

THE DHARMA VIK

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN ENGLISH AND HINDI.

VOL. 3. Springfield, Durban, Friday 1 November 1918.

No. 35

NOTES ON HASAN IMAM'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

This lends force to our criticism.

Reserved and Transferred Subjects.

This address does not contain any criticism of the principle upon which the division of the functions of government into reserved and transferred subjects is founded and justified in paragraph 288 of the Report. This is a defect, for the principle is open to serious objection. As we have commented in our last number upon this division and upon the principle on which it has been sought to be justified, we need not say why we consider this division a defect. The speaker says with obvious satisfaction and calm contentment that "The subjects proposed to be transferred to popular control are as numerous as those of the Reserved class. I believe that the transferred subjects will afford to us sufficient opportunities of administrative training in the first few years to enable us to qualify ourselves for the transference of all the subjects to popular control." He speaks simply the numbers of the reserved and the transferred subjects. But do the numbers alone matter? The relative importance of the subjects in the two groups ought rather to receive the greatest and most serious consideration. Then again, it cannot be accepted that administrative training in any subject makes one fit to have charge of any other subject. If a man were placed in charge of ferries, pounds, and village drains, would the experience gained in such work qualify him, e.g., for the maintenance of law and order? In fact, the division of the functions of Government proceeds upon the assumption in general terms that the people are unfit at present to have charge of any of the functions connected with the maintenance of peace and order, and with good Government (including sound financial administration). We do not think that it can be safely assumed that administrative training in functions which have nothing to do with "peace, order and good government" can qualify a man to undertake those functions. In fact, Mr. Hasan Imam appears

himself to admit this when he says:

"Whatever the underlying policy of two compartments of the Government may be and whatever its justification, I am decidedly of the view that a total unconcern of the Ministers in the Reserved subjects is not desirable, for the objective being the ultimate realisation of responsible government, the association of Ministers in some form or other with the administration of the Reserved subjects will the better prepare them, for the ultimate devolution of power on the people. If expediency does not permit that they should have an effective voice in the Executive Council they should at least be given a place therein of more or less advisory character, as additional members. The constitution proposed is open to the very serious objection that until actual transference takes place the people's representatives will have but little touch with subjects of the Reserved class; while at some future date, and let us hope not a distant date, it is they that will be asked to assume charge of the administration of those subjects."

Though nowhere in his address does the speaker take any notice of the power of retransferring subjects from the transferred to the reserved list proposed to be given to the Government of India and the periodic parliamentary commissions, he makes mention of a serious objection to the system of dual government.

The objection to the scheme, as a whole, lies however, in the proposal that at the end of a period of five years the Reserved Subjects are not to come automatically under popular control but it will be open to the Central Government to hear applications from either the Provincial Government or the Provincial Council for the modification of the Reserved and the Transferred subject lists of the province, and it will be upon the recommendation of the Central Government that the Secretary of State is to approve the transfer of further subjects. While this method of devolution of power has the merit

of providing the incentive to the people's representatives for earnest and statesman-like discharge of their duties; it has the demerit of withdrawing the stimulus that they would have, if they were now assured that at the end of five years the responsibility of the entire provincial administration would devolve upon them. In the language of the Report itself, advance can only come through previous failures and exercise of responsibility calls forth the capacity for it.

(To be Continued)

EPIDEMIC

OF

"Spanish" Influenza.

Memorandum of Directions issued by the Union Department of Public Health, Pretoria.

Magistrates, Local Authorities, Justices of the Peace, Police, School Teachers, Missionaries, and others to which copies of this Memorandum are sent are requested to distribute them as widely and quickly as possible—especially in isolated communities and country districts where medical advice and treatment are not readily available.

(A) TO AVOID THE DISEASE

(1) Live as much as possible in the open-air and sunshine; keep doors and windows of living-rooms wide open; sleep either in the open-air or in rooms with doors and windows wide open.

(2) Avoid crowds and crowded rooms. Unless you are nursing or have some other good reason, keep at a distance from the sick and from strangers or others who may have the infection, and do not enter dwellings in which cases of the disease have recently occurred.

(3) Attend to your general health; keep fit; take plenty of plain, wholesome food; see that the bowels do not become confined; take a dose of epsom salts casto

oil, or other opening medicine when necessary; keep body and clothing clean; avoid over-fatigue and avoid getting wet or chilled. Alcohol in any form is not a preventative. It is very doubtful whether quinine or any other known drug is of any use in preventing attack.

(B) SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE.

Sudden headache or pains in the back, chest, or limbs; weakness—especially of the legs; fever, followed by coughing, sneezing, and "cold" in the head and eyes.

(C) MEASURES IN CASE OF ATTACK.

(1) Put the patient to bed *at once* in a clean, airy room, and keep him warm; keep windows and doors wide open, night and day, but do not let the wind blow over the patient, especially if he is perspiring.

(2) Give a dose of epsom salts, castor oil, or other opening medicine.

(3) Give plenty of hot drinks, such as milk, soup, tea, coffee, etc. No solid food should be given while the fever lasts.

(4) In ordinary cases without any cough or chest trouble, aspirin (one five-grain tablet) may be taken two or three times a day to relieve headache and pains in the body; otherwise in ordinary uncomplicated cases no drugs are required.

(5) If severe pain in chest, apply pieces of flannel wrung out of hot water, or a mustard poultice.

(6) If the patient sweats freely, see that he is rubbed dry and has fresh, dry clothing, so as to avoid chill.

(7) If the fever is so high as to make the patient feel uncomfortable, or to wander in his mind, sponge him all over with lukewarm water, uncovering only part of the body at a time, drying the part thoroughly and covering it up warmly immediately afterwards.

(8) Be careful to keep up the patient's strength with light, nourishing food, such as milk, chicken-broth, soup, eggs and milk, or bread and milk, given often (every two hours during the day and every four hours or so at night), a little at a time.

(9) If the patient's condition gets worse, and especially if the breathing becomes more hurried and painful, or if the spit becomes blood-stained, send for a doctor, but avoid sending for a doctor unnecessarily.

(D) PRECAUTIONS AFTER ATTACK.

(1) In ordinary cases keep the patient warm in bed not only whilst there is fever but for a day or two afterwards. No one who has this disease should go back to work *until a week has elapsed from first taking ill*, otherwise he runs great risk of chest trouble. Many deaths in this epidemic have been due to carelessly getting up too early before the fever

has gone altogether, and going back to work whilst in a weak state.

(2) When the patient gets up he should take care of himself avoiding catching cold or over-exerting himself; he should take good nourishing food and see that his bowels act regularly.

(3) Clothing, bedding, and similar articles used by influenza patients should if possible, be boiled, otherwise they may be well aired in the sun before being used by others. Sickrooms should be completely emptied of furniture, scrubbed out, and thoroughly aired. Fresh air and sunshine quickly destroy the infection; so also do boiling and all ordinary disinfectants.

THE DHARMA VIR.

Friday, 1 November 1918

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

It is really a source of gratification to us to be able to state that Mr. Percy Binns, the chief magistrate of Durban, and Dr. Park Ross, Acting Assistant Medical Officer of Health for the Union, are leaving no stone unturned to do all within their power to prevent the influenza epidemic spreading. From personal observation, we can affirm that both Mr. Binns and Dr. Park Ross are anxious for the welfare of all sections irrespective of the question of caste, creed or colour. They are possessed of a strong desire to see that the susceptibilities of every section are respected in the steps they are taking to prevent further infection. Although the chief magistrate has only recently resumed his office, after a protracted illness, yet he is cheerfully bearing the strain of what cannot but be described as a very hard and trying work. He sits in his office morning till eve, attending to a thousand and one matters, telephone in hand. This indeed, is a very severe strain on his recently recuperated health. Dr. Park Ross, also, has his time fully occupied, and, in the midst of his manifold duties, he is doing all he can to induce our country men to form relief committees at various places, to relieve cases of hardship among Indians. The duty of Indian, therefore, is clear, and, we hope, they will cooperate with the authorities, in a wholehearted manner, in stamping out this dreadful disease.

Notes and News.

Owing to the influenza epidemic, we have been unable this year to publish our usual Rishi Number. We trust all our readers will appreciate the difficulties we are experiencing.

Last Saturday morning, Dr. Park Ross accompanied by Mr. Walker Wilson met the leading Indians of Sydenham and Districts at the Overport Police Camp at 11 a.m. Mr. S. R. Pather was also requested to be present. Mr. Walker Wilson introduced, to the Indian gentlemen present, Dr. Park Ross who addressed them at length on the advisability of forming an Indian relief committee on the lines of the one formed at South Coast Junction. The report of the South Coast Junction Committee was read by Mr. S. R. Pather at the request of Dr. Park Ross, and, after some discussion those present elected Mr. Sheik Amod to convene a meeting of Indians of Sydenham and Districts for the purpose of forming a relief committee.

The following day a public meeting was held at Mr. Dwarika's Store, Sydenham. About 500 Indians were present. Mr. Sheik Amod presided. Besides the local Indians Messrs. M. A. Kurin and S. R. Pather, chairman and Secretary of the South Coast Junction Indian Committee respectively, were present. After much discussion a committee and five inspectors were nominated.

The Committee now consists of fifty members with Mr. K. R. Nayanah as chairman, Mr. G. D. Lalla as secretary, and Mr. Sheik Amod as treasurer and the committee commenced work yesterday.

Last Tuesday morning Dr. Park Ross accompanied by Mr. Ward, assistant magistrate of Verulam, and Mr. S. R. Pather motored to the Queen's Bridge Hotel grounds Umgeni where a large number of the leading Indians of Umgeni, Prospect Hall, Newlands and Greenwood park were present. Mr. Ward introduced Dr. Park Ross to them and Dr. Park Ross explained at length the need of a relief committee and the work such a committee could do. Mr. Pather besides interpreting the speeches of Dr. Park Ross and Mr. Ward added a strong appeal to those present.

