was to get the more ignorant Indians to understand the reason for the medicines and the treatment, and, moreover, they objected to go to hospital. They could not be made to understand the why and wherefore of these things, although he had devoted his whole time to going about into the various districts speaking to them in their own language and explaining matters. He

See page 8

thought the only way to get them to realise that these things were intended for their benefit was to educate them up to it by pamphlets and speeches. Many of them did not attribute the epidemic to natural causes, but to the wrath of an offended goddess, and they spent more money in trying to appease that goddess by useless ceremonies than on medicines.

Replying to Mr. Evans, the witness said the Indians had no special organisation for the purpose of coping with epidemic. A local committee like the present, in which each district would elect its own men and its own inspector, was as good a way of dealing with the situation as any. Very few had been inoculated.

Mr. M. G. Nicholson: We have it on evidence that few European children were attacked by the disease. Can you suggest any reason why so many Indian children should be attacked and die?

Witness: The European children are much better clothed and fed and better able to withstand disease. Moreover, the circumstances sometimes are that the father or the mother, or both, are down, and the children necessarily cannot get the same care, and while living in the same room, are all exposed to infection.

Popular (?) Sheet v Obscure Sheet

Under the heading of "More Delegates to the Peace Conference the *Natal Advertiser* wrote as follows recently upon our suggestion of local Indians bringing their grievances to the notice of the peace conference:—

"Evil communications corrupt good manners," is a copy-book maxim, which is often exemplified in dull life. Only the other day, this paper commented on the stupid folly of the backveld Boers in deciding to send delegates to the world's Peace Conference at Versailles. But we were not really surprised at the decision, because it was realised that these people have no real conception of the business which the Conference is called upon to deal with. They view it entirely in a parochial sort of way, and doubtless imagine that their delegates will be given the chief seats, and will command attention before the other matters which the Allies' representatives are about to discuss and decide upon. But it does surprise us that anyone could be so foolish as, even to suggest, that the Indians of Durban should think of sending delegates to this great Conference. It may be that the sensible majority of Indians in Natal would laugh the idea to scorn, but all the same, one of their own organs has the temerity to ask, in this connection: "What are the Indians

going to do? A somewhat obscure sheet, The Dharma Vir, published in Durban, declares that it suggested, a few months ago, that the Indian community should forget all its differences and unitedly place before the Peace Conference, the many grievances to which "it is being wantonly subjected in this land." The publication in question gravely asserts that "such an opportunity as is afforded by the forthcoming Peace Conference, will never come their way, probably for another two or three decades, and they will only have themselves to thank for their stupid nonchalance." It is, is futile," says this amusing Indian, to bawl and fulminate cynically in your own homes, like worthless croaking frogs, against the inhuman treatment meted out to you by the ruling race." The Dharma Vir has learned that the Native people are about to decide the advisability of sending a delegate to the Peace Conference and asks, plaintively: "What are the Indians going to do?" The idea of the Nationalists spending £10,000 on a deputation to the Peace Conference is weird enough, but this is the absolute limit.

(Natal Advertiser)

Fair Breeze Indian Influenza Relief Committee

The committee was formed on 1st November 1918. Messrs Sultan Khan B. Maharaj and D. E. Mohamed were appointed inspectors, the latter is now at S. C. Junction owing to the illness of his children, and Mr. Ramnath is acting on his behalf. A dispensary was opened at Fairbreeze and a depot for supplying medicine at Mr. Rambaren's Store at Isenabur. The number of houses visited by the Inspectors is 1046; number of persons found affected 1235, comprising of 453 males, 370 females, 218 boys and 194 girls respectively. The deaths total 24 consisting of 12 adults, and 12 children who died through carelessness and want of food. It is pleasing to record now that over 75 of have been thoroughly cured and the rest are making a rapid progress.

The following free medicines were supplied. Influenza and cough mixture 1580 ozs; eucalyptus oil 18 bottles; castor oil 14 bottles; epsom salts 14 lbs; liniments 10 bottles; diarrhoea mixture 2 bottles; B. of honey 24 bottles; Aspirin tablets 1350; Ws. P. Cure 6 bottles; dysentery mixture 2 bottles; camphor oil 44 bottles; quinine 1 oz; chlorodyne 12 bottles; 186 persons were supplied with food-stuffs and clothing etc; Rice 323 lbs; Tholl 43 lbs; Mealie meal 398 lbs; sago 6½ lbs; sugar 58 lbs; coffee 6½ lbs;

tinned milk 20; fresh milk 61 bottles; flour 40 lbs; m. oil 4 bottles; spice 34 lbs; soap bars 10; Salt 3 lbs; loaves of bread 5; cocoa, tins 3; cotton reels 4; cloth 190 yds; trouser pairs 2; shirts 7; blankets 5; coat 1. This report covers the period between 4th November and 30th November.

