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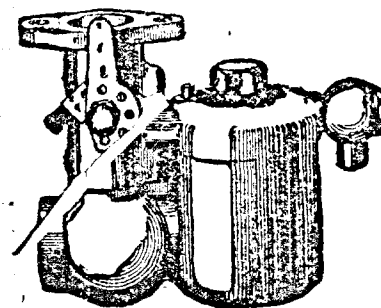
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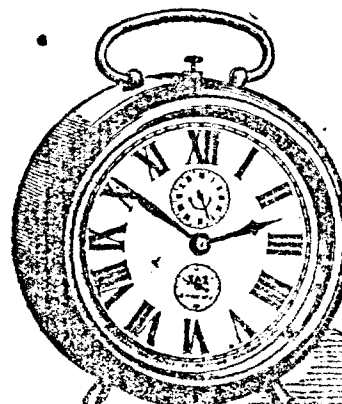
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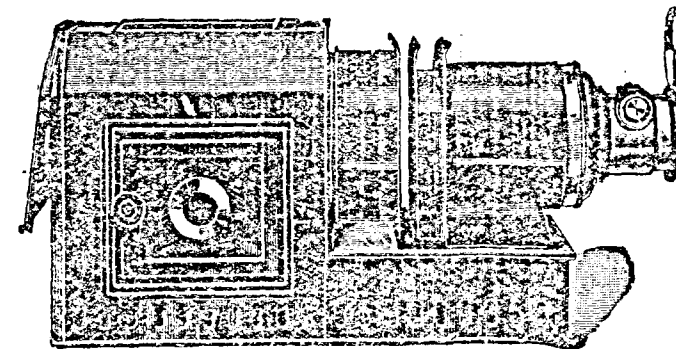
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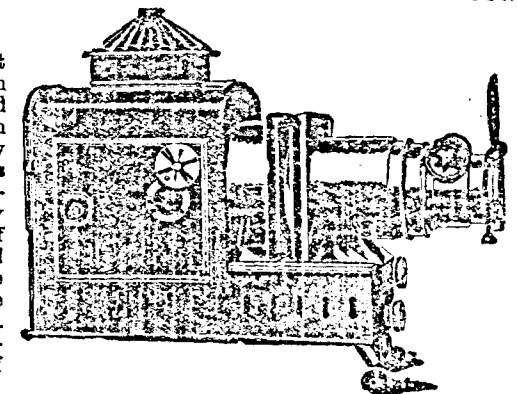
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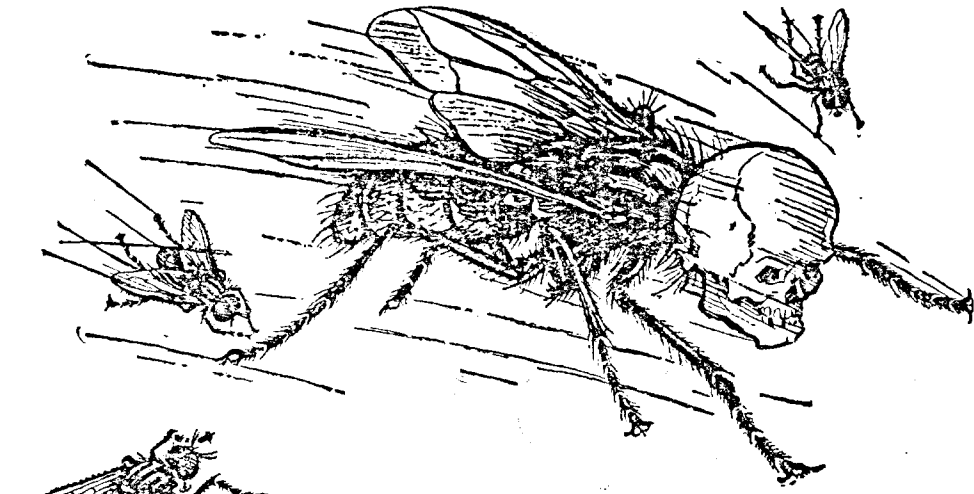
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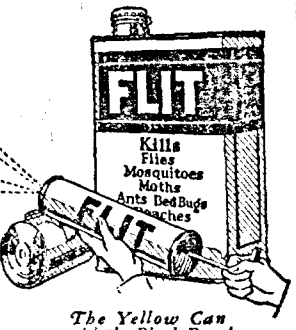
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MAY 1929.

[No. 5.

INDIA AND GENEVA

By MR. C. F. ANDREWS

SINCE I have come to Geneva, I have been pondering every day concerning the value of Geneva itself to India at the present time in world history. Is the League of Nations of so very little importance to India that it is hardly worth while for delegates to come over here, and for money to be spent in order to keep up the status of India in this world centre? Or would it be better, if it were possible, to drop the whole business and retire from the League, as some of the other Powers have done in disgust, and carry on Indian affairs again without any reference to Geneva at all?

Let me state quite clearly, that all my experience here has gone to show that it would be an act of weakness on the part of India at the present time to throw up her position in the League; and that everything, on the other hand, should be done to strengthen that position and make her influence felt more strongly in the League, not only for her own sake, but as the champion of all the oppressed races of the world. Only one thing is necessary for India to be able to take this position, and that is a far greater measure of self-government than she has at present. Never again must India be represented at the Assembly of Nations by a

British head of the delegation. It was an altogether unmerited slight on Sir Atul Chatterjee, who had been unanimously elected by all the delegates to preside at the International Labour Conference in 1927, to leave him out entirely and not to give him the opportunity of leading the Indian delegation at the meeting of the Assembly in September of this year.

Not only radical thinkers, but even men with definitely conservative minds have pointed out to me, here on the spot, the obvious indignity of a great country like India not being represented by one of her own people, while every other country in the world is thus represented. One gentleman in Geneva said to me: "Is India the only country in the world of first-rate importance to be kept in leading strings?"

But if the leadership of the delegation to the Assembly is thus claimed for an Indian, then surely it is necessary to make the position of India itself far stronger in Geneva than it is at present. This means that there ought to be a permanent Indian delegation here, just in the same way as there is a permanent Japanese, and even a permanent Siamese, delegation,

Unless, in this way, there is a permanent seat for India in the city of Geneva itself, in which archives connected with India are collected and all kinds of social and political duties are performed, we are not taking the League seriously, nor are we really taking advantage of opportunities which are being directly offered to us to-day.

It would not really be at all impossible for India in a short while to be one of the actual members of the Council of the League, in her turn, with an Indian member representing India herself. Canada's name has already been put up for the Council, and there is no reason why India's should not be put up also. Japan is one of the permanent members of the Council, but it is quite obvious to those who are at the head of the League that Asia is distinctly under-represented in the Council, and I do not find here in Geneva any desire at all to under-rate Asia or to make the League merely a League of Europe with a kind of appendage of other continents.

Let me say quite frankly that my own opinion on this point has been changed by what I have seen and heard. At a distance, I felt rather strongly,—as I know other people did also,—that India was being left in the cold, and that the League was of very little value, and in some ways, as used at present, an actual humiliation to India. But now that I can see how India may very soon be represented by a responsible Indian head of the delegation at the Assembly, and that Indians who stand out by their merit in different departments and subjects are likely to get, not only a good hearing, but also a good place in the League, I feel that the effort is worth making in order

to get India herself more closely into touch with world opinion and world influence.

There is, then, an exceedingly good case for India remaining in the League and taking a direct part in League affairs, provided only that Indians themselves are allowed to do this and that their place is not taken by British delegates heading an Indian deputation*. Let me emphasise that one point before I go further. This battle concerning Indian headship of the delegation has got to be won, and no money is likely to be voted in the Indian Legislative Assembly, unless a promise is definitely given that an Indian delegate shall head the Indian delegation at the Assembly.

Furthermore, I would wish to make clearer the actual value of the League as a practical concern in the life of modern India and its future development. Let me take three subjects, with which I have been intimately connected for a very long time: 1. Labour; 2. Opium; 3. Emigration.