Subsequently, a committee was formed with Mr. Rowley, Senior as chairman and Mr. S. N. Naidoo as Secretary.

Dr. Park Ross, Mr. Ward and Mr. S. R. Pather also motored to Tongaat where a large body of representative Indians were similarly addressed. There also a committee has been formed. Further reports will be published later.

A UNIQUE FUNCTION.

Mr. Walker Wilson.
HONOURED.

A representative deputation of the Indian community, consisting of Messrs. M. C. Anglia, M. A. Jeewa, Ismail Bhyat, M. Sultan, R. S. G. Pather, Jack Moodley, B. A. Megraji, K. R. Nayanah; Mr. S. R. Pather, waited upon Mr. Walker Wilson, the Acting Chief Magistrate, on last Tuesday afternoon, when his office as Chief Magistrate terminated, to thank him for his good offices.

Mr. S. R. Pather, who was deputed as spokesman, said that the Indian community had heard with deep regret the termination of his office that day as the Acting Chief Magistrate, and of his transfer to another division. They feel they can not let the occasion pass without giving expression to their feelings of gratitude for the sympathetic, kind, and courteous manner in which he had dealt with Indians, and with matters affecting them. The occasion was unique, for never before in the annals of the local Indian community had Indians honoured a Magistrate. He had always sought to ascertain the Indian standpoint on any question affecting them and their co-operation which was loyally given.

The Indian community were grateful for the steps he had taken to inform them of the precautions to be observed to ward off attacks of typhus and influenza. The highest regard and affection of Indians for those whom they honoured the greatest respect and veneration was always shown by the presentation of flowers. A flower was in Indian eyes the emblem of refinement, culture, delicacy, purity, &c. It spreads radiance and happiness on all and never does anybody harm. Such should be the lives of all people. They hoped he would permit them to show their respect in Oriental fashion. They were sure that what is a loss to Durban, will decidedly be a gain to Durban.

Mr. M. A. Jeewa then garlanded Mr. Walker Wilson, amid cheers.

Mr. Anglia also said a few words. He said he was very glad to be able to remark that the policy of taking Indians into confidence and consulting them, laid down in practice by Mr. Percy Binns, was so ably followed by Mr. Walker Wilson. There was nothing which touched Indian hearts so much as a feeling that their views and sentiments were taken into consideration by the authorities. He wished Mr. Walker Wilson every happiness and prosperity.

Mr. Wilson's Reply.

MR. PATHER, MR. ANGLIA, AND GENTLEMEN.—I thank you very much for the honour you have done me—the honour which I appreciate the more because I understand that this is the first occasion upon which a retiring Magistrate has been garlanded in this town, and I also thank you for your very kind expressions with regard to myself. I am relinquishing to-day the office of acting Chief Magistrate, which I have held for the past 7½ months during the absence, through illness, of Mr. Binns. I am glad to say that Mr. Binns has now recovered, and that he will assume duties to-morrow morning.

The speakers have been good enough to refer, in very flattering terms, to the manner in which my duties have been carried out in so far as the Indian community is concerned; and to my attitude towards that community. All I can claim, however, is that I have tried to do my duty impartially. I know that laws and regulations must sometimes appear to be somewhat vexatious, especially to those who may not be in a position to know the reasons which called for them, but they are framed for the public good, and we Magistrates, who have to administer them, must take them as we find them. During the period I have been acting as Chief Magistrate, I have had to deal with the restriction in the supply of liquor to women, an abortive native strike and two epidemic alarms including the present one break of influenza. There has also been the question of the Rice supply and other matters of public interest.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the loyal and law abiding attitude which has been shown by the Indian community during the three years I have had the honour of occupying the position of a Magistrate on the Durban Bench, and the ready manner in which leading Indians have invariably come forward and rendered every assistance in their power in all matters in which their co-operation has been asked for by me and especially with regard to the Typhus and the present Influenza outbreak. Indian Committees are being formed at several centres where the disease has manifested itself, and I have every confidence that these committees will prove of the greatest advantage to the community at large.

In view of criticisms which have appeared in the press, I should like to refer briefly to the recent order issued by me in reference to the Moharrum festival. The procession was timed to commence on the evening of the 15th instant, on the same day in consequence of informa-

tion received, I, in consultation with the Health Officer, Dr. Park Ross, decided that it was necessary to prohibit the Moharrum procession from coming into the Borough and the Police were instructed accordingly. I invited a number of prominent Indians (both Mohammedans and Hindus) to come to my office and discuss the position with me. Owing to the shortness of the time at our disposal only a few were able to attend, none of whom were Mohammedans. Of these Messrs. S. R. Pather, K. R. Nayanah, Jack moodley, B. A. Maghraj, A. G. Naidoo, C. R. Naidoo, K. R. Naidoo, P. S. Aiyar and H. L. Paul went out at my request and explained the position to the Indians, with the result that a difficult position was overcome.

I thank you again for your good wishes regarding my transfer to Umzimtote which will take place from December 1st. I am sorry to leave Durban and will take with me many pleasant memories of the time I have spent here.

I reciprocate your good wishes, and in conclusion I wish to specially thank Messrs. S. R. Pather, K. R. Nayanah, K. R. Naidoo, Jack Moodley, B. A. Maghraj, A. G. Naidoo, C. R. Naidoo for the very able assistance which they have given me during time I have occupied the position of Acting Chief Magistrate.

THANKS

Mr. Raghoonath Singh and family, of Lady Smith, wish to thank all friends, relative and Societies for the kind messages of sympathy conveyed to him for the loss of his dear wife recently, who died of Spanish Influenza. They also sincerely thank the various friends for their offers to the deceased in the way of incense for cremation.

R. Singh

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VOL 3. Springfield, Durban, Friday 8 November 1918. No. 36

NOTES ON HASAN IMAM'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Supplies for the two groups of Subjects.

The address makes some very pertinent and outspoken comments upon the financial arrangement provided for effecting the administration of the two branches of provincial governments. From the revenues raised in the provinces, the demands of the Government of India are first to be met, the reserved subjects are then to be provided for, and the residue will be available to the Ministers for the purpose of the transferred subjects. If this be inefficient, as it is sure to be, if the Ministers are to discharge their duties adequately, fresh taxation must be resorted to.

The question of any fresh taxation will be decided by the Governor and the Ministers and the Executive Government as a whole will not bear the responsibility of the proposal. Considering that the Governor is not expected to refuse, ordinarily, assent to the proposals of the Ministers, it is apparent that the responsibility of a fresh taxation will in effect rest upon the Ministers. It is admitted that the new developments which are to be anticipated will necessitate fresh taxation. Thus it comes to this that the odium, which is inseparable from a new levy, is to be borne by the Ministers alone, the appeal to which may be the engendering of a repugnance in the people against popular Government. The responsibility for administering Transferred Subjects will be the Minister's, while the power of deciding what part of the revenue shall be allotted for the discharge of that responsibility will be retained in official hands!

The proposed arrangement, if strikes as unfair. It is giving to the popular side of the Government an unsatisfactory part. The collective responsibility of the Executive Government in matters of fresh taxation is necessary for the success of the reforms. The obvious defects of the system proposed are so many that I think it our duty to insist upon modifications that may insure to the Transferred Subjects a fairer and a more equitable treatment.

It is worthy of note here that of the departments proposed to be transferred to popular control several are of vital importance to the progress of the country, and they have been the most starved under official regime. The duty of constructing them and developing them will devolve upon the people's representatives but without sufficient provision for them. The subjects of Education and Sanitation, involving as they do the building up of healthy mind and healthy body in the people, are of supreme importance as upon them will rest the creation of health electorates. If the franchise, on which responsible Government is to be based, is to be broad and extensive, due provision has to be made from now to secure its expansiveness as time grows, and towards that end it will not do to treat those two subjects with stint.

Members of the Executive Council.

Mr. Hassan Imam's remarks on the selections of Indian members of the Executive Councils give evidence of his statesmanship.

Our proposal that Indian members of the Executive Government should be elected by the Council has been based on our experience that Government have in the past chosen men not because they were sound but because they were according to bureaucratic view, safe. The election of Ministers is disapproved but no injunction is laid that the nominations should be of persons who had the confidence of the Legislative Council. The justification for our proposal of election lay in our apprehension arising out of bureaucratic methods. If we can be assured that really capable men will be chosen for appointment as colleagues of the Governor our scheme of elected members of the Executive will not require to be pressed, for our demand is for capable men only. Our objection however to the irremovability of ministers stands. It has been stated that it is not contemplated that from the outset the Governor should occupy the position of a purely constitutional Governor

bound to accept the decisions of his Ministers. That may be so, but in that proposal I do not see any justification to give to the Ministers a place above the will of the representatives of the people. What we have to guard against is a too-ready submission on the part of the Ministers to the wishes of the Governor. Under the constitution proposed the Governor will occupy a predominant position, and if at any time he chooses to disapprove of a measure he should be made to take responsibility of refusing his assent instead of securing by methods of powerful suasion the acquiescence of Ministers. The scheme if carried into effect will be demoralizing for the Ministers themselves. Some method should be devised whereby the responsibility of the Ministers to the representatives of the people should not be diminished while their harmonious cooperation with the Governor may be maintained. I suggest that it be made incumbent upon every Minister on his appointment to seek re-election, failing which his appointment will automatically cease to operate. A further condition of his office should be that he should continue to enjoy the confidence of the House. Should the House, as a body, express its want of confidence in him he must resign his office as a matter of course. This suggestion that I make does not in any way reduce the position of the Governor, nor his powers under the proposed constitution.