By Aeroplane to India

London, Dec. 16.—Major-General Salmond, G.O.C., Royal Air Force in the Middle East, has arrived at Karachi, in the Bombay Presidency, from Cairo, by Handley-Page aeroplane, to confer with the Indian Government upon the establishment of an aerial service to India.

The aeroplane employed, flew from England to Egypt, and from there to Cairo and Bagdad. The journey from Cairo to Karachi which is a distance 2548 miles, occupied 36 hours' actual flying time.

Major-General Salmond will postpone his flight to Delhi.

The flight is an undertaking in the ordinary course of aerial duty and no attempts are being made to break records in these flights.

Scarcity in India

Government to Afford Relief.

London, Dec. 12 (delayed).—Ritter's Delhi correspondent telegraphs that the Viceroy, in the course of a speech stated that scarcity, and consequent distress is anticipated in many areas in India during the coming months. The Government is taking measures to afford relief to the stricken districts.

The Peace Conference

Indian Delegates in London.

London, Dec. 15.—The Indian delegates to the Peace Conference have arrived in London.

THE PHARMA VIL

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MESSAGE OF INDIA TO THE WORLD.

(By Historicus).

Thus modern Europe has worshipped wealth; has sought extension of territory. Its best men have devoted themselves to achieve these ends. Its best men have spent their energies in finding out ways and means to gain their objects. Religion has been at a discount. Men have talked of the soul no doubt. Christianity is the religion of these peoples. But there is not the least doubt that religion is meant for amusement, to while away the tedious hours of leisure of an overbusy people. Could it for a moment be believed that Germany is Christian? Christ said "if a man smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him thy left also". "The Kingdom of God is within you. It is easier for a camel to pass through the needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven." Who cares for these maxims of this great teacher of humanity? Does Christian Germany care for the commandments of God and His holy men. Sinking of hospital ships, burning of God's temples, bombing of a civilian population, laying desolate extensive lands and countries, are these the acts of a people who profess to follow Christ? We judge people not from what they believe, but what they actually live for and work for. The organization of peoples into nations for the purposes of commerce and acquisition of territory, this is the work of the modern age. If there is this terrible war, it is the logical sequence of those ideas for which Europe has lived and striven. Europe has to blame nobody but itself. There is not the least doubt that England has entered into this conflict for a good and noble pur-

pose. England tried to stand for small nations and for self defence. Every one is called upon to fight for his own self-defence. But ideals for which England strove in the past are merely materialistic and European people ought to have realised that under God's great rule every nation has a right, to live, to progress, and to seek out its own separate existence, so that in the end it may be able to make its own contribution to the rich and varied civilisation of humanity, so that God on earth may become enthroned as He is in Heaven. This is the message, which the old and despised India has still to teach to the world. (To be Continued)

Employers & Indian Medical Fees.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENTS

Question of the Colonial Born.

On Dec. 4, 1918, the appeal from the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court, in the claim brought by the Indian Immigration Trust Board of Natal against V. Govindasamy, trading as the Stamford Hill Laundry, Umgeni Road, Durban, for medical fees amounting to £1. 16. in respect of Indian immigrants employed during the quarter ended June 30, 1917, was heard at Bloemfontein, H. G. Mackeurtan with W. T. Clerk appearing for the appellants, and J. S. Wylie, K. O., with Mr. Hoexter for the respondents, Judgment after ar-

gument was reserved.

The Magistrate of Durban, Mr. R. A. L. Branton, decided in favour of the Board, and that decision was taken in review before the Supreme Court of South Africa, Natal Provincial Division, sitting at Maritzburg on April 8 last, which Court upheld the decision of the said Magistrate.

On Dec. 11 the Appellate Court gave the following judgment reversing the decision of the Magistrate and Natal Provincial Division Court, altering the judgment of the Magistrate in to one for 9s. 9d. in favour of the Board instead of £1 16s. upholding the appeal with costs.