1. *Labour.* Here the International Labour Office of the League has a world position of immense importance, and if advantage is taken of this, there can be no doubt whatever that labour conditions in India will be improved in the most rapid manner possible. More than once, I have said in public, and I would again repeat the fact, that the amelioration of labour conditions in India by direct legislation has gone forward more quickly in the last ten years since the League was established than was possible in fifty years before

* Since this article was written, it is learnt on good authority that the Hon. Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who led the deputation to South Africa with such distinction, has been appointed to lead the Indian delegation to Geneva. [Ed. I. R.]

the establishment of the League. Every one of the great landmarks in Indian labour legislation has been established since the establishment of the League. While up to the year 1919, it seemed quite impossible to obtain any more humane conditions with regard to labour, in mines and factories and mills, after 1919, every door seemed to be suddenly thrown wide open, and we have been pressing forward from one act of factory legislation to another, and all these have been on the whole in the right direction.

OPIMUM

2. Opium has been with me a special subject for very many years, in the same way as labour has been. I have known both the impossibility of obtaining any progress at all before the establishment of the League and also the amazing rapidity with which reform has come in India since the League was formed. The turning point came at the World Conference on Opium at Geneva in 1924-25. At that Conference, a crisis came. In the end, owing chiefly to the position taken by Sir John Campbell who represented India at the Conference, America withdrew her delegation. But this very act of non-co-operation proved the turning point on the whole opium problem. From that day forward the opium consumption that originated in and from India has been remarkably reduced, and the reduction is still going on. It is quite possible that, in a few years' time, there will be such a change in the whole opium policy of the Indian Government that world opinion on the matter will be satisfied. What I would wish to point out is this—that unless this subject had come definitely to the crisis of a World Conference at Geneva, Indian Government

would probably have shelved the matter, as has happened in so many other cases.

3. *Emigration.* Here we cannot so much point to what the League has already done as to what the League is likely to do in the future. In relation to the whole statistical question of world population, the further question of emigration and immigration is going to be taken up from the world standpoint. It would be nothing else than absurd for India to be entirely unrepresented when such a vast matter is decided. India contains one-fifth of the population of the globe, and her own people are increasing, not by hundreds of thousands but by millions. In a few years' time, it is likely that this problem may loom so large as to overshadow many others which are now to the front economically. It has a very direct bearing on the prosperity of India in the near future.

I could easily go on to mention other world issues in which India is bound to take a part. One of these is hygiene and sanitation. Another is intellectual co-operation. Another is scientific advancement. Every year, new questions are being put forward in such a manner that the only solution of them is a world solution. Since intercommunication has become more and more rapid, and barriers and frontiers have been broken down, India, whether she wishes it or not, has been obliged to come into the world area and mingle with the races and the peoples of the world more closely. It is of importance that when this intermingling happens, the great Indian nation should have a mind of its own and a will of its own in all international affairs.

There is one side of the present state of things at Geneva which came as a great sur-

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prise to me personally when I reached here in the summer. I am sure, therefore, that it is likely to be unknown by the greater proportion of people in India itself.

I refer to the very large number of international societies which seek to have a world basis for their work, which have now felt themselves obliged to make Geneva itself the centre of their world organisation. Many of these societies have immensely important philanthropic objects in view. All of the new movements of this new age are represented among them. There are, for instance, various international societies dealing with women's new-found freedom. There are others dealing with all the questions of youth in this new age of the world's history. Others again are deeply interested in health and hygiene. There are also those which have a more directly intellectual outlook. These are likely in time to take a full cognisance of the East and to seek for its stores of intellectual wisdom and learning.

Possibly, the most striking development of all is the fact, that every world-wide religious institution has found it necessary to make a home at Geneva and to centralise its own work in this city rather than in any other. Two remarkably progressive associations may be mentioned in this connection. The first is the World Student Christian Federation, of which Dr. J. R. Mott was for many years the president. This Federation, after long years of careful thinking, decided to make Geneva its headquarters and centre. Even more striking is the fact that the World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, with its branches scattered all over the world, had long ago set up its headquarters at

this central city of Europe. The Young Women's Christian Association, which is parallel to the Y.M.C.A., is likely to follow suit soon and make its headquarters in the same spot.

One other world-wide association, of peculiar interest to India, may be mentioned. This is a fascinating work carried on through the genius of an invalid lady, Miss Jebb, called the 'Save the Children' Fund. This work was originated because of the terribly famished condition of little children during the last years of the War and after the War was ended. With amazing genius for organisation, Miss Jebb and her associates have been able to establish centres in almost all the countries affected by the War and in some of the countries of the Nearer East, and these have done the noblest work in saving from premature illness and suffering the little children of those countries which were in desperate need. The founder at the present time is in a critical condition of health in a hospital in Geneva, ⁽¹⁾ but her work goes on all the same and it is likely to enlarge its scope to the Far East as well as to the Nearer East. I have met Miss Jebb personally and have seen how urgently her own frail spirit longs to embrace the whole world and the children of every country in the world without any exception. It would be an unfeigned joy to her if India and China could find a blessing for their own children in the work that she has herself initiated. One of the greatest factors in the whole movement has been that of self-development of the work in each country from within

(1) She passed away peacefully to her rest on December 18, 1928.

rather than relying on adventitious aid from the outside.

Since this voluntary work has proceeded at such a very rapid rate in the last few years at Geneva, it seems almost certain that it will continue, and that in the course of time this internationalisation of all philanthropic and humanitarian movements will be realised in and through Geneva as a centre. It seems, therefore, impossible for India to hold out and keep aloof from this side of the League of Nations' life. For it is true that only through the League of Nations itself coming to Geneva has this development taken place.

When we consider whether India should take her part in the League of

Nations or not, we may at least separate off such things as those that I have mentioned in this article from the purely political aspect. My own opinion, halting as it has been for many months, is coming more and more clearly towards India's remaining in the League itself and seeking by her very presence to keep the League true to its highest ideal. These voluntary associations that I have mentioned, having an idealistic outlook and being entirely free from diplomatic intrigue and disturbance, give one a real hope that the League itself on its political side also may rise above the sordid politics of the past and reach out to higher moral levels in the future.

FUTURES MARKETS

BY MR. G. D. BIRLA, M. L. A.

WHAT THEY ARE AND HOW THEY WORK
TO protect merchants from the risks involved by fluctuation of prices to which all markets under modern business conditions are liable, the commercial world has devised a system which is known as trading in Futures, under which traders can buy their requirements or sell their produce months ahead of the actual time of consumption or production. In the words of the London Jute Association, Futures Markets 'provide a continuous market both for the consumer as well as the producer'. The New York Cotton Exchange and the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are examples of it.

Taking the case of jute, the existence of a Futures Market is of immense help to the trade. 'A', for example, is an importer of jute from the districts; he enters into a contract

with a jute mill to sell 10,000 bales of jute of a certain district at a certain place. He cannot buy the quantity contracted for in the mofussil market the very same day; he has to do so gradually. But, in the meantime, the market rises and the importer stands to lose. To protect himself from such loss, he hedges his sale to the mill by purchasing a contract in the Futures market which he sells off as he is able to purchase his requirements in the mofussil. Taking a reverse case, an importer who holds jute may find that he is not able to dispose of his stock though he wants to do so. In the meantime, the market may be moving against him. A shipper who has sold in the London market may find it difficult to buy his requirements in the local market owing to the exact description of goods sold by him not being available at the time.

A baler may hold a large number of bales, which, owing to absence of enquiry from the consuming centres, he may not be able to dispose of. All these parties can protect themselves from loss by a corresponding sale or purchase in Futures market where, owing to all transactions being entered into for standardised grades, any reasonable quantity can be always bought or sold. This means that although a merchant is not able to square his position, he is able to protect himself from any possible loss due to fluctuation in price. This is known as "hedging" and is the main utility of a Futures Market. In the absence of a Futures Market, one is sometimes forced to speculate against his will.