The only comment which we think it necessary to make on the above extract is that our demand is *not* for capable men only, but for men who are also in genuine sympathy with popular aspirations and therefore enjoy the confidence of the public.

The Ministers.

Mr. Hasan Imam's statesmanlike observations on the proposed total unconcern of the Ministers with the Reserved subjects have been quoted before. It is not that he does not see the dangers of their inclusion in the Executive Council.

I realise that the inclusion of the

Ministers in the Executive Council is not free from danger to popular aspirations as such inclusion is more likely, than not, to create a natural bias in the mind of the Governor to choose a safe man as his Minister. But I would sooner take that risk and have the Ministers within the Executive Council than out of it.

(To be Continued)

THE DHARMA VIR.

Friday, 8 November 1918

INDIAN OPINION AGAIN.

Not content with the seed of dissension *Indian Opinion* had sown with reference to the South African Indian Conference it has now launched forth on an effort to belittle those who took part in garlanding and thanking Mr. Walker Wilson for the services rendered by him during his office as chief magistrate of Durban. The *Indian Opinion* questions the representative character of those who waited upon Mr. Walker Wilson on the occasion and comments on their want of good sense in organising such a demonstration. We must confess plainly that the Indian public have had much of this kind of unsought-for advice forced upon them by the gentleman who is editing that journal. He appears to be inflated with some very strange notion that he is the god sent adviser of the Indian community. Let us plainly inform him once for all that he is in the midst of Indians on sufferance and that he is endangering his position by insulting respectable and respected members of the Indian community. This man always thinks only those Indians who are inclined to follow the results of his weak imagination are representative leaders and all others as mere Jacks, Toms and Harries. He owes his present position to the kindness of the Indian community and was the paid servant of the community. We hope he will realise the necessity of learning the art of restraining his pen a little or else he will soon be told some home truths.

The Influenza Epidemic.

INDIAN COMMITTEES WORK.

Yesterday we were informed, through representatives of the Indian community in the suburbs, of the good work that community had done in connection with the epidemic in the immediate neighbourhood. It will be remembered that some days ago it was announced that an Indian Committee had been formed at South Coast Junction to deal with cases among the Indian people outside the Borough and

the success of this movement has had such a good effect in the district that Dr. Park Ross, Acting Assistant Medical Officer for the Union, and the Chief Magistrate of Durban (Mr. Percy Binns, K.C.) recommended to Government that £1 for £1 should be paid by the Government to the Indians in connection with their works. The South Coast Junction district comprises a large area, and has recently been extended to the Umbogintwini River and Bellair, and there the Committee, with Mr. M. A. Karrim and Mr. S. R. Pather, who have subjected all their other interests to combating the disease, have done a tremendous amount of work. Over 450 houses have been visited, and 229 cases assisted. These cases include 126 adults, 54 children, and 49 infants. These have been provided with medicine free, the Indian community, especially the more wealthy Indians, having willingly contributed the necessary money for treatment and nursing. There have been some 35 deaths in the district around the wireless station, and it is thought that had the Committee been established earlier, and the work organised as it has been during the past fortnight, some of these cases might have been saved. The Government is rendering the Indian community every assistance possible; in fact, there is complete co-operation between the Union authorities and the Committee. Dr. Park Ross and the leading Indians are in constant consultation over the working of the relief, and such good work has been accomplished that representatives of the South Coast Junction Committee have recently visited other suburban districts and have actively engaged themselves in assisting the formation of other Committees to carry on the same work in these districts.

On Monday there was a meeting at Umgeni between the Verulam magistrate, Mr. Ward, Dr. Park Ross and the leading Indians, at which Mr. Karrim and Mr. Pather were present, and another Committee was formed to cover the area around Umgeni, Greenwood Park, Prospect Hall, Redhill, and Sea Cow Lake. On Tuesday a further meeting was held at Tongaat, and a Committee formed with the same objects as those of the South Coast Junction Committee. Inspectors are appointed by the Government to visit the houses, and this inspectors are at the disposal of the Committee.

The Indians who are associated with this work very highly appreciate the work that Mr. Percy Binns has done in connection with it; also Mr. Walker Wilson.

Notes and News.

We regret to place upon record the death of Miss Bakunnammal, sister of Mr.

S. R. Pather last Tuesday after an attack of influenza. Mr. Pather left his sister in death bed and proceeded up North Coast on influenza relief works. Mr. Pather received information of the sad news at the Magistrate's office, Verulam, from where he returned immediately. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon. We offer Mr. Pather and his relatives our sincerest sympathies for the loss sustained by them.

Messrs Jack Moodley, Raju Moodley and R. M. Pillay were, we are informed discharged from the charge preferred against them.

The Deepavali Festival was not celebrated in Sutherland owing to the influenza epidemic. The Yuvuk Sabha performed Havan asking blessings for those who died during the epidemic. Messrs Hardev Singh, G. H. Singh, G. Bisson and others spoke appealing to the people not to have any celebrations.

A rumour is abroad that Mr. S. Amod, of Sydenham, was instructed by the Chief Magistrate to convene a meeting of Overport and Districts in connection with relief work. We are informed by some of those present at the overport Police Station when Dr. G. A. Park Ross, Mr. Walker Wilson and Mr. S. R. Pather met them, that those present appointed Mr. Amod to convene the meeting.

The Influenza Epidemic

More Relief Committees Formed.

TONGAAT.

After an interview with Dr. G. Park Ross, Mr. Ward (Magistrate Verulam) and Mr. S. R. Pather, a meeting of Tongaat Indians was convened. Messrs. Gaudhi, M. G. Naidoo, Essa Osman and Hurbans on 30th October 1918, which was largely attended. Mr. A. Sayer presided and Mr. Harbans acted secretary.

After some discussion the following officials were elected to carry on the work, Mr. Essa Osman, chairman, M. G. Naidoo, Treasurer, Mr. E. Choonoo, Secretary; Committee Messrs Ayob Sayer, A. A. Ghandi, G. A. P. Hurbans, Habib Hassan, R. Naidoo, Thoola, and Ali Mahomed.

The following were elected as inspectors: Messrs. Hassan Naidoo and R. Pillay. A sum of forty pounds was raised at the meeting.

UMGENI.

Immediately after the meeting with Dr. Park Ross, Mr. Ward and Mr. S. R. Pather those assembled proceeded to elect a committee to conduct relief work in the districts of Umgeni, Sea Cow Lake, Greenwood Park, Avoca, Prospect, Hall, Newlands and Virginia Estate. The result of the election is as follows:—Chairman Mr. T. Rowly; Secretary, Mr. D. S. Chetty; Committee, Messrs. Raimpersad Maharaj, G. H. Bhadat, Essop Moola Ajam Ali, V. Soobrattee, Hajee Nabie Backus, Somar, G. M. Moodley, Akoonjee, R. Singh, Fakir, G. K. Singh, Alley Jagan, T. M. Thondree, A. N. Padyachio, L. Thumiah, K. K. Pillay, A. M. Naidoo, U. Mandiar, R. M. Naidoo, R. M. Pillay, Shaik Hoosen, T. Abdoolo, A. M. Naidoo, K. K. Gooran, Sadasiva Pillay, V. M. Pillay, Rugbeer Singh, Soorjoo, Boodhen, Hajee Miah and others.

The following inspectors were also nominated:—Messrs T. M. Tandree, Alim Khan, R. M. Naidoo and V. M. Pillay.

FAIRBREEZE.

The Indian of Fairbreeze were so public spirited that without writing to be asked to form a relief committee did so of their own accord. The details are not yet to hand but a committee was elected with the following officials:—Mr. A. Sawonoo, chairman; Mr. R. Boodhai, secretary; and Mr. C. R. Amod, treasurer.

MALVERN.

On Wednesday Afternoon, in the absence of Dr Park Ross, Captain Murray accompanied by Mr. Wise (assistant magistrate of Pinetown) met the leading Indians of Malvern and district on the grounds of Malvern Hotel. Owing to a bereavement in his family Mr. S. R. Pather was unable to be present. Mr. J. Kendall presided. Captain Murray and Mr. Wise explained at length the need of a relief committee for the district of Malvern. After hearing the above gentlemen whose speeches were translated by Mr. Joshuo (Indian Interpreter) the following committee was elected:—

Chairman, Mr. T. M. Friday; secretary, Mr. A. Mungar; Committee, Messrs. M. L. Salthan, Joseph Hoover, A. B. Naidoo, M. C. Naidoo, S. G. Pillay, V. P. Moodley, M. D. Nakhoodar, C. E. Agji, Rugtoore, Hari, Devji.

The following were elected as inspectors:—Messrs. V. M. Peter and A. Singh.

Home Rule In India

Continued from the 11th October

As the Empire is desirous of establishing Self-Government in all small countries, I trust that those who meet at the

Imperial Conference table will see that India receives her share of self-Government and the right to work out her own salvation as part of the Empire. If that privilege is granted to her and she enters into the councils of the Empire, there will be no menace to Australia from the East because India is strong enough to dominate Asia. Of course, some will say that Australia does not wish to be beholden to a coloured race for its independence but India is as much an internal part of the Empire as Australia? and if the Empire is to glow we must, as Britishers, have regard to the future solidarity of the Empire because it stands for peace, progress, liberty, and Self-Government among its own people in a way that no other nation or race has done. We stand before the world as an example of those who have been able to settle Colonies and create Self-Governments. The Commonwealth is one of the examples to the world. In this chamber, we have heard a great deal about the liberty of Australians, and so forth. Where did we get it? We have inherited it from those who built the Old Country. It is not particularly a part of the soil of Australia; it is in the blood of the British race. It was brought here by those who came here. Our constitution is the result of what Britain has built up in the past, and we can keep it only because we belong to the race and to the British Empire. We are all anxious to see the war brought to an end. We do not know when it is going to end; but if the Secretary for India in the Home Government would see his way to granting India Self-Government, there would be no need for the Empire to fear Germany, or any Allies which it might get in Europe; because India could supply millions of men if they were required. No conscription would be necessary; the men would be supplied willingly so long as India was recognised as an integral part of the Empire. This is a thought that has been in my mind all through the War, though I have never mentioned it before in this chamber.