Sir William Solomon gave the judgment of the Court in the following terms: The appellant carries on a laundry business in the borough of Durban, in which he employs a number of Indians, some of whom are Colonial-born, being descendants of Indians who had come to Natal under indenture. The remainder are free Indians, that is to say Indians who had originally come to Natal under indenture, but who had completed their term of service and had been released under Section 106 of Law 25, 1891, from obligation to perform further service under indenture. By Section 50 it is provided that the Indian Immigration Trust Board may appoint a medical practitioner to attend upon the Indian immigrants employed upon any estate or elsewhere, and in that event the employer becomes liable to pay to the Board a sum not exceeding one shilling per month

for "every male statute adult immigrant" in his service. The questions raised in this case are whether this liability attached to appellant in respect of (1) the Colonial-born Indians, and (2) the free Indians in his service. The Magistrate before whom the case was brought decided both questions in favour of the respondent. His decision was affirmed by the Provincial Division, and it is now brought before us on appeal from that Court.

Now as regards the first class, it is clear that they are not Indian immigrants within the plain meaning of that expression, seeing that they were born in Natal, so that if these words are to be construed in their ordinary sense, the appellants should not have been held liable in respect of them. A difficulty is, however, raised by the interpretation clause, Section 117, which provides that "the words Indian immigrant shall mean and include all Indians introduced from India to Natal under the provisions of the laws regulating such introduction and those descendants of such Indians who may be resident in Natal." The employees in question are descendants of Indians introduced from India to Natal under the Immigration Laws, so that if the words Indian Immigrants in Section 50 are to receive the extended meaning given to them by the interpretation clause, it would follow that on this point the decision of the Court below cannot be challenged. And the question to be determined is whether the Court was right in applying the interpretation clause to Section 50.

Now Section 118 says that the words Indian immigrants "shall include those descendants of such Indians who may be resident in Natal," by which I understand that in every section where these words appear they should prima facie be read as including such

DESCENDANTS

Where, however, it appears from the context or the subject matter, or on some other ground, that the Legislature did not intend the words to bear that extended meaning, then the words should be read in their ordinary sense.

sive meaning in the particular section under consideration, then in my opinion they should be construed in their ordinary sense. That, I think, is the effect of the English decision to which we were referred. Thus in *Midland Railway Co. v. Ambergate* (68 E.R. 970) V.C., Page Weod says: "With regard to all the interpretation clauses, I understand them to define the meaning, supposing there is nothing else in the Act which is opposed to the particular interpretation." And in *Meux v. Jacks* (L.R. 7. H.L. 493), Lord Selborne said: "The interpretation clause does no more than say that when you find these words in the Act, they shall, unless there is something repugnant in the context or in the sense, include 'figures.'" The observations of the same learned Judge in *Robinson v. Local Board of Barton Eccles* (8 A.C. 200) are substantially to the same effect. The onus, therefore, in my opinion, is upon the appellant to satisfy us that in Section 50 the words Indian immigrant are to have their ordinary meaning, and were not used in the sense given to them in the interpretation clause.

Now it is important to observe, in the first place, that Act 25, 1891, is a consolidating statute which repeals a number of earlier Acts dealing with the subject of Indian immigration. It is, however, far more extensive in its scope than any of the repealed Acts, and generally, it may be said that Sections 65 to 89 deal with matters not including in any of the earlier statutes, whereas the rest of the Act is based substantially upon corresponding provisions to be found in them. And the significant fact is that in none of the previous Acts is there any interpretation clause including descendants within the meaning of the term Indian immigrants. It is not an.

(To be Continued)

Pinetown Indian Influenza Committee.