THEIR ADVANTAGES TO THE CULTIVATORS

Although not directly dealing in a Futures Market, its existence is of great help to the Agriculturist. In order that the cultivator may get a good rate for his produce, it is necessary that, during the height of the season, there should be no possibility of a combine of the consumers staying away from the market and thereby forcing down prices at a time when the agriculturist must sell his goods. With a Futures Market functioning, there is continuous market preventing such a movement by the consumers. Owing to facilities for dealing in forward deliveries, the number of buyers is increased which means better prices. Such demand creates greater holding power. Besides this, a Futures Market acts as a barometer which faithfully registers all events causing or likely to cause a rise or fall in the market. By keeping himself in touch with fluctuations in the Futures Market, the cultivator can withhold his produce from sale in a rising market. It is not unusual in jute districts for jute cultivators

enquiring the price for 'Phatka' in Calcutta. The Market Committees in Berar regularly post the rates ruling in the Bombay Cotton Futures Market for the information of the cultivators who bring in their cotton for sale at those markets.

HISTORY OF THE JUTE FUTURES MARKET IN CALCUTTA

There was in Calcutta for several years a jute market known as the Bhitari Bazar or the Phatka Market. It was started primarily with the object of providing the traders with a hedge contract, but owing to its defective constitution and the control being vested in irresponsible hands, it degenerated into a purely gambling market. Mr. Child, addressing a meeting of the Baled Jute Association, said about it :

It (Phatka Market) has existed for a number of years and was of great service to balers when it was conducted on modest lines, and was more or less confined to jute trade.

A strong agitation was set up against it and rightly too because its rules did not provide for written contracts, and delivery of actual goods was neither given nor taken. Its members were prosecuted and convicted in a court of law.

The trade was opposed to the form in which this market existed, but no one opposed it *qua* a Futures Market. The Chairman of the Calcutta Baled Jute Association said about it :

I would not like to see the Bhitari Bazar completely abolished, because I believe that if it were conducted on proper lines, it would be of assistance to balers.

Sir Charles MacLeod, speaking at the same meeting, said :

Now, I do not say that a Futures Market conducted on proper lines is a bad thing at all. It is a very useful thing. I will say, because it enables legitimate operators to undertake those hedging transactions which are undoubtedly advantageous in legitimate business.

The London Jute Association also in a memorial submitted to the Secretary of State for India, in para 7, recognises the advantages of a properly constituted and well-conducted market for futures. They eulogise the value of the Liverpool and the Bombay Cotton markets for futures, about which they say :—

working on scientific principles and under authoritative control serve to provide a continuous market for the benefit of both producer and consumer, to steady the market and prevent or minimise scares, to regulate prices by means of direct contract between buyer and seller, to reduce the risks of a *bona fide* trader and therefore to restrict gambling.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in their Report for the year 1925 say :

Obviously these Exchanges or "Baras", if they are properly conducted, are useful to legitimate traders inasmuch as they provide an opportunity for dealing in futures and thus avoiding speculative transactions in legitimate business.

The London Jute Association, in para 8 of the memorial submitted by them to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India regarding gambling in jute in Calcutta, discussing the measures necessary for establishing a proper Futures Market, said :

Such measures would involve the statutory appointment of a representative jute trade organisation, and would include legislation providing, *inter alia*, that all sales and purchases of jute should be the subject of written and stamped contracts in a prescribed form, that dealers should have the right to demand delivery of the produce, mentioned in the contracts within a reasonable period, and, thirdly, providing for the fixation of a minimum quantity of jute, below which no transactions should be valid in law.

The Chairman of the Calcutta Baled Jute Association, while enumerating the essential points of a properly conducted Futures Market, said at a meeting :

One is that you must have a minimum quantity of, say, 250 bales, to be dealt with, another is that it should be optional to the buyer or seller if he is not satisfied with the settlement either to demand delivery of the Jute if he has bought or to give delivery if he has sold, within a reasonable time at the settlement prices, and the third point is that written and stamped contracts should be used.

The establishment of the East India Jute Association was designed to provide a properly controlled Futures market in Jute whilst guarding against the evils associated with the defunct "Phatka" Market. A very large quantity of actual jute is bought and sold through its members. The total amount of deliveries through its Clearing House stands very favourable comparison with the Futures Market of New York, Liverpool and Bombay, and its rules provide for all the essential conditions laid down by the London Jute Association and the Calcutta Baled Jute Association.

WORKING OF A FUTURES MARKET

To function successfully, every Futures market must provide for :—

- (a) Facility to transact business for any reasonable quantity without disturbing the current prices ;
- (b) Transaction of business with the least possible delay.

The first object is achieved by standardising grades of quality for all dealings. Futures Markets also provide a place which is known as the 'Ring', wherein brokers who are members of the market can meet together to transact business and thus avoid the necessity of sellers and buyers trying to find each other.

Brokers are constantly receiving orders from their clients to sell or buy for them. Immediately on receipt of such order, the broker goes to the 'Ring' and closes the transaction with another broker.

The broker submits to his client a written and stamped contract in the official form mentioning the number of bales, the rate and the shipment for which the transaction has been entered into.

To protect contracting parties from the loss resulting from the non-fulfilment of a contract by either party through any cause whatsoever, all Futures Markets of the world have adopted the system of periodical payments of margin. A party may be quite sound financially to-day and good for any number of forward contracts, but due to uncertain conditions of trade, it is very difficult to foretell with any degree of accuracy whether the same party will be in a position to fulfil the engagements on the due date. If that party fails to fulfil its engagements on the due date, it will involve various people who have entered into contracts with it in heavy unforeseen losses. The system of periodical payments of margins reduces to the lowest possible degree the extent of the loss suffered by contracting parties in case of a failure. This system also acts as a check on unrestricted commitments by merchants as all liabilities due to adverse fluctuation have to be met as soon as they occur. In the absence of this system, parties who find the market going against them may sit out up to the last moment without any intention of meeting their liabilities.

Pending the settlement of the contract by actual tender of goods or a cross contract, all contracts in a Futures Market are subject to periodical payments of margin. The periods differ in the various markets. In the New York Cotton Exchange, there are daily payments, weekly in Liverpool and fortnightly payments in Bombay.

During the delivery months, buyers and sellers have to give and take delivery of actual goods against all outstanding contracts. The system of effecting deliveries varies in

each market the bye-laws of which lay down the exact procedure to be followed in case of deliveries.

It is sometimes urged by certain people that the volume of deliveries effected is very small compared to the total volume of business transacted. Such people forget that the main object of a Futures Market is to provide "hedging" facilities. 'A' may be a buyer for a particular description of goods, and 'B' may be a seller for another description. It is to prevent A and B from suffering any possible loss due to a change in the market before they are able to buy or sell their requirements that the Futures Market comes in. In such a case, 'A' protects himself by buying and 'B' by selling in the Futures. Both of them sell back their contracts without giving or taking any delivery when their purpose has been served.

INVOCATION

By

MR. CYRIL MODAK

O! When a cold eclipse gulps all my light,
And leaves a mortal coldness round my eyes,
And when the mind despairs of Polar night,
And, like a frozen corpse, desire lies,

Stand near me, Love! I ask no Kiss, no look,
No word so dear; but let me gaze on thee
And in thine eyes shall be the mystic book
That guides me on my pathless destiny!

Beloved Presence! be near me when Gloom
Lays on my heart his icy palm in play,
Like Death's own hand stretched from the ghastly
tomb;

When throbbing pulses sicken in decay.

When pricks of creeping blood, of gasping breath,
Of needle dipp'd in burning purple pain
Write on my life the tattooed name of Death,
Love! Sit by me, lest I should die insane.

Hoover's Climb to the Presidency*

By

ST. NIHAL SINGH

HERBERT Hoover's climb to the American Presidency has been unique even for the United States. It is true that more than one poor boy has, ere now, risen through self-exertion to be the Chief Magistrate of the American nation. None of them, however, has had to overcome quite the obstacles that he has had to surmount.

There was, for example, Abraham Lincoln, the rail-splitter, who studied books by fire-light. Then there was James A. Garfield, who opened his eyes in a hut made of logs almost as they came from the trees. Both these men had, however, spent their whole life in the country of their birth steadily working at one thing or another, until their people acclaimed them as their leaders.