HOW TO MAKE PEOPLE WILLING TO FIGHT TO THE LAST MAN.

I am a strong conscriptionist. I hold that, in a democratic country like this, where we all have an equal voice in the making of laws and equal liberties, all would be able and willing to fight for these liberties to the last man and the last shilling. But that policy is not being carried out, though the Empire is in very straitened circumstances owing to the submarine menace and the back of man power.

As Britain is producing all the munitions for the Empire, she may require outside help. Notwithstanding the part

that America may play, I feel that the British Empire with all its might and strength, is the one Power that will work for the future settlement of disputes and the maintenance of peace. But it can only be done by wielding all parts of the Empire. Let India be brought in as an equal with the rest of us. From the point of view of winning the war in which all our liberties are at stake, if India could come to the rescue, it could supply millions of men, some of them the best soldiers we could ever have. It must not be forgotten that the vast majority of the inhabitants of India belong to the Aryan race, as we do. Thousands of them have skins just as white as ours. We are merely a branch of the old Aryan family that went to Europe thousands of years ago.

HOUSE OF LORDS WILL HAVE TO**GIVE HOME RULE TO INDIA.**

Senator Manghan.—Does the honorable senator think that the British House of Lords will give Home Rule to India?

Senator Reid.—They will have to give it; and if it came along now the people of India would rally to the Empire and its Allies, and help to smash Germany for all time. If there is any way of getting Mr. Hughes to the Imperial Council, I trust that he will recognise that India is an indispensable part of the Empire. This Senate has passed resolutions that other countries should have Self-Government and Home Rule. It would probably be wise for us to resolve that India, as a part of the Empire, should be given self-government to work out her own salvation. When the war is over, the British Empire will have a strong part to play in maintaining peace, in bringing about liberty and progress and in establishing Governments where they should be established, allowing each race to work out its own salvation. The British Empire is the only Power that can do this, and for that reason we should do our best to weld it together for the sake of the future peace of the world.—“New India.”

(concluded)

Go to:

“THE DHARMA VIR.”

PRINTING WORKS.

for

GOOD PRINTING

A U M. The Dharma Dir.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN ENGLISH AND HINDI

VOL 3.

Springfield, Durban. Friday 15 November 1918.

No. 37

NOTES ON HASAN IMAM'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

He would make the emoluments of the Ministers equal to those members of the Executive Council. The dignity of both sets of officers should be the same.

I am not one to advocate expensive machinery of administration but when it comes to a distinction arising between Ministers of the people and Ministers *not* of the people I would sink all considerations of financial economy and insist on the Ministers enjoying the same salary as Members of the Executive Council. I consider it as affecting their dignity but if economy has to be effected it must be effected by reducing of the salary of the Members of the Executive Council to the level of the salary that may be proposed for Ministers.

Indian Executive Councillors.

The Montagu-Chelmsford scheme has not acceded to the popular demand that the Indian executive councillors should be elected by the legislative bodies. Mr. Hasan Imam defends the popular proposal.

Our proposal for the election of Indian Executive Councillors is no doubt open to certain objections but in the existing state of things if the Indian people are to be assured that the Indian element in the Executive Council will be truly Indian in aspiration there seems to be no other method but that of election whereby such an assurance can be given. It may be said that an Indian Executive Councillor holding his office by election may not work as harmoniously with his colleagues as one who holds his office by nomination. As we have not suggested that the elected Indian member should be removable at the will of the Legislative Council and his appointment being permanent for five years there is no reason to apprehend that he will indulge in unwarranted friction with his colleagues. What we want is that the Indian member in the Provincial Executive Council should be one to possess courage to present the Indian view of a question faithfully. If the nominations in the past, in the Provincial Executive Councils had been as satisfact-

ory as, happily, the nominations have been in the Governor-General's Executive Council, our apprehension regarding the search for a safe man would never have come to exist.

Fiscal Policy.

We are in agreement with what has been said as regards fiscal policy. A protective tariff has been advocated.

Much of the political situation in India is due to economic forces that have been silently but surely working. It has often been said that foreign capital, which means British capital, has done much for the development of Indian resources. That is true if the development of resources as an abstract idea, detached from actual benefit, were regarded as a title of the British capitalist to the gratitude of the Indian people. The question is, has the kind of development, that we have had, brought to the Indian the prosperity that he wants. The Indian has merely been the producer of raw materials for the benefit of British manufacturers who have purchased the materials from him at low prices and sold the manufactured articles to him at high prices. Industrially we have been left so utterly untrained that we have not been able to free ourselves from the importation of foreign manufactures, while the export of raw materials has continued on an ascending scale. Frankly stated our conviction has been that our industrial backwardness has been positively encouraged in the interest of British manufacturers. This conviction is not based upon a mere prejudice that one race may have against another, but it is based upon facts of history dating from the time when the commercial development of the country was fostered by the Company as a matter of business. The traditions of the Company inherited by the Government under the Crown, we believe, have not been departed from, and British commercial interests have had the same fostering care as in the days of the Company. The maintenance of the duty on cotton goods manufactured in the coun-

try has been unquestionably in the interest of Lancashire.

The Public Services.

Mr. Hasan Imam seems tacitly to take it for granted that the proposals relating to the public services really amount to "the removal of all racial bars." That is not our view, as our remarks on the subject in our last issue will show.

We also demur to the unqualified statement that "the Indian Empire of to-day is a production of Great Britain." As if the people of India, under their great religious, social, educational, political and industrial leaders, and inspired by their poets and other authors have not contributed very largely to the making of modern India!

As regards the achievements of the Indian Civil Service, and as to whether they are entitled to our gratitude or not, Mr. Hasan Imam rightly observes:

No one minimises the record of the Indian Civil Service. From its inception that Service has comprised earnest and ardent workers of great Britain and the Indian Empire of to-day is a production of Great Britain in which they have had a considerable, if not the main, part. Judged from our point of view their labours have not been altruistic but incidentally, while they have worked for their own country, they have helped us to ideas of freedom and liberty, of nationhood and political rights, which I treat as acquisitions of the greatest value for the upbuilding of that India which is our dream to-day and we hope will be our realization to-morrow. No question of gratitude arises in this as we have paid heavily for what we have received. It would be unjust to construe our demand for a larger share in the Services as denoting any hostility towards the members of the Services.

(To be Continued)

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC IN DURBAN SUBURBS

The following have been communicated to the press by the authorities:—

Arrangements have been made to visit all Indian houses around Durban, to give medicine and relief to those who require it, and to afford medical aid to those in need of it. This has been accomplished by the formation of Indian relief committees, whose operations cover the entire country from South Coast Junction to the Tugela River. Meetings of the leading members of the various communities have been called, and relief committees have been appointed by them. These committees have subscribed funds for: (a) The provision of medicines for all who are sick; (b) payment for the services of medical men; (c) provision of necessities in destitute and deserving cases.

They are further allowed to nominate Indian inspectors, subject to the approval of the Magisterial and Health Departments. These inspectors are appointed as extra sanitary inspectors, and are paid by Government. Their duties are to visit houses, distribute medicine to sick persons, and through their relief committee to requisition the service of medical men when required. By this means Government is kept in close touch with the incidence of the disease among the Indian population and doctors services are ensured to severe cases.

The question of nursing and financial aid to satisfactory committees is being considered. So far, figures show a wide incidence of mild cases, with a small proportion of serious cases, mostly localised in certain areas.

The work of the committees does not apply to persons in employment for whose care the law makes the employer liable. Employers are by law liable to provide medical attention and to care for their sick servants.

DURBAN CORPORATION.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

1. Influenza attacks are as great amongst those of robust constitution as amongst those whose constitution may be somewhat undermined.

2. A fatal termination is more frequent amongst those whose constitution is undermined.

3. Influenza is spread from the sick to the healthy by means of expectorations and saliva. Experiments have shown that a person in ordinary conversation projects particles of saliva for a distance of several feet. The deduction to be

drawn from this fact in connection with Influenza precautionary measures is obvious. Coughing and sneezing greatly increases the amount of particles ejected and the distance they are carried.

4. *Recommendations.* Do not enter a house where the disease exists except for some very substantial reason. Avoid assemblies of people; keep in the open air as much as possible; and *keep fit*.

Those in attendance on the sick—to protect themselves—should breathe through the nose, should eat wholesome food slowly masticated, drink plenty of pure water between meals, clear the body daily of all waste products, wash nose and gargle throat with kitchen salt dissolved in water especially after leaving the sick room, brush teeth with soap and water last thing at night.

5. The symptoms of the disease are headache, prostration and feverishness quickly followed with cough, sneezing and increasing prostration. As soon as any of these symptoms are experienced the patient should go to bed in a *well-ventilated room and keep perfectly warm*, and send for a doctor. Plenty of milk and large quantities of acid drink should be given.

During convalescence the patient should remain in bed until the feverishness has ceased for a day or two. Then solid diet can be commenced. Very generous diet is required during convalescence, and it is advisable as far as possible to avoid taking a chill when getting up, as relapses are liable to occur. A good tonic should be taken at this period.