An Indian Influenza Relief Committee was formed at Pinetown last month.

th, the chairman and treasurer being B. Ramathula, and the secretary H. M. Khan. The following contributions were received by the Committee: B. Ramathula £5 5s; M. S. Mota, £8 3s; O. C. Gangen, £2 2s; P. V. Vengessany, £1 1s; S. A. V. Naidoo, £2 2s; Shellappa Naiker £1 1s; A. M. Patel, £1 1s; D. Jack, £3 3s; W. G. P. Wright, £1; M. Ramathula, £1 1s; Noel Bros, £1; J. T. Coward, £3 3s; N. W. Charlton, £1 1s; V. Naidoo, 10s 6d; J. Hoover, 10s 6d; H. M. Khan, 10s 6d; Madurai Chetty, 10s 6s; S. Juman, 5s; Sevengala, 5s; Ramsamy, 5s; M. Natter, 5s; C. Appen, 5s; C. Moonsamy, 10s 6d; Madaree, barber, 5s; Peruman Pillay, 5s; Ismail V. Kali, 5s; P. Pandaram, 5s 6d; H. Ramathula, 10s 6d; Sabar Vahed, 10s 6d; Ismail Ebrahim, 10s 6d; Kistaunsany, Naiker, 10s 6d; Sulaman Dawjee Mall, 5s 6d; A. E. Palmer, 10s; C. Poonsamy, 5s; Ebrahim Hajee, 7s 6d; B. M. Kisten, 5s; J. Crawford, 5s; G. Mahomed, 5s; H. Peers Lyle, 5s; Beehai, 5s; S. E. Joshua, 10s 6d; K. K. Jali, 5s.

War Cabinet Conference.

Overseas Representative Present.

Peace Matters Discussed.

London, Dec. 12.—An important Conference of Members of the War Cabinet and representatives of the Dominions and India was held at Downing Street to-day.

It is understood that various matters likely to arise at the Peace Conference were discussed. The Prime Minister presided, and those present included Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Curzon, Mr. Chamberlain, Generals Botha and Smuts, Sir Robert Borden, Sir Joseph Cooke, and the Maharajah of Bikanir, and Sir S. S. Siaba.

Influenza & pneumonia to

Five Times More Deadly than War

Six Millions Die in 12 Weeks.

London, Dec. 18.—In the course of an article, the medical correspondent "The Times" says there seems to be reasonable grounds for believing that about six million persons have perished from influenza and pneumonia in the past 12 weeks.

It has been estimated that the disease caused the death of 20 million persons in four and a half years. Thus it

plague is five times more deadly than the war, because in the same period at its epidemic rate influenza would have killed 108 millions.

Never since the "Black Death" has such a plague swept over the world, says the writer, and the need of a new survey of public health measures was never more forcibly illustrated.

An Admiralty Representative Visiting Dominions & India

In an Advisory Capacity

London, Dec. 20.—The Admiralty has issued the following announcement: The Dominion Ministers having intimated, at the close of the Imperial War Conference, that the Dominions would welcome visits from a highly qualified representative of the Admiralty for the purpose of advising the Dominion authorities on Naval matters, the Board of the Admiralty, with the approval of the War Cabinet, has deputed Admiral Sir John Jellicoe to visit the Dominions and India early in the New Year.

Loyalty to British Flag.

Coloured People's Aspirations.

Opposition to Nationalist Ideals.

Capetown, Dec. 23 (Reuter).—A large and enthusiastic gathering of coloured people under the auspices of the African Political Organisation, was held at Groot Drakenstein on Saturday evening, and was addressed by Mr. Fredericks, general secretary of that body on "Liberty Movement" recently started by the organisation. After dealing with the present attitude of various political parties in regard to coloured people, he explained the line of action decided upon by the A. P.O. in order to get the rights and privileges to which they were entitled. He referred to the Nationalist idea of establishing a republic as an extremely ridiculous one. The Nationalist element was composed of a very small section of the population. Natives and coloured were in a vast majority, and they would never allow the British flag to be hauled down in this country. As long as the Nationalist persisted in their aims to overthrow British rule in this country the coloured people should oppose them.

In reply to a question, Mr. Fredericks said the question of sending a delegation to the Peace Convention was being considered by the General Executive, but

nothing definite had yet been decided upon. It was a matter that would greatly depend upon the result of their impending conference with the leaders of Natives and an interview with Lord Buxton early in January. He said there was a strong feeling in several parts in favour of sending a delegation.

Royal Tour of the Dominions

Prince of Wales coming

Battle Cruiser Being Prepared.

King's Tribute to Dominions' Services

London, Dec. 16.—One of the latest battle cruisers is now being refitted for the purpose of taking the Prince of Wales on a tour of the Empire, as announced by his Majesty in replying to an address from representatives of the Overseas Dominions attending the War Conference last July, when he said: "When peace returns I look forward to the day when the Prince of Wales will be able to visit different parts of my Dominions beyond the seas. I know the desire to do so lies near his heart, and I am assured of the welcome he would receive." The tour will be a fitting way in which his Majesty will express to the Dominions his deep consciousness of the great services they rendered to the Mother Country and the whole Empire during the war.