It has been otherwise with Herbert Hoover. Shortly after he had reached man's estate fortune took him abroad, and, but for a few hurried visits to his home-land now and again, kept him for more than a decade in Asia or Africa or Australia or Europe. After spending a few years in California, he again went abroad and could not get away from Europe until his country had entered the war, and he felt that his services were needed at home.

At any time in the history of the nation, an American, who had spent a goodly part of his adult life among strangers in foreign lands, would have found it difficult to enter the White House. The very circumstance in which the American Republic had been set up made Americans shy, if not actually suspicious, of such a person.

Recent events have, however, accentuated this mistrust. Woodrow Wilson defied a usage that was

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as old as the United States, and went to Europe to participate personally in peace-making. The American conscience revolted at the treaty to which he appended his signature. The Senate, angered by Wilson's arbitrary ways, refused to ratify it; and non-co-operated with the Society of Nations, as the French call the International Body, that the American President helped to create. Wilson was defeated at the polls and died a physical wreck, embittered against his people and they, unreconciled to him.

In certain international understandings, the United States has, since then, co-operated with other nations. Some moves of this character have, in fact, been initiated by her. She, however, continues to fight shy of entangling alliances. Never was she quite so distrustful of Americans who have been away from the United States for long periods as she has been during recent years.

That Hoover should have been able to overcome national prejudices in this respect bespeaks a personality of great force of character. Where did he acquire it? I shall endeavour to answer that question in the course of this brief article.

Hoover, to begin with, comes of a race that is famed for its grit. He is Dutch by descent on both sides—and the Dutch, through battling with elemental forces that seemed to be leagued against them, have developed uncommon shrewdness, pluck, persistence and the power to organise. They possess the bull-dog grip: but unlike the British—linguistically, if not racially, related to them—do not boast of it.

Hoover's immediate Dutch ancestry has, moreover, been toughened in the hard school through which it has passed since its transplantation in North America. His forbears were there at the time the Republic began. When conditions in the

Eastern States were just beginning to cease to be primitive, they moved in "prairie schooners" (something like our covered bullock carts) first to Ohio, and then to Iowa, where they had to tame Nature before she deigned to give them the bare necessities of life.

In addition to descent from such hardy stock, Hoover inherited a religion that makes for plain living and high thinking—that has played no small part in the socialization of Europe and America. It refuses to recognize priest-craft or caste. It had abolished sex differentiation, acknowledged woman's spiritual quality, in the age that regarded woman as the devil's instrument.

Hoover's parents—and their parents before them for some generations—belonged to the Society of Friends or Quakers, to use the popular name given to them. Members of that Society addressed one another as "Thee" and "Thou". They congregated in the meeting house without being shepherded by any paid minister and sat quietly waiting for the spirit to move some one among them to speak, and perchance it descended upon a woman member, who, in language free from cant and hyperbole, addressed the meeting. Such members were forbidden to accept any compensation for their spiritual administration.

Mrs. Hoover—the President's mother—was a woman of high spirituality. The spirit moved her so often that her services were in great demand by fellow-Quakers in her county and even State. The fulfilment of these engagements involved heavy sacrifice upon her part. Her husband—a blacksmith, keenly interested in agricultural machinery at a time when farmers looked upon all "new-fangled notions" with distrust—died, leaving three children, the eldest, nine years of age, upon her hands and the family habitation under mortgage. She supported them with her sewing needle. Her spiritual ministration—all honorary—broke in upon this work. Travelling was, moreover difficult and tedious—especially in winter

which, speaking from personal experience of the Iowa winter, I can say, is bitter cold. On one of these journeys, she contracted pneumonia and died three years after she had buried her husband.

The nine-year-old orphan—as Herbert Hoover then was—stayed first with one uncle in Iowa and later with another in Oregon, until he had completed his sixteenth year. Between intervals of work on the farm or in the office-work of miscellaneous character, he acquired such book knowledge as was possible in a public school and in a home regulated strictly according to Quaker laws.

At the age of seventeen, Hoover took the ordering of his life in his own hands. He went to Leland Stanford University, which just then had been opened. Tuition was free: but he had to pay for his keep. This he did by serving as a clerk; or as an agent to a laundry or organizing concerts and lectures.

Getting into the University had not been an easy matter for Hoover. The authorities insisted upon knowledge of certain dead languages—Greek, and Latin—which upon making up his mind to join Leland Stanford, he had tried to grub up. He was also weak in English, judged by the University standards. His examiners found him deficient in these subjects: but they were impressed with his aptitude and enthusiasm; and by relaxing the rules, admitted him.

Some of Hoover's deficiencies continued to the end of his academic days. In geology and mining, in which he had elected to specialize, he, however, showed a brilliance that, in his instructors' minds, made up for all these lacks, and in 1895, he, then not quite 21, received the much coveted diploma.

Hoover has received more than this scroll from his *alma mater*. In addition to his degree, it put him in touch with the woman who was to serve as his life's companion. Miss "Lou" Henry, too, had also been specialising in geology at the Uni-

versity. The two met at the home of their Professor: and, in time, became engaged to be married.

Even toward the close of the nineteenth century, mining, in the United States, was conducted along old-fashioned, rough and ready lines. Boys went into it and learned by doing. A lad, who had acquired his knowledge in a class room and laboratory, was, therefore, looked upon askance by practical miners.

For three years, Hoover went from mine to mine, seeking a job on the strength of his diploma, but finding none. Finally, a man, interested in mining properties and mining finance, took him into his office to work, largely because, he was sympathetic by nature and found that the young man was willing to turn his hand to anything and was quite promising.

Hoover's opportunity came about three years later. A British company had sunk a large amount of capital in a mining property in Australia which should have paid large dividends, but was actually netting a huge annual loss. Money knows no patriotism: and it sent one of its directors to San Francisco to search for and find some American who would be able to turn failure into success. Hoover was recommended. He was then not quite 24. He had done nothing that could, by the greatest stretch of the imagination, be called "big"—nothing at all that was spectacular. But his "boss" who had taken him in when he was in hard luck, largely out of pity, spoke highly of him: and the British syndicate, in desperate straits, consented to try him out.

Out in Australia, Hoover put his brawn as well as his brain into the job. He familiarized himself with every inch of the property and ferreted out the points where losses instead of profits were being made.

The scheme for re-organization that the young untried American engineer worked out was as

comprehensive as it was ruthless. It proposed drastic changes in the exploitation of the property—in financing and accounting—in office work and general administration. It involved the scrapping of machinery and of the higher staff.

The syndicate had confidence in Hoover and told him to go ahead. He did so. He replaced machinery imported from Britain with that obtained from the United States of America, more up-to-date and efficient. He paid off British technical men and put American engineers, supervisors and organisers—better equipped for their jobs in every respect in their places. In an incredibly short time, he had turned losses into profits—and in doing so, made his reputation not merely as a mining engineer but also as a financier, organiser and administrator—as a leader of men.

Men of Hoover's type do not rest on their laurels. At the conclusion of his Australian engagement, his services were obtained by the Manchu Government (then supreme in China) and he rushed back to California to marry "Lou" Henry, and set out with her to explore what mineral wealth lay hidden in the Dragon Empire. The Boxer Rebellion intercepted that work.

Young Mr. Hoover—he was twenty-six or twenty-seven at that time—bade Mrs. Hoover—two years or so his junior—to go away. The wives of most of the white men in China were "going while the going was good." But she refused point blank to fly to safety and leave her Bert behind. She stuck to him, and played a part that, according to eye-witnesses, was plucky.

That adventure over, Hoover was invited to join a British mining corporation with world-wide ramifications. Investigation and supervision involved incessant travel. He went from country to country, continent to continent, making enquiries, installing new machinery and new men, and tackling problems that had baffled others.

After a few years, the Hoovers—quite comfortably placed—went back to California to educate their two sons, who were growing up. But they had not stayed there very long when he was sent on a mission to Europe. Before he was through with that job, the war engulfed the world.

In an article that I contributed some years ago to this REVIEW, I described how Mr. Hoover had organised relief for the famishing non-combatants in Belgium and Northern France, and how he carried it on for years. It is, therefore, unnecessary for me to go over the same ground again.