P. Murison, M. D., B.Sc., D. P. H.
Medical Officer of Health.
Public Health Department.
Durban, 30th October, 1918.

India's Necessities

Mr. Lloyd George in a recent Guild-Hall speech said *inter alia*:—

We must not forget the sturdy children beyond the seas, who of their own free will came to help us. (Cheers.) Their share in the victory has been conspicuous, and they must have a voice which is equal to their sacrifice in the determination of the peace terms. Last year we consulted them fully regarding the conditions which Britain should impose at the Peace Conference. This year we reconsidered these terms with the representatives of the Dominions and India, at the Imperial War Cabinet, and again arrived at a perfectly unanimous conclusion.

"At Versailles my colleagues and I agreed to nothing which would preclude us from pressing at the Peace Conference, as we intend to, all the conditions which the Dominions, India, and our-

selves determined upon at those conferences. These young nations fought bravely, contributed greatly, and won their place at the Council table. What is true of them is equally true of the great Empire of India, which has helped us materially to win those brilliant victories which were the beginning of the disintegration of our foes. India's necessities must not be forgotten when the Peace Conference is reached."

The Late Tom Manuel

The late Tom Manuel, the leading Indian of Umkomaas, passed away after a short illness on last Friday at noon, at his residence at Umkomaas. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock in the General Cemetery, Umkomaas. It was the largest Indian funeral known to the district. There was about 400 persons present at the graveside, including a number of Europeans. Among whom were Mr. Hardy Brown, J. P., Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, Mr. London Mc Wheeler, R. Mathen, (interpreter), A. B. Paul, R. C. Naidoo, S. G. Pillay, Shik Adam, S. K. Pather, P. Reddy, Manikam Pather, Mahalinga Padiachy, and A. B. Naidoo.

The late Tom Manuel was born in Natal, received the best of education, and served in offices of trust and responsibility for over 20 years. He was 48 years of age at his death, and leaves a widow, two sons, two daughters, to mourn their loss. He was a keen sportsman, taking great interest in fishing and football. He was for several years captain, and afterwards president of the Umkomaas Indian Football Club. He won the admiration and respect of all Europeans by his cheerful, honest, and upright character. The Indian and Native population have lost in him a kind friend, guide and benefactor.

The following sent wreaths. Mr. Moore, Mrs. C. Young, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pearce, Mrs. Acute and family, Mr. and Mrs. London, Mr. and Mrs. Lake, Mr. and Mrs. Hardy Brown, Mr. M. C. Tommy, Mr. S. K. Pather and family, Mr. S. M. Pather, and Mr. Perma Govender.

Notes and News.

We understand, says the *B.E.A. Standard* (Nairobi), that the local Indian community has decided to send a deputation to Great Britain with the object of discussing with the Home Government the whole Indian question in Africa, and laying before the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for the Colonies the views of the local Indians on matters affecting the Asiatic co-

unity as a whole.

The Indian Association has the arrangements in hand, and we understand that Messrs. Mangal Das, M. A. Desai, and Medatali Suliman Virjee (of Mombasa) have been selected to comprise the deputation. It is, however, not altogether certain that all three will see their way clear to make the trip.

The deputation, which will probably leave for England in the near future, will represent the collective views of the Indians throughout British East Africa.

London, Nov. 7.—The Press Bureau announces that the British and French Governments have issued a joint declaration of their war aims in the East, which is to completely free the peoples oppressed by the Turks, and to assist in the establishment of indigenous governments and administrations by the peoples themselves in Syria and Mesopotamia and the territories, they are seeking to liberate also to assure justice, encourage the economic development and education, and end the divisions exploited by the Turks.

The following appeared in last Saturday's "Man in the Moon" in *Natal Mercury*:—

Several useful proposals are being advanced for solving the colour problem on cars.

Setting aside certain cars seems feasible.

It is only a few talkative Asiatics who oppose the proposition.

These would not be allowed to travel in the same cars in India.

They talk much of their benefit to Natal and to the Empire.

They forgot that, through emigration to Natal, they themselves are a thousand times better off than if they had remained in India.

It is certain that they would not have possessed motor cars, horses, carts, land, or had the education they have had they been brought up in their motherland.

All the benefits are not on one side.

Some Indian newspapers should remember this fact.

Many merchants are really afraid of a near peace.

Indian traders have been heard to exclaim, "Is there any danger of peace?"

As the result of an interview which Mr. William Campbell had with Mr. Percy Binns (chief magistrate) Messrs. K. R. Nayanah, M. C. Anglia, R. S. G. Pather, Jack Moodley and S. R. Pather motored to the sugar mill at Mount Edgecombe and were shown over the hospital by Mr. Colin Campbell.

It was evident to the visitors that

money has been lavishly spent in getting up this hospital, the use of which is not limited to the Indian employees at the mill alone. Out patients are also taken in.

The services of a fully qualified European doctor, a fully qualified European nurse, two Mauritian nurses and two Indian nurses are available at all times to Indian patients. In addition all the members of the family of the late Sir Marshall also assist in nursing.

The services of two Colonial born English speaking Indians were also retained to interpret to patients whenever necessary. These Indians however declined to serve stating that they were high castes and their caste rules precluded them attending to persons of lower castes. We are sure our readers will agree with us when we mention that these men are not examples of the colonial born Indians and they form an exception than the rule.

Both Mr. Colin and Mr. William Campbell fell offended as they inferred this to be an imputation against them of being low castes. They are doing, as was evident, all that can be done to help their employees and others to get over the influenza epidemic and, surely, any one would be offended by such remarks of ingratitude.

After a lengthy interview the visitors return thanking Messrs Colin and William Campbell for the great humanitarian work carried on by them.

Another Indian Influenza relief Committee has been formed at Pine Town where the influenza is much prevalent.

Reports of the Peace Celebrations at Albert Park and of the meetings connected therewith will be published next week.

The Annual Prize Distribution of the Sydenham Hindu Temple School will take place next Sunday at 10 a. m. in the School Room at Sydenham.

Michail Sigamoney—Your letter is crowded out and will be published in our next issue.

CREMATORIUM FOR JOHANNESBURG Indian Community's Effort

Mayor Performs Opening Ceremony
The public crematorium which has been built by the Hindu community at

Brixton Cemetery, Johannesburg, was yesterday declared open by the Mayor of Johannesburg (Mr. T. F. Allen) in the presence of a large gathering both of Europeans and Indians. The Mayor was accompanied by the Mayoress, and picturesque incident in the proceedings was that both the civic heads were "garlanded" as a mark of the Indians' appreciation of their coming. The company also included Messrs. Nelson (of the Theosophical Society), J. Hobrick and others.

The Mayor first unlocked the decorative iron gates under the entrance arch of the crematorium, after which he spoke from the steps of the library, which forms part of the block. Mr. M. G. Patel, chairman of the committee, first gave the history of the crematorium, stating that the cost of the erection in money and in labour had been borne by the Hindus, and that the building had been handed over to a committee in trust for the public. That was to say, it would not be kept exclusively for the use of co-religionists, but that the committee would allow any who desired to make use of it, whatever might be their nationality or their religious opinions, and would make no charge for its use except the cost of the fuel. But as they hoped some day to instal an electric furnace, contributions towards that and other improvements would always be welcomed by the committee. It was part of the religion of the Hindus to cremate the bodies of those who had gone from them. One of the underlying reasons for this was that when the being, the spirit, the ego, had left the physical body, the sooner he was freed from any attachment thereto the better. "A man has an attachment for a house in which he has dwelt for any length of time," went on the speaker, "and though he may leave it and go to live elsewhere he at times desires to return to it and to see it; so in the same way a man who has left the physical body may wish to come back to it, to live again in it because of certain associations connected with it. Therefore in order to break those associations, in order to free the man from the attachment, in order to give him liberty to advance on to higher regions, we destroy by fire the physical house in which he has been living in order that he may seek a purer and finer dwelling-place. Thus do we help the real man in his evolution."

(To be Continued)

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THE PHARMA VILL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN ENGLISH AND HINDI.

VOL. 3.

Springfield, Durban, Friday 22 November 1918.

No. 38

NOTES ON HASAN IMAM'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The Army.

The brief paragraph which the address devotes to the army is unsatisfactory. The promise of King's commissions to Indians is good as a promise. But considering the vast numbers of the Indian population and the strength of the Indian army, actual and prospective, the number of commissions proposed to be given is insignificant; and the conditions, even with which the "concession" is hedged round, make it almost an apology for a concession.

"Hypocrisies."

The penultimate paragraph of the address contains an extract from Macaulay.

Macaulay has said: "Of all forms of tyranny I believe that the worst is that of a nation over a nation" and "the heaviest of all yokes is the yoke of the stranger. That is as true now as in the days of Macaulay and his observation applies as much to India as to any other country. To deny that India feels the yoke of the stranger is to shut one's eyes to fundamental facts."

What the apologists of British rule in India say are characterised as "hypocrisies."

The apologists of British rule in India have asserted that the presence of the British in this land has been due to humane motives; that British object has been to save the people from themselves, to raise their moral standard, to bring them material prosperity, to confer on them the civilising influences as Europe, and so forth and so on. These are hypocrisies common to most apologists. The fact is that the East India Company was not conceived for the benefit of India but to take away her wealth for the benefit of Britain. The greed of wealth that characterised its doings was accompanied by greed for territorial possession and when the transference of rule from the Company to the Crown took place, the greed of wealth and lust of power abated not one jot in the in-

heritors, the only difference being that tyranny became systematised and plunder became scientific. The people know it, they feel it, and they are asking for a reparation for the incidents of the past.

Some Modifications Proposed by the National Liberal League.

We have said above that many "moderates" have gone much further than Mr. Hasan Imam in their discussion of the Reform Scheme. In support of our remark we will quote some of the modifications in the scheme proposed by the National Liberal League of Bengal.