Aerial Mail Service to India

Huge Type of Aeroplane.

London, Dec. 21.—A very successful trial trip was carried out at Belfast, of one of the largest types of aeroplanes in the Air Ministry's Service. The machine was built by Harland & Wolff. Its height from the ground to the top plane is 92 ft., and the span of wings 126 ft. It is equipped with four Rolls-Royce engines and carries a thousand gallons of fuel, equal to 15 hours supply, and can travel nearly a hundred miles per hour.

The machine was originally intended for bombing Berlin, and can accommodate a large crew, but it will now be utilised by the Government for the aerial mail service to India.

In Egypt en Route to the East.

London, Dec. 21.—The Press Bureau states that a Handley page aeroplane en route to the East, has reached Egypt. Owing to whether conditions the machine flew via Sicily and Malta, and stopped at night at each island.

Sir S. P. Sinha's Letter to "Pall Mall Gazette"

In a letter to "Pall Mall Gazette" Sir S. P. Sinha while maintaining that a full measure of self-government at once in India is neither desired nor expected, makes some excellent remarks regarding the present condition of the country. He says:—

Apart from the desires, on constitutional grounds of the Indians, themselves, especially educated Indians, for a larger share in the Government of their country there is another and very urgent reason which makes them eager for reform. It is, unfortunately, and indisputable fact that under the present system India has not been prosperous. According to modern standards of wealth she is still extremely poor. Small sections of the community have, it is true, made huge fortunes, and many residents, native European, live in the lap of luxury; but the great mass of the people—the vast majority of the 300,000,000—are bordering on the verge of absolute poverty. Yet, with a population intelligent and law abiding, with a soil fruitful beyond that of most other countries, with resources absolutely unlimited in men and material, there is no valid reason why India should not be as prosperous as any part of our far-flung Empire.

Indians believe that the remedy for the existing unsatisfactory state of affairs is to be found in a radical change in the system of Government which would stimulate a policy of industrial development. It is not, of course, expected that constitutional changes alone will bring prosperity in their train, but they will certainly tend to promote it by giving the people a more direct personal interest and responsibility in the administration of public affairs. The people themselves desire to be something more than mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for the rest of the Empire. They desire to take their place among the great self-governing nations of the world.

(Amrita Bazar Patrika)

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COMMISSION AGENT and BROKER

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Narotam Bhoola,

GENERAL DEALER.

All kinds of Grocery and soft goods on hand.

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Grocery and Clothing. Moderate Value SPRINGFIELD.

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Both Indian and European Groceries on hand at town prices.

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Wholesale & Retail Produce Merchant.

Potatoes, Onions, Coriander Seeds, Chillies, Peas, Beans, Mealies, Garlic, Green Ginger, Pumpkins, &c. Always in stock:

The best quality at the cheapest local value

A trial solicited.

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Trial Solicited, Moderate Value

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Produce Merchant & Commission Agent Colonial Fruits & Vegetables sent to all parts of S.A.

Goods of good quality purchased at lowest market price. Moderate Commission

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सकल किताबें इस दुकान में हैं।
सकल किताबें इस दुकान में हैं।
अन्य बहुत सी चीजें मिल सकती हैं।

जी० बी० खुबीर वर्मा
३७, ३८ और ३९ इन्डिया मार्केट-दरबन।

दी सयाजी रेस्टोरेंट।

धर्मवीरके प्रेमी ध्यान दें।

यह भोजनालय बहुत समयसे महान प्रसिद्धि पा चुका है। शहरमें काम करनेवाले तथा बाहर के हिंदी तथा आर्य भाईयोंके भोजनके लिये उत्तम प्रबन्ध किया गया है। हमारे दुकानके पोरबन्दरके घी का बना हुआ मिठाई दक्षिण अफ्रीकामें प्रसिद्ध है। विशेषकर बनस्पतियोंका बना हुआ पाक अत्यन्तही बलवद्दक है। स्वच्छता और पवित्रताका बहुत ध्यान रखा जाता है और समस्त पदार्थ उचित भावसे दिया जाता है।

के० जीवन, १८६ गेरेस्ट्रीट दरबन