When, at long last, American patience was exhausted by acts of German lawlessness and they associated themselves with the Allied nations, Hoover handed this humanitarian work over to Neutrals in whom he could place confidence and went back to the United States, to serve his own people.

After some delay, this American who had by then become a world figure was appointed Food Controller and given *carte blanche* to organize the United States Food Administration. That was his first big job in his own country. The thoroughness with which he performed it enhanced his reputation as a "go-getter." It inspired the belief that any work entrusted to him—no matter what its magnitude and what difficulties it involved—would get done speedily and well.

In those days, few persons knew what Hoover's party was—or if he had a party mind. President Harding, offered him however the Department of Commerce portfolio and he accepted that Secretaryship. No sooner was he installed than he set out to overhaul the department—both machinery and staff. When Colvin Coolidge went to the White House, he kept Hoover on, and Hoover kept on increasing the efficiency of his Department and—making it play a larger—a more fundamental—part in the commerce of the country.

As Secretary of Commerce, Hoover came into clash with the British rubber interests that were artificially raising the price of that commodity by restricting output. Manufacturers of tyres, mats and other goods in the United States consumed thousands of tons of raw rubber which had been grown largely by British capitalists in British possessions in Asia as also in the Dutch East Indies. When restriction forced up the price, there was a howl from the manufacturers.

In that hour of trial, it was found that Hoover might have lived for years in Britain—might have been for years an agent of British syndicates or a partner in them—but he nevertheless was a hundred per cent. American. He told the British what he thought of their scheme of restriction—told them in language that made them gasp. He got to work organizing the American rubber consuming industry so as to defeat the British plans. I have not the space to deal in detail with the counter-moves that he made. They, however, played an important part in breaking down the movement for restriction, and before he retired from the Department of Commerce to fight for the Presidency, rubber was selling at a price lower than it brought for years.

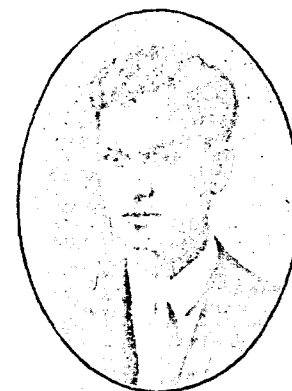
Hoover was elected on his record—his record as an engineer, financier, organiser and humanist. His championship of prohibition no doubt won him many votes. Some electors, to be sure, gave him their support because his opponent was a Catholic, and they as Protestants could not tolerate a "Romanist." The United States is not yet above either religious or race prejudice. What country is? The importance of both these factors, cannot be minimised. Hoover, nevertheless, has been elected because of his efficient and clean record; and there is every reason to believe that he will make as great a success of that job as he has made of every other task to which he has put his hand.

The Man Behind the Machine

BY

DR. DHIRENDRA MOHAN SEN, M.A., Ph. D. (LONDON.)

TO-DAY, the cloth we wear, the papers we read and the food we eat are mostly the outcome of mass production by machines of a



DR. D. M. SEN

power and quality once undreamt of. We were born to the heritage of the machine bequeathed to us by the nineteenth century. The last century may be regarded as the age of mechanism. Its attention was concentrated almost entirely on the mechanical aspect of industry. It was the age of the invention and construction of machines, during which the worker was altogether left out of consideration. The engineer had little consideration and still less knowledge of the demands of the human organism. In time, however, the ill-adjustment of the man to the machine, the effects of long hours, unhealthy working conditions, and the sudden expansion of the towns told on the health of the workers; but only when the effects were painfully obvious in physical deformity, stunted growth and premature death were active preventive measures taken and a series of Factory Acts passed and put into operation.

So much waste and unrest have been caused by neglecting the man behind the machine, and still worse by treating him as a machine, making

demands of him which are psychologically a source of constant strain, and physically beyond his capacity. In the West, far greater attention is paid to the physical well-being of the workers at the present day. The modern employers there still realise that the rapid development of new processes and specialisation in industry demand continued vigilance in order to cope with the effects of changes on the human being. They are conscious of the fact that the human element in their employ deserves expert attention no less than the plant and equipment. To get the maximum out of the machinery with the least cost, the services of engineers are a matter of course. It may be no less a matter of course to call in a psychologist for the harmonious functioning of the human factors in an industry.

How can psychology help the ordinary business man? The worker will probably exclaim at first: "I have been at my job ten years, and no one can teach me anything about it." The management with a contemptuous smile may remind the fashionable psychologist: It is impossible to increase the output because the output is limited by the speed of machinery. The only thing that the workers need is common sense, "not your psychology." There must have been representatives of this sturdy champion of common-sense in every age and in every country. In the age of Galileo, for instance, it was clear to the mediæval man of common sense from the evidence of his own eyes that the sun went round the earth; yet all the same (as Galileo is said to have murmured) the earth *does* go round the sun. The common sense is ever being beaten to stubborn retreat before the steady advancement of science. If science has been applied with brilliant success to the mechanical and technical aspects of industry, it can surely also be so applied to the human aspects.

Such statements only indicate to what extent some of us are obsessed by the idea of the importance of machinery as contrasted with the importance of the man behind the machine. They believe that the machine responds to the care or neglect of the operative; but it is difficult to make them believe that the quantity and quality of the work produced by the living man may be subject to a similar response.

It is not necessary here to dwell on this point any further, for Industrial Psychology has established itself as an applied science in the West. The advanced employers utilise its application to their own profit as well as to the advantage of the workers. In England, the National Institute of Industrial Psychology has been studying the problems connected with the human side of industry since 1921. This body, of which Earl Balfour is Chairman and Dr. C. S. Myers, the Director, is applying its method with considerable success to many leading firms in England. In successful application, it includes both the utilitarian and the humanitarian point of view. I am not unaware of the fact that little progress can be hoped from the practical application of the discoveries of science if they are not susceptible to proof that the economic gains outbalance the costs of application.

For instance, when, in a large London catering firm an investigation was made into the heavy breakages of china and glass which the management attributed to "carelessness", the psychologists found that by far the most important cause was the mental strain brought about by the worry and irritation of the rush periods. "There resulted a reduction in breakages amounting to over 53 per cent. of the average (and to over 70 per cent. in the case of one article), by introducing changes in the method and organisation which alleviated fatigue and worry on the part of workers. The workers themselves bore testimony to the greater smoothness and ease of their work after the changes had

been carried out." The reduction in breakages may be ascribed to the very considerable elimination of fatigue effected. The whole investigation resulted in, firstly, reducing the number of danger points, thus diminishing needless effort and attention, and secondly, removing numerous causes of petty irritation and annoyance.

Similar instances may be multiplied from the numerous investigations undertaken by the National Institute of Industrial Psychology and the Industrial Fatigue Board which is one of the constituent bodies of the Medical Research Council of Great Britain. The work, may I remind the sceptic, was not and cannot be done by sitting in arm-chairs and expounding theories. The investigators spent months and, in some cases, a year or two in the factories and firms, obtaining the co-operation of the staff and confidence of the workers, discriminating and analysing the factors to which the waste and inefficiency were due.

These investigations point to the fact that in considering the element in industry, however, the physical aspect is only one side of the question and, under modern conditions, so far as ultimate efficiency is concerned, the mental attitude of the workers plays a much more striking part. The important point to be borne in mind is that the worker is an individual, and as such, he possesses a certain temperament and a certain degree of ability. His mental organisation demands an environment in harmony with itself. For successful work, the right mental atmosphere must be granted. The work which bores the intelligent may interest the dull, the responsibility that stimulates the ambitious may crush the diffident. Men must be in their right 'jobs'; otherwise, they lose interest or break down through undue or unnecessary strain, and slackness from either of these causes, harms others and diminishes their efficiency. Discontent is no less infectious than disease. What is the solution? Industry must seek the application of psychological discovery to ensure

that its human element is intelligently guided into the most suitable channels, where disposition is in harmony, and ability in its own specific sphere shall have full scope. Technically, this psychological method is known as '*Vocational Selection*.' Careful psychological tests will determine, with much greater accuracy than the present methods, the work for which a person is best fitted. A ten minutes' scientific test will often reveal more than one can be told by parents or teachers who have known the individual for years.