4. There should be no further increase in the pay, pension and allowance of the civil, or any higher grades of any other public, service in India.

5. The department of police should always be placed in charge of the Indian member of the executive council.

6. Additional official members, with out portfolios or votes, should not be appointed in any executive council as members of the government as provided for in para. 220 of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms.

7. Such persons should only be appointed ministers in the provincial governments as enjoy the confidence of the legislative councils. (To be Continued).

CREMATORIUM FOR JOHANNESBURG Indian Community's Effort Mayor Performs Opening Ceremony

A REAL BROTHERHOOD.

In conclusion, he trusted that meeting together as they had that day might be the means of helping all to realise a little more that there was a real brotherhood existing between all the members of the great family of the one God whom they all worshipped, though it might be under different names. The Mayor said that Johannesburg as a municipality had been rather slow in

not installing a crematorium of its own, but he hoped that one day the idea would be considered. The erection of this one was a very progressive step on the part of the Hindn community, and he had no doubt that when they became a little more educated this system would be very widely adopted everywhere. It was the most healthy and the most hygienic method, and it certainly was the proper system to dispose of bodies so that no bad trace could possibly remain. The Indian community had been particularly liberal in the matter of the erection of this building and on behalf of the citizens he expressed very great appreciation of their effort.

Afterwards the Mayor, on behalf of the committee, handed a gold medal to the builder of the crematorium, Mr. N. V. Damanid, who had given a year's entirely free service to its erector. The Mayor commented on this as a remarkable example of public spirit and devotion, not only to his own people, but to Europeans also.

(Daily Mail)

EXPORTATION OF RICE

Prohibited from India

A leading Indian merchant of Durban has shown us a cablegram from an agent in Bombay, stating that the exportation of rice from India has been prohibited. This, we are informed by the receiver of the cable, is due to famine which is prevalent in India at the present time.

The inability to import Indian rice will have a serious effect upon the position in Natal, especially upon the sugar estates on the North and South Coasts, where large quantities of rice are consumed every month by the Indians employed there, and also upon the Indian community in Durban. We are not able to state what stores of rice are on hand in the town at the moment, but

certain that the supply is small compared with the demand, and as some thousands of tons of rice are imported daily, the position in the near future, unless rice is obtainable from elsewhere, will become acute. We are given to understand that there is one ship in harbour with a cargo of rice which has yet to be offloaded, and advice is to hand of another ship having left India with a cargo of rice. The tendency of this prohibition on the rice market locally will naturally be to increase the price.

(Natal Mercury.)

THE DHARMA VIR.

Friday, 22 November 1918

NATAL INDIAN CONGRESS

For some time past the parties to the Congress feud have been sitting in separate meetings to arrive at a settlement satisfactory to them. What has been the result of those deliberations has not been yet publicly announced. Though the action adopted by the parties in this instance was contrary to the decision of the community, we thought the community would approve of any step being taken that tended to a reconciliation between the parties immediately concerned. And though this may be true, it is not to be inferred therefrom, that the community would be apathetic to its own interests. Therefore, whatever the decision arrived at between the parties, the community will, if necessary, assert its rights, to alter the terms of the agreement to its own liking. An early conclusion of such terms is very desirable in order that the public may fully discuss the details. With the signing of peace our community will be forced to spare for the redress of its many grievances. It is, therefore, incumbent upon us in our own interests to place ourselves in a thoroughly organised state before that time arrives, and, we feel, this could best be done by placing the Natal Indian Congress on a satisfactory basis immediately.

Armistice Celebrations

and Colour Bar.

The following correspondence passed between Mr. B. A. Meghraj and the Durban Corporation:—
To Town Clerk

With reference to the invitation of our worship, the Mayor to the Indian Community to hold itself in readiness in anticipation of peace being declared to celebrate the event apart from the general municipal celebrations, it was resolved at

a general meeting of my Community held this afternoon that while expressing its unserving loyalty to the British Raj and while desirous of celebrating peace declaration, regrets that it cannot do so as part of the inhabitants of the Borough unless it be permitted to participate in the general Municipal Peace Celebration.

8th Nov, 1918

I am
Yours truly
B. A. Meghraj
Secretary to the meeting of Indian Community

B. A. Meghraj

Dear Sir,

Adverting to your interview with me this morning on the subject of the joint celebrations on the signing of the Armistice with Germany.

I now beg to convey to you the following particulars in regard to the celebration.

At 10 a.m. a thanksgiving service will be held in front of the Town Hall, at which all Burgesses and residents of the Borough will assemble, and there after a public Demonstration will be held in front of the Town Hall to be followed by a procession consisting of naval and military representatives in which it is hoped the Indian Stretcher Bearers will take part.

All these items are open to the general populace irrespective of class, caste, or colour.

The Sportsmen's Committee of the Governor General's Fund have arranged a sports meeting at Lords ground starting at 11.30 a.m. Consisting of 37 events for Naval, Military, Children and adults. As it is impossible to lengthen this programme, I suggest the desirability of the leaders of the Indian Community arranging special sports at Albert Park, all expenses in connection with which would be defrayed by the municipality. I trust under these circumstances that your Committee will see their way to fall in with this proposal.

yours faithfully
11th Nov. 1918. T. Burman, Mayor.

Mr. B. A. Meghraj

Dear Sir,—In reference to your interview with me this morning re-arrangements in connection with the Public Holidays on Friday and Saturday next.

I shall be extremely glad if you will be so good as to arrange for afternoon sports for the Indian Children of the Borough at Lords' grounds on Saturday commencing at 1-30 and terminating at 5 o'clock.

I shall be glad if you will arrange to supply all children participating, with light refreshments (say a bottle of ginger beer and currant bun) and Prizes for the various events in which they

may participate. These are the same arrangements made for entertaining the European Children of the Borough, and the Prizes for the latter are taking the form of books. Will you please exercise your own discretion in selecting prizes for Indian Children at approximate values of 3s. and 2s. and 1s. each.

Yours truly
14th Nov, 1918. T. Burman
Mayor.

Armistice Celebrations

Great Gathering in Albert Park, Durban

In response to the invitation by his Worship, the Mayor of Durban, a meeting was called for the purpose of considering the necessary arrangements to be made for the Indian community to participate in peace celebrations.

The meeting was held in Rawat's Hall, Victoria Street, where a representative gathering of Indians was present, including Messrs. M. C. Anglia, Jack Moodley, B. A. Meghraj, V. Lawrence, A. Christopher, B. L. E. Sigamoney, Parsee Rustumjee, Joshi D. Kaisavel, J. M. Francis, Sullappen, S. R. Pather, and K. R. Nayanah.

Mr. Nayanah was voted to the chair with Mr. Sigamoney as pro tem secretary. Various speakers took part in the discussion, and the meeting eventually decided that the Indian community would in the general rejoicing of the peace celebrations provided there was no racial distinction.

This decision was conveyed to the Mayor, who in a subsequent communication, assured the community that no racial distinction was ever intended by the Corporation, and that one and all were entitled to take part in the celebrations, and the Corporation agreed to defray all expenses incurred for the reception in the Albert Park. The committee availed themselves of this generous offer, although there was very little time left to make suitable and adequate arrangements for the purpose of providing food for the poorer class of Indians, and supplying refreshments, sweetmeats, fruits, cakes and other eatables for those participating in sports and other amusements.

A sports committee was appointed with Mr. Jack Moodley as chairman, and Sullappen as secretary. The other members were Messrs. R. K. Naidoo, R. S. Pather, V. S. C. Pather, R. Bhingwan, A. G. Naidoo, R. Venkotes, R. Somasundaram, S. Emainally, A. M. Chinn, E. V. Shaaker, Nadaisa Pillay, M. E. Sultan, A. G. Randeree and K. R. Nayanah.

The sports took place in the Albert Park on Tuesday as arranged. It was a fine day, and some thousands of Indians, men, women and children assembled in the Park, rejoiced in the celebrations, amused themselves, and partook of all good things that was provided for their enjoyment and pleasure.

In the forenoon his Worship the Mayor (Mr. Burman), accompanied by Mr. Vernon Hooper (Deputy Mayor) and Mr. W. P. M. Henderson (Town Clerk), appeared on the scene of celebration. They were received by the representative of the Indian community, after which the Mayor proceeded to the pavilion, and from the balcony addressed a gathering of some thousands of Indians who stood on the green lawn in the oval.

His worship said he was pleased to meet them, and in very choice language touched upon the loyalty of Indians, of their assistance in the war, the services of the stretcher bearers sent from here to East Africa. He concluded by wishing them every enjoyment.

The deputy Mayor also spoke of the services rendered by the Indians in this war.

The speeches were interpreted to the people in the Indian languages by Messrs. Nayanah and Meghraj. The crowd afterwards gave three cheers for the King Emperor, for India, and for the speakers.

Mr. K. R. Nayanah replied on behalf of the Indians, thanked the Mayor and the municipality for their kindness, and in very appropriate terms spoke of their loyalty to the King and Sovereign and offered their prayerful submission, and expressed their gratification of the British Raj. (Cheers).

The Mayor and party then left by motor, amid the loud acclamations of the multitude.

At the close of the proceedings Messrs. Nayanah, Moodley, Rooknodin, Meghraj, Somasundrum, Joseph and others addressed those present, and thanked them for their kind attendance, and the crowd dispersed after enjoying a good day.

Children's Day

Big Crowd at Lord's

Sports were held by the Indian community on Saturday last at Lord's Ground, at 1.30 p.m. A large number of children and adults attended and made the celebration a success. Special cars were run from Overport, Umbilo, Toll Gate, Umgeni, and Point, in which Indian children were conveyed free. During the progress of the sports which included about 11 events, the Mayor (Mr. T. Rambaran, M.B.E., M.P.C.) and Mayoress were present, and were received by Messrs I. R. Nayanah and S. R. Pather. The

Mayor addressed the gathering briefly stating that they were met to celebrate the day on which justice and right had overcome might. The day was a red-letter day in the annals of the British Empire. He wished the children an enjoyable afternoon.