The other directions in which psychology is applied to industry can merely be mentioned here. They are largely concerned with the elimination of needless fatigue, thus ensuring improvement in the quantity and quality of the output, and increased happiness of the worker. Considerable amount of scientific knowledge is being accumulated by studying the best condition for work, and the subject is being dealt with from several aspects.

'Fatigue-study' aims at discovering the maximum length of the working day and the advisability of introducing rest pauses. It has been well established that if a man works very long hours without break, he does actually less work than if he is employed for a shorter period, and ultimately, his health suffers and he is more prone to accidents. The employer, thus, wastes his money; he is paying for that which he cannot possibly receive. Each occupation, however, must be studied separately to find the optional duration of its working day and the intervals at which rest pauses must be introduced.

'Motion study' eliminates needless effort in the work by introducing smooth and rhythmical movements. Often a slight adjustment of a lever or alteration in the height of a table will make a surprising difference to the output of the worker. Things which appear trivial from the employer's point of view are often vitally important to the worker and have their direct effect on

both efficiency and happiness. At one chocolate factory, the Institute was able to increase the output of the packing room by 20% by arranging the benches to better advantage.

These factors, and many others of a similar nature, may appear far removed from psychology. But Industrial Psychology, with its knowledge of psychology and physiology is peculiarly well fitted for these problems, for it has studied individual differences in people, and realises that the mental attitude of the workers bears a direct relation to their output. The application of psychology to Industry is comparatively recent, but its success is growing rapidly. The benefit is to employer and employee alike. It provides, for the first time, a common meeting ground on which the employer and the employee can join for the solution of problems—otherwise stubborn—by knowledge based on scientific observation of the actual nature of the industrial and commercial life. Institutes and the laboratories for Industrial Psychology now exist in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Russia, Spain, Switzerland and the United States of America.

In France, tram-car drivers in the Parisian district are selected by psychological tests, and testing centres for post-office employees and telephone operators are being established.

A large number of universities and technical institutes in Germany have departments for Industrial Psychology attached, and more than 100 factories (including Zeiss, Krupps, Siemens, Osram, A. E. G.) have their own departments in Industrial Psychology. All engine drivers and many other employees on the German State Railways are selected by means of tests. Every important German city has its Vocational Guidance Bureau, with vocational tests. In many districts, firms will only engage adolescents who have been thus advised.

Italy has three institutes for Vocational Guidance.

There are two institutes for Vocational Guidance in Switzerland, both in receipt of financial support from the Government.

There are seven institutes for Industrial Psychology in Holland, and nine in Hungary.

And India—Will it be her inevitable lot ever to lag behind?

The Problems of East African Indians

By

MR. P. B. KHARE,

Editor, "The Samachar", Zanzibar.

BRITISH East Africa consists of four territories, which are (1) the Protectorate of Uganda, (2) the Colony of Kenya, (3) the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika and (4) the Zanzibar Protectorate. The first three territories are on the mainland of East Africa, while the last consists of two very small islands, called Zanzibar and Pemba, divided from the mainland and from each other by small channels. The channel of the Indian Ocean which divides these two islands from the mainland is about twenty miles broad at its narrowest portion.

Indians have been settled in various countries of the world outside India, both within and without the British Empire. What distinguishes the East African Indians from those settled in other countries abroad is the fact that they came here before the Europeans did and that most of them are merchants and traders. There are several veritable merchant princes amongst us in these parts of whom the Indians at Home and Indians abroad have every reason to be proud.

Besides the merchant and the trader class of Indians, there is a large number of Indians here, who are employed in the several Departments of the Governments of all the four territories. They consist of Goans, Parsees, Hindus and Mahomedans from India as well as of the native Arab and Swahili communities.

I shall treat here of the problems of those Indians, who are employed in the services of the said four Governments.

When these Governments were newly established, they were in great need of subordinates and others to man these offices. The most enterprising of these subordinate hands everywhere were the Goans and they were the mainstay in the beginning of these departments of

all the four Governments. Then gradually other sections of Indians began to enter Government service and now we find the departments manned by all sections of the Indian population.

In the beginning all went on smoothly. Hands were scarce and so those Indians who joined Government service early rose afterwards to high positions on account of their great ability.

Then gradually as the affairs of the territories became more and more established, European population began to increase by leaps and bounds and a time came when hands were to be had in abundance, and the clash between European and Indian candidates for Government posts began to be more and more bitter. During all this time the number of European merchants and settler agriculturists was steadily increasing. The competition in trade and commerce began to increase and that gave rise to race and colour prejudice, which went on getting more and more intense as days went by. This colour prejudice did not take long to be transferred into Government departments also. At last when the race prejudice became an established fact in these parts and was stamped, so to say, with official imprimatur, when the Kenya White Settlers succeeded, in 1923, in wresting from the Colonial Office, recognition of their higher status and reservation of the Kenya Highlands for white occupation alone, attempts were begun on a systematic basis to oust the Indians from the Government services as far and as fast as possible.

These attempts were begun at both the ends and the Indians have been, as it were, caught between the buffers of two heavy waggons, which are bound sooner or later to crush them into nothing. These two buffers are the superior services and the lowest services. Indians at present occupy the

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middle position. From the upper end, European hands are gradually but steadily coming down and thus ousting Indians from several posts which were filled upto now by them (the Indians.) From lower end also, natives are pressing up and they are being given more and more higher posts which also were in the hands of Indians up to now. All this is done by a sort of an unwritten law, which, as is well known, is still more tyrannical and oppressive than the open written law, throughout the world!

In order to oust the Indians from the higher posts, specious reasons are always adduced saying that Government has to employ Europeans because of their higher efficiency. Thus the shibboleth of efficiency is pressing down the Indians from above and that of economy from below. Swahili hands can be had on much cheaper terms than Indian ones. In order to oust the Indians from the lower posts systematic efforts are being made to train them in all sorts of trades and crafts. Carpentry classes, mechanical classes, shoe-making and tailoring classes and all sorts of classes have been specially started by Governments for their so-called uplift! More and more native hands are thus obtained with whom to oust the Indians who held even this minor posts upto now.

I must call here very particular attention to the fact that no Indian is sorry that the natives are thus being trained and improved. We are after all strangers here and the sons of the soil should always be the first to be cared for in all respects. But the sting of the whole affair lies in the fact that it is not the real intention of the Governments to raise and civilize the natives. The specious plea of reforming the natives only serves the purpose of ousting the hated Indians! The motive power which has urged the Governments of these parts to train the natives in all the handicrafts is not any desire to see them uplifted, but the desire to crush the

Indians by forcing up the lower buffer! If any proof of this very patent fact is wanted it is amply supplied by the measures these very Governments adopt when it is a question of the clashing interests of the natives *versus* those of Europeans! The Europeans want land for their plantations. All the land belongs to the various native tribes. Yet any extent of land can be had for Europeans by one or other of the Government measures specially enacted for that purpose. European planters want labourers for their plantations. Any number of native labourers are made available for that purpose by enactments specially made for that purpose. When it is a question of natives *vs.* Europeans, the whole aspect suddenly changes as if by magic. The Europeans, it is then said, are obliging the natives by turning their unproductive lands into gardens by means of European capital poured into the country. What right the natives then have to grumble against the arrangement! If they grumble, because they have to work sometimes like so many pieces of chattel on European plantations, they are dubbed as the most ungrateful wretches! If the native says he does not want to be forced to work, he is tainted with the taunt that he is an idler by nature, that he does not want to work, that he wants to while away his life in unproductive ways, as his wild forefathers did in the old days, that God has created every man to work and so on *ad libitum*! When, however, the question of giving the native some rights come up, he is debarred on the ground that he is nothing but a savage and that he is, in his psychology, twenty centuries behind the European and how dare he ask for rights which the Europeans are given on account of their twenty centuries old culture!