Mr. Sigamoney (chairman of the sports committee) also said a few words after which Mr. Nayanah thanked the Mayor and Mayoress for their attendance. Cheers were called for the King-Emperor, Queen-Empress, India, and the Mayor and Mayoress, all of which were heartily responded to.

The children were provided with light refreshments, in the distribution of which a number of ladies and gentlemen very kindly assisted.

During the day the following prominent Europeans also visited the grounds, Mr. R. A. L. Brandon (magistrate) Chief Constable Donovan, Mr. W. P. M. Henderson (Town Clerk), and others.

Thanks are due to all those schoolmasters and teachers who rendered assistance to make the function a success.

Peace Celebrations Indian Sports.

A meeting of the Peace Celebration Indian Committee was held at the Tamil Institute on the 14th inst., at 6 p.m. Messrs. Jack Moodley, B. A. Magaraj, N. Sullapphen, R. K. Naidoo, E. M. Chin, A. G. Naidoo, A. Christopher, B. L. E. Sigamoney, Sadoo, C. Harris, R. Somasundram, K. R. Naynah, M. C. Anglia, and others were present.

The Chairman, Mr. K. R. Naynah presided, when the business in connection with the above celebrations in Albert Park were discussed.

The Secretary, Mr. B. A. Magaraj, placed before the meeting a letter from his Worship the Mayor, asking whether the Committee would make arrangements to entertain Indian children and arrange for sports at the Lord's Ground, in which case prizes would be given and refreshments provided.

The Committee decided to accept the Mayor's offer, and elected Mr. B. L. E. Sigamoney as chairman of sports, and Mr. B. J. Chinmoo as secretary, with powers to form a committee.

The following wire has been received from the Secretary of the Cape British Indian Council.

Last night committee decided to postpone forthcoming Conference until further notice owing to the sickness of members and delegates Reception Committee decided to thank for the giving noble support and hearty advice various community and Indian newspapers the actual date will be announced in public press with the advice of supporters.

Notes and News.

We regret to announce that Dr. C. A. Park-Ross, Acting Assistant Medical Officer of Health for the Union is down with an attack of Spanish Influenza. His indisposition deprives the general public of his invaluable services as health officer. We are sure that the entire community hope for his speedy recovery.

London, Nov. 18.—The Press Bureau announces that the Maharaja of Bikanir, with Sir S. P. Sinha, will attend the Imperial War Cabinet preparatory to the Peace Conference.

London, Nov. 14.—Reuter's correspondent at Bombay telegraphs that a meeting of the European Association adopted a resolution expressing apprehension at the denial of communal representation to the nonofficial European community in India under the reform scheme and asserting the right of the community to such representation, in view of its important interests in the country.

At a meeting of Sydenham Hindu Young Men's Society held on 11, November 1918 it was unanimously resolved after due consideration, that owing to the Epidemic prevailing in various districts and owing to the majority of the children being laid up with this malady, the Society has decided to postpone the annual Deepavali children's sports indefinitely. The date of the holding of sports will be announced in this journal.

—0—

A meeting of Indians was called on on the 12th instant at Mr. T. Rambaran's store at Isenembi by the officials of Fair Breeze Indian Influenza Relief Committee to form a sub-committee to F. B. I. I. R. C. T. A sub-committee was successfully formed. The following are the officials of the committee: Messrs T. Rambaran chairman, R. Raghoonan secretary; S. Raghoonan Treasurer. Committee Messrs Seeparsad Singh: Sooknandan: Gobind Mahabeer Maharaj; Booniadee. Inspector Mr. Bunsee Maharaj.

A subscription list was opened and the donations amounted to £14. 17. 6. The following amounts have been received:—Messrs T. Rambaran £5. 5. 0 Gobind 7/6; Bunsee Maharaj 10/6 Parray 10/6 and Dhawnknll 5/-

The money has been handed to the treasurer of F. B. I. I. R. C. Tongaat. After the termination of the meeting the chairman of Isenembi Committee provided light refreshments to those assembled. R. Boudha, Secy.

THE ALHARMA LITERARY

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NOTES ON HASAN IMAM'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

9. The Committee, which will discuss and make recommendations on the division of Indian from provincial subjects and on the subjects to be "transferred" and "reserved," in every provincial government, should be directed to put into the category of "transferred" subjects as "many" subjects and services as the progress of each province may require and as "few" as may be considered absolutely necessary to be placed under "reserved" heads.

10. The elected element in the provincial legislatures should be four-fifths of the total strength of the councils, at least in the more advanced provinces.

11. Where the necessity of a province demands, there should be two instead of one co-opted Indian member in the Electorates Committee to be appointed for the purposes described in para 225 of the Report.

12. In view of the fact that the administration of law, justice and police are likely to be "reserved" subjects in all provincial governments for some time, a complete separation of judicial and executive functions in all district officers should be made at once, and the judiciary placed everywhere under the jurisdiction of the highest court of the province.

13. Instead of 33 per cent. of the superior posts of the Indian Civil Service being recruited for in India as suggested in the Report, the recruitment into this service should be made at the rate of 50 per cent. of the total number of appointments made every year.

If only 33 per cent. of the recruitment to the I.C.S. is made in India from now, then it will take nearly 25 years before 33 per cent. of the total strength of this service come to be held by Indians.

14. A certain number of members, say a fourth of the total number of members in every council, should be allowed opportunity to ask for the adjournment of the house for the purpose of discussing questions of urgent public importance.

15. No more than three months

should intervene between the closing of one session of a council and the opening of another.

16. The cost of the India Office should be placed on the British Estimates.

17. Some provision should be made for the appointment or co-option of qualified Indians on the periodic Indian Commissions.

18. Subject to the limitations that may be imposed on the tariffs of different parts of the Empire as the result of the decisions of the imperial postwar Conference on the subject, the Government of India, acting under the control of the Indian Legislature, should be accorded full power to regulate the Indian tariffs.

With regard to item 6 of the above proposals, it is necessary to tell the reader that Mr. Hasan Imam says in his address that he sees no objection to the appointment of additional official members without portfolios or votes to the provincial executive councils. He is also satisfied with the proportion of 33 per cent. of the superior posts in the Indian civil service proposed to be recruited for in India. But the National Liberal League wants a larger proportion, and that, too, of the total number of appointments made every year; vide item 13 above. As regards reserved and transferred subjects, he is content merely with saying that the transferred subjects will be as numerous as the reserved ones, and that the administrative training to be obtained by having charge of the former for five years will be sufficient to fit our Ministers to have charge of all subjects at the end of that period. He has nothing to say as to whether reserved subjects should be fewer than the officials would want them to be, nor as to whether any subject, such as the police, which the officials would place in the reserved group, should be under the charge of the Indian Minister or Indian Member of the Executive Council. The reader will see that the National Liberal League makes detailed suggestions on these points. Some of

the other important suggestions of the League are on matters on which the president of the special congress has made no constructive proposals whatsoever. We do not mean to say that he ought to have suggested definite modifications on all or any matters dealt with in the Montagu Chelmsford Report; that is clearly the work of the Congress, the president's main duty being to discuss principles and offer criticisms on the Reform Scheme. What we mean to say is that if "extremism" and "moderation" are to be measured by the character of the criticisms offered and the suggestions made by persons, then the National Liberal League's Pronouncement as published in the *Bengalee* is in some respects characterised by greater "extremism" and less "moderation" than the address of the president of the special session of the Congress held at Bombay. In fact, so far at least as the Reform Scheme is concerned, there is no clearly marked line of demarcation between "extremists" and "moderates"; and there is nothing to show that those joining the special congress are more extreme in their views than the seceders. The distinction between "extremists" and "moderates" is more or less fictitious and artificial.

The Modern Review
(Concluded)

First Cremation at Brixton

The crematorium built by the local Hindoo community at Brixton Cemetery, Johannesburg, was used for the first time yesterday afternoon, and, curiously enough, for a European. The deceased was Mr. Percy Dunsen Dyer (brother of Dr. Dyer), who had passed away at his residence, 43, Esselen Street, Hospital on Monday.

Prior to the cremation, the office for the dead was recited by the Rev. Mr. Organ in the adjacent building. The participants were Dr. George Murray, Dr. Leslie, Messrs. Hendry de Villiers, Steyn

ler, Chris. Lange, Richard R. Hollins, J. Donaldson, Harry Green and Hennie Smits. The chief mourners were Dr. J. E. Dyer (brother), Mr. Joe Dyer, Proctoria (brother), Mr. Pat Dyer (nephew), Miss Elsie Dyer (niece), Mr. Steph. Dyer (nephew), and deceased's faithful servants, Yipsing.

Amongst the large gathering of mourners were Messrs. C. A. Wentzel, Harry Solomon, M. Stayt, Fred Murray, H. Smit, Dr. Van Niekerk; Messrs. Walter S. Webber, Langerman, Julius Joppe, C. Brausby, J. Jorison, Roy Tindall, A. Wilmot, W. Scott, J. Dold, M. Affleck, M. Hugo, J. F. Curlewis, M. Quinton, Halliwell, T. K. Naidoo, etc.

The actual cremation was carried out by members of the Indian community, Mr. Bain (curator of the cemetery) supervising, the undertaker being Mr. J. A. Hobkirk.

THE DHARMA VIR.

Friday, 29 November 1918

HELP!