This will show that there is nothing altruistic in the attempts that are made to train them (the natives) in certain lines of lower sorts of work. The mainspring of these steps is to be found in the hate of the Indian. The natives of these parts are

being gradually trained in several arts. But that they will not be allowed to grow beyond a certain limit is shown by the rigorous laws that are being enacted almost daily in the Union of South Africa for the purpose of keeping down the native! And the same stage will be reached in East Africa also, when once the obnoxious Indian is satisfactorily disposed of or even bundled off altogether!

The result of these two buffers thus gradually coming to meet each other is that the Indian who is caught between them has either to jump away or get crushed! In the Kenya and Uganda Railway, a large number of Indians was engaged in various capacities, official or mechanical. But, as said, the higher posts in this Department, because the Railway is a Government Department in

Kenya, are going more and more in the hands of Europeans under the plea of efficiency and the lower posts are similarly going more and more into the hands of the natives under the plea of economy and native interests and thus the Indian is gradually being crushed between the buffer of efficiency on the one hand and that of economy on the other! The number of Indians who have thus been relieved of their jobs in the Railway Department alone of Kenya may well run even into four figures! The same thing is being done in all departments of all the four territories, though, of course, the intensity of crushing movement varies in them according to the purely local circumstances and environments.

A Devotee's Prayer

BY

MR. MEREDITH STARR.

—: o :—

I am so faint with loving you,
I scarcely know what I am doing
(It hardly matters what I do
So long as I cease not from wooing.)

I supplicate you night and day;
My heart is like a wounded bird
That lies upon the stony way
And gasps for life, unseen, unheard.

My soul is like a starless night
Wherein my little lamp of love
Flickers and fades beneath the blight
Of shadow-shapes that round it move.

Strengthen my heart Beloved One,
That it may hold a fiercer flame,
Intenser than the noonday sun,
A furnace fit to chant your Name.

The Gathering of Books

BY MR. G. H. GRUBB.

MANY years ago I found out the fascination. And so have others. I hope however it does not always spring from the desire for wealth. A great number of people write to me from time to time for information of all kinds. I am glad when they do this. For whether these friends are interested from the real pleasure of book-gathering, or whether it is from the angle of pounds, shillings and pence, it means that once they get the habit there is no stopping it.

I am of the opinion, that where one good soul says, in his shrewdness: How shall I turn this book into money? there are not a small number who ponder in their tender hearts a great friendship of the book. They want to make for themselves a fold of books that shall encompass both their life and abode. Next to books, whose loyalty remaineth ever, there is no more delightful friend than the booklover of choice repasts in literature.

In this trail to the pleasant places of books, most of us go a wandering in the early days of our experience. It is always best to fight it out for ourselves. Guidance by those who have the knowledge is worth the having. Yet it is a fine thing to work out our own salvation. This way is your true and gentle booklover moulded. Away with the profiteer. We are all culpable. Comes a little whisper, every now and then and conscience wins. We grow in the statute of aestheticism. Then indeed, we get a miserly fit. How joyous we are in that miserliness. Hoard—hoard—hoard! Every book must be kept, treasured, worshipped. We must stay up nights and guard our treasures. But the years pass, and wisdom comes, and we hoard no longer. We keep the gems, and pass the un-elect along to others, who have still to learn to love. We have seen the vision splendid. Then the portals of the happy

land are flung wide, and we pass on to the gay fields beyond.

There is a mystery about book collecting. And there is an army of happy sleuth-hounds after them. I am one of them. We are all gay and debonnair of mind in our hunt. Over five-barred gates we go, across the turnip fields, down the lanes of fair scene—but no, the foxy little thing eludes us. Wealth or love, no matter our object, we must get it. Clever thing, it frequently gets away. You see long-lived as you may be in the art and knowledge of collecting first editions, there is always something you don't know always. When your vanity swells, your common sense diminishes. And a nice item is missed. I've missed many that way. In my green days, in my autumn days, I've sniffed at treasures and thrown out precious gems. That's the mystery of it; that's the joy of the hunt. The simple soul may land a golden fish with a bit of string, and a pin on the end of it, where the noble expert fishes long and catches nothing. We are always searching for the scent. The good thing evades us. This searching gives us happiness and keeps our mind young. We go about asking questions, searching and researching. Sometimes we find the gem, but more often we don't. Keep on keeping on, nosing here, watching there, seeking new angles, learning the tricks, working, studying. The book loves you for your faithfulness, and will shyly permit itself to fall into your arms ere your work is done.

Where do we start? How? It is often bewildering. There seem so many directions. All may lead us to Parnassus. It is not easy to assimilate all the mechanics of the business. If there are some anxious to make a beginning in the collecting of books, make yourself a friend of the catalogues—new and old, and especially the old.

Nothing is more pleasing than the antiquarian's catalogue. Catalogues are always fascinating. But they are only a small part of the many things you must study. There is the auction, at which you may gleam much information. You don't always find there the very scarce books which most of us are looking for, and if you do, they are so often high priced. And you must look closely at the book advertisements. But you will find the famous ones of the future rather hard to come at. That is where vision must come in. If you can have that you will become a great collector. We all try and many of us fall by the wayside. A heap of other things must be studied. Chat about books and authors' movements; movements perplexing in their oddness and variety, but movements of import all the same. This business of estimating the future is a complex thing. It has to be attempted though if you would be an expert. When you do learn some important point don't let it escape. Put it on a card. That's a secret for you. So many heart-breaks happen because there has been no system. The little five by three card is a gem of a business companion. Then, some day you will hear of a precious item, which you may buy for a shilling or so, which may be worth several pounds. But it won't often happen. Of course you will be tempted to sell it at once. That's pure merchandising. Some of us like to keep and cherish our books. Should you fall on bad times, well, your stuff is there all right, like your insurance policy. Keep your eye on the limited editions. They are not easy to get. The man who knows places his order. Some limited editions are bad investments. Others are just gold mines.

Should your enthusiasm bring you somewhere near perfect knowledge then your collecting *flair* will prove a sure success. Nothing very much will stop you. You will have the stimulus of success. Beyond all, there will be the real joy of the hunt. Ideas for getting books will quickly

cement themselves in your mind. You will have to think of the new authors whose work is beginning to make impression. And even those who haven't.

A good plan is to add the works of a new, young and promising author to your collection so that, in time, you get a fine collection of all his books. I like making sets. It is a little expensive, and I have to wait sometimes. But there's a pleasure in it. Commercially it's sound. It is unwise to hold on to your books too long. That is, if you are determined to make money out of them. I could give you many instances where the greedy bibliophile has seen the market value of a much sought after book rising and rising, and then drop. The rise and fall in the price of a book is always entertaining. I look at my copy of it and gather some pleasure in the fact that I've got it.

Instinct will tell you, pretty accurately when to sell, if you want to, and mean to be a book seller and not one of the Elect. At first, you will buy a lot of rubbish. Your fingers will be stained with failures. You will have to buy your experience. Luck plays its part in book collecting. Your library, in your early days, will be full of books without very much value. They may be books without any value inside of them. As maturity comes so will your wisdom increase. You will know what to avoid. To be able to reject is, I think, far more important than to be able to buy.

What a life! There is nothing to equal it. Very few can describe all its joys. To have your lot in the midst of friendly books, is worth while being happy about. There they are, just reliable and faithful friends. Come rain or shine, they will always provide you with sympathy. The day may be dreary, but there is always a mead of comfort for you in one book or another. Your failures of the day may not remain in the presence of books. They meet all your moods, exacting no payment. They will laugh with you if you wish, and give you the right word to fill in the gaps of an ill-spent day. Give me books, and I will give you a soul purged of evil.

The Problem of Agriculture in India

By

MR. S. K. SEN, B. SC., F. E. S.

THE problem of the capacity of the soil to continue to feed the growing population in a country has been made the subject of serious discussions, from time to time, by eminent scientists, some of whom have even been led to envisage the approach of world scarcity unless endeavours were made to stimulate a revived interest in the tenets of Malthus. On the other hand, Sir William Beveridge (quoted by Sir Daniel Hall, F.R.S., speaking about four years ago, dismissed the fear with the remark that "the limits of agricultural expansion are indefinitely far". In commenting upon Sir William's remark, Sir Daniel observes: "On the whole that seems a very safe proposition; it has been so amply fulfilled for the last hundred and fifty years, during the greatest expansion of population the world has ever known, that it would seem almost necessarily true, especially as it can be buttressed by agricultural experiments showing the enormous potentialities of production from the soil".