As our readers are aware the Government of India have prohibited the exportation of rice from our Motherland on account of the prevalence of famine there. This drastic step would not have been taken but for the prevalence of a very serious situation in that country. The concomitant circumstances of famine are too well-known to our readers to need recapitulation here. A mere recollection is sufficient to enable us to appreciate the awful and gruesome nature of its consequences. Time after time India had lovingly and voluntarily come to our assistance unasked; to relieve us of our troubles. Is it not then, our duty, now, when hunger and starvation, with its attendant evils stares her on her face, to rush forth to her assistance? In so far as we are able? Surely, we are not stone-hearted to such an extreme, as not to feel the sufferings of our countrymen as our own! Surely, we are not going to stand by with complete nonchalance when our brothers, who had come to our succour nobly, time and again, are about to die from want of the ordinary necessities of life! We humbly put forth the suggestion that leading Indians will come together with the determined resolve of assisting India financially, however small may the amount, in this hour of distress. We feel confident that once an honest endeavour is made South Africa could raise an amount of which it can for ever be proud. Gratitude and humanity call us. Are we possessed of feelings of gratitude and humanity to respond? Let time show!

PROFITEERING IN RICE

In spite of all endeavours, made by the Government to put down profiteering, it is common knowledge that such endeavours have been fruitless. With the prohibition of the exportation of rice from India, we venture to express, the tendency on the part of the merchants will be to unduly increase the price of rice. In fact, even now, rice is being sold at a price far beyond the price fixed by Government regulations. As the merchants decline to give receipts corresponding in amounts to the actual prices paid, it is impossible to charge them before our courts of justice with contravening the regulations having reference thereto; and the only feasible solution of the question lies in the commandeering of all the existing stocks of rice and placing them under Government control. We feel, the Government should not, in the interests of the poor, begrudge any expenses such a step might entail. With the supervision of the influenza epidemic, the condition of the poor, among Indians, with their chronic state of poverty is pitiable. We hope the Government will act expeditiously and in the manner in which the emergency demands.

Influenza Epidemic

Good Work by Indian Committees

The several Indian relief committees formed at various places have been doing a great amount of relief work among the poorer sections of our community. Dr. Park Ross, Mr. Percy Binns K.C. (Chief Magistrate of Durban) and the magistrates at Verulam, Pinetown and Stanger have been doing everything within their power to assist and advice the committees. In this connection both Dr. Park Ross and Mr. Percy Binns deserve especial mention.

An idea of the splendid work done by the committees may be gained from the following statistics:—

The South Coast Junction and Districts Committee has 6 inspectors who have visited since its inception in all 5794 houses. 1112 persons, comprising of 585 males and 527 females were provided with free medicines. The proportion of adults and children is 661 and 451 respectively. The total number of deaths in this area to date is 44 adults and 20 children.

The Sydenham and Districts Committee has 7 inspectors who visited in all 4883 houses. The number of persons affected is 2260 comprising of 1234 males and 1026 females. The proportion of

adults and children is 1539 and 721 respectively. All were provided with free medicines. The deaths total 73 consisting of 41 adults and 32 children.

The Ungeni and Districts Committee has 3 inspectors who visited in all 2277 houses. Free medicines were provided for 1860 individuals comprising of 985 males and 875 females. The proportion of adults and children is 1144 and 716. The total number of deaths is 96 comprising of 55 adults and 41 children.

The Tongaat and districts committee has 2 inspectors who visited a total of 566 houses. Free medicines were provided for 996 individuals comprising of 566 males and 430 females. The proportion of adults and children is 672 and 324 respectively. Deaths total 49 consisting of 34 adults and 15 children.

The Government besides contributing £ for £ on the expenditure incurred *bona fide* by the committee, pays the inspectors chosen by the committees at the rate of £6 per month. The Government also pays for medical services. The police and S. A. M. R. are rendering every assistance to the committees and 94 destitutes have to date been provided with food and others necessities.

Notes and News.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that Dr. Park Ross has recovered from the attack of influenza he recently suffered from. Dr. Ross is, however, not yet strong enough to devote as much attention to his work as in the past. We hope he will soon regain his former health to devote his full attention. A word of thanks is due to Captain Murray for the kind, courteous and sympathetic manner in which he discharged his office during the absence of Dr. Park Ross.

The secretaries of the various influenza relief committees are requested to kindly forward their reports completed up to to-morrow (Saturday) to Park Ross, Berea, so as to reach him first thing next Monday morning.

On Monday, the 11th inst., the death took place at Newcastle from pneumonia, following on influenza, of Mr. C. C. S. Ephraim, photographer, 37 years of age. The deceased had been assiduously attending the Indians affected with the prevailing epidemic, and almost his last act was to bring in a serious case from Ingagane in his motor car. Deceased, who was very popular with all whom he met, left a widow and seven children to mourn their loss. His mother was called from Durban and saw her son before he passed away.

The B. E. A. Correspondent of *Natal Mercury* writes as follows:—

The Indians have been trying to be fairly lately. Of course, they claim equal rights with the Europeans in the administration of the Protectorate, and in a way they have the right to do so, as they own (thanks to the foolishness of millionaire settlers and others) a large proportion of this territory, and also possess large interests in its future. At the same time, one gets tired of hearing what they have done during the war. It is admitted that the Indian Empire have been beyond reproach in this connection, and that their loyalty and contribution to the great effort is undeniable and they don't shout about it—but I should very much like to know what the Indians in B. E. A. have done to help the common cause out here? Money of course, which they have recovered in the present profiteering game, but loss of life and self-sacrifice? Nil. These good folk should also go to S. A. for a bit, and learn what equality of colour means there. Thank heaven, your Durban Town Council does not allow Asiatics in their Municipality, the same as this stupid country does, hence the trouble.

Capetown, Nov. 25 (Renter).—The local office of the Union-Castle Company has received cable advice from the London head office, that "in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Shipping all outward and homeward rates of freight by Conference Line steamers are to be reduced forthwith by approximately 25 per cent."

The reduced homeward rates will come into operation by steamers commencing to load at the first port of loading after to-day.

The Mayor of Dundee said in Council inderalia that his thanks are due to Mr. Gopal for the preparation of special foods for stricken members of the Indian community; to the individual members of the Mohammedan, Indian, and Native committees, for undertaking the visiting of members of their respective communities, regular notification of cases and supply of guides.

NOTICE

A General Meeting of the Colonial Born Indians will be held at Mr. Rawat's Bio-Hall, Victoria Street, Durban, on Saturday next the 30th November 1918, commencing at 3 p.m. for the purpose of considering the advisability of establishing a Political organisation to watch the interests of the Colonial Born Indians.

All interested in this movement are cordially invited to attend.

A draft constitution could be seen

at 149, Brook Street, Durban.

J. M. Francis.

Convenor.

Imperial Parliament.

The Final Prorogation.

The King's Speech.

London, Nov. 21.—Parliament was prorogued to-day when the King made the following speech:

"My Lords and gentlemen.

"The occasion on which I address you marks the close of a period which will be for ever memorable in the history of our country.

"The war, upon which all energies of my peoples throughout my Dominions for over four years have concentrated has at length been brought to a triumphant issue. The conclusion of our armistice with the last of the powers ranged against us promises, ere long, an honourable and enduring peace.

"I have already sought the opportunity of expressing publicly to my peoples and my Allies, the sentiment of heartfelt admiration and gratitude with which I regard the supreme self-sacrificing devotion that led to this glorious result.

"In the midst of our rejoicings, let us not forget to render humble thanks to Almighty God for the success which it has pleased him to crown our arms.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the unflinching patriotism with which you made provision for the requirements of the war.

"My Lords and gentlemen.—The exertions which carried us to victory in the field must nowise be abated or slackened, the ravages of war must be repaired and the fabric of our national prosperity restored.

"Through the extension of the suffrage which this Parliament effected, all classes of my people will have the opportunity of inspiring and guiding this beneficent undertaking. I trust that the spirit of unity which enabled us to surmount the perils of war, will not be wanting in the no less arduous task of establishing, on the sure foundation of ordered liberty, the common welfare of my people.

"In bidding you farewell, I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon your labours."

Narad Says:—

THAT the offspring of a Moslem father and a Hindn mother cannot by birth be a Hindu.

THAT much less can such offspring be a brahmin.

THAT such offsprings are styled by Hindus as Chandals.

THAT such offsprings will always bear the stamp of inferiority in Hindu society.

THAT a Chandal's prominent feature will be that of abusing others.

THAT being a Chandal and of necessity not rising above the sphere styled "Level", he will, enraged by the blasting of his ambitions run down all leading and prominent men.

THAT a Pariah also exhibits the same qualities.

THAT last week's Swaraj's leading article is a first class specimen of King's English.

THAT no wonder that the Editor of *Natal Mercury* threw an advance copy of the Swaraj Editor's production into the waste paper basket.

THAT it is seldom that an editor of a journal disrespects a brother editor's request.

THAT an ass cannot become a horse.

THAT authority for this can be found in the Story of Tenallaraman

THAT the writer of certain notes in Swaraj in which respectable Indians are held to ridicule must be a blatant fool and a hypocrite.

THAT no man can raise his hat 35 inches high.

THAT if it could be done Narad suggests to these gentlemen that they should raise 100 inches high next time.

THAT to humble oneself is divine.

THAT Doams, Pariahs, barbarians, and Chandals: no nothing of civility.

THAT such men should be honoured in a different fashion.

THAT when they are seen juthas instead of hats should be raised.

THAT sycophants think others to be actuated, by the same or similar motives to themselves.

THAT people living in glass houses should not throw stones at others.

THAT Narad knows how some teachers cringed before Christian Missionaries.

THAT how they sold their convictions for a mess of pottage.

THAT how in their cringing they even permitted Hindus to become Christians without a word.

THAT Narad has more news next week.

See page 7