The writer of the present article has had before him for some time a document which may be regarded, in essence, as corroborative of Sir Daniel's remarks as quoted above. The document—to be henceforth designated "Review" (which, in reality, it is, ⁽²⁾ is a remarkable record to the more important features of the operations of the Agricultural Department in India during the past year, whilst the potentialities of the industry are envisaged in the REVIEW in a manner as can leave little doubt in the mind of the reader as to the productivity of all endeavours—individual or collective—directed to exploring the resources of the soil of the country.

(2) *Review of Agricultural Operations in India, 1926-27.* By D. Clouston, C.I.E., M.A., D.Sc. 1928. 158 pp. Calcutta: Government of India Central Publication Branch.

It is highly gratifying to note that "the area under improved crops has increased by 73 per cent. within the last three years, this increase being at the rate of 1¼ million acres a year", whilst "the introduction of improved varieties, as in the case of cane, has increased the net profits of the cultivator by 50 to 100 per cent". With cautious generalization it points out the significance of these figures in the following terms: "Assuming that the addition of profit obtained from the introduction of departmental varieties is on an average Rs. 12 per acre—and it is almost certainly higher than that—it is estimated that the annual value of all the crops under improvement has been enhanced by over Rs. 10½ crores".

Perhaps, one of the most outstanding achievements of the Imperial Department of Agriculture in India is in the domain of wheat cultivation. That "Pusa 12 is doing well in Argentine, and Pusa 4 is well established in Australia" is of special significance in that it convincingly demonstrates the latent capacity of the country not only to meet her own requirements but also to yield products worthy of being prized even in advanced countries outside India.

The section dealing with cotton is based on an unusual range of appreciative study, and the problems envisaged are almost typical of the essential complexity of a seemingly simple problem. The researches upon the subject have been directed to the elucidation of such minute factors, as the fibre-length distribution in cottons, their ribbon-width, convolutions, rigidity, hair strength and fibre-weight per centimetre, and effect of varying humidity on spinning,—factors which bear a striking testimony to the searching manner in which the Department pursues the problems which confront it.

The text of the section dealing with sugar-cane represents a notable contribution of original investigations. The successes that have attended the research endeavours of the sugar-cane breeding station at Coimbatore during the year under review may be unhesitatingly declared as having been almost phenomenal, for with an annual expenditure of only one-half lakh of rupees on experiments, the Station was able to evolve breeds of cane which caused an annual increased profit amounting to seventy-three lakhs of rupees to the *ryots*.

The chapter entitled "Research and Investigation" represents a critical survey of the efforts of the Department to tackle some of the basic problems of Agriculture, and the results of far-reaching practical significance that have attended these efforts should be an "eye-opener" for those with whom the ancient and arid arguments between the values of pure and applied science are not yet at an end. The items considered in this chapter include soil factors, nitrogen fixation, manures fertilizers, etc.

The short discussion upon the question of the function of organic matter in plant nutrition strikingly illustrates the fact that a positive dogma is liable to hamper unbiassed research in a field which is essentially complex, for a study of this problem has shown that "in addition to the usually accepted physical and bio-chemical effects, it [the organic matter] has a direct action in supplying some substance which stimulates the crop. It is an interesting commentary on the validity of the philosophic conception of the essential unity of life that the contiguity between the life phenomenon of the plant and that of the animal organism transpires to be more intimate than what has been hitherto believed, for "experiments with yeast and extracts of cod-liver oil which are known to supply vitamins to animals have been found to stimulate plant growth".

It must be confessed, that all objective methods

of popularizing scientific agriculture—however elaborately such methods may be conceived—will continue to remain unproductive of any lasting benefit to the nation until the mind of the *ryot* has been made responsive to new ideals of life;—until it has ceased to assign primacy to the myriads of vengeful imps and nixies presiding over the destiny of his crops. It is therefore a matter of no small gratification to find that the Department is well alive to the potentialities of the subjective aspects of the agricultural development in this country, as is witnessed by the fact that it has been experimenting with a form of rural education designed "to give the boys a 'bias' towards agriculture as a vocation". As for the elders who are past the age of a "bias," one can perhaps hardly do better than to endeavour to impress upon the depths of their reason the profundity of George Meredith's philosophy of life: "We do not get to any heaven by renouncing the mother we sprang from; and when there is an eternal secret for us, it is best to believe that Earth knows to keep near her even in our utmost aspiration."



HEAD OFFICE:—ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
E. Sep. '29.

AN UNNOTICED 'CATALYST'

BY

MR. P. K. KERALA VARMA

A CATALYST as we know is a term used in Chemistry as a substance which though unchanged in the end is supposed to hasten a chemical action. The value of a catalyst is best realised only by the manufacturers. What a blessing it would be to them to know that even the simplest substances like water, vapour or brick can turn out the raw materials into useful and finished products in no time when years of labour and energy would not have made their efforts half so successful. But it is a fact that we miss them even though they may be the most common things. And the discovery of such an unnoticed catalyst by an eminent American has given scientists opportunity to demonstrate to the ignorant world the means of acquiring such great end in life.

The eminent American referred to is now the owner of a big Leather Industry in U. S. A. The discovery of the Catalyst was reported in one of the earlier issues of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN last year. It was not an accident but one that would require for its explanation the whole life history of that man. He was one put to the harshest treatment of fate in his younger days. Hard work was his lot and yet he lived an hand to mouth existence. One day it struck him to make a few leather bags which he entrusted to a big merchant for disposal. It was a trial and he succeeded in disposing of them all. Next he made more bags and they too were sold in a short time. This success in disposal brought a few coins into his pockets. He was overjoyed by the success and he devised means to make his bags more handy and attractive. After the day's hard toil his whole attention was diverted to the devising of means by which he could sell more bags. The nights were spent sleepless but in the morning he got up joyful having found a better way of con-

structing bags. Then he employed some people to work according to his ideas and thus he increased the production. Finding he had better scopes he approached the big merchant for pecuniary help to begin the manufacture of leather bags on a large scale. The merchant consented to his request being pleased with the glowing spirit of that man. Thus for the first time our poor work-a-day man began his industry. Times have now changed and the days of anxiety have passed. Now the world enjoys the fruits of his labour.

But rival scientists in all parts began to grow envious of his marvellous success. They too tried for the discovery of that Catalyst. But none dared to ask him what it was, for they thought it to be a trade secret. But impatient of all research even with the vast capitals at their disposal they finally approached him, endeared themselves to our happy worker. They lost all their envy for him and became ardent admirers of the man. One of them yet impatiently requested him as to what brought him such marvellous success. Slow and steady came the answer "All due to my wife". His explanation was short. The hearers stood wonder struck and confused. What! they thought "The Catalyst we were searching for was this!" Readers! we can hope that none of us would take it for an impossibility.—Only that she never allowed herself to be laid flat in a hard glass tube in contact with heated vapours passing over her, or leather bags to be heaped upon her to acquire the desired polish and finish. We shall take it that during his early days of toilsome worry her influence kept him cheerful, lighted his days of gloom and poverty with good and pleasing company that acted as a refreshing balm upon his tired nerves and pushed him forward to grapple with his lot.

MODERN ENGLISH

By

PROF. S. E. RANGANADHAM, M.A.

MESSRS Appleton may be congratulated on the excellence of the two books* which they have recently published and which form the subject of this brief notice. 'The Psychology of Language' is a work of outstanding merit. It is the result of a collaboration by a famous linguist, Clarence L. Meader, Professor of Linguistics in the University of Michigan, and a distinguished student of psychology, Walter Pillsbury, professor of psychology, in the same University. The book is justly claimed as a comprehensive study of the whole psychology of language, 'those nervous and mental processes whereby thought is translated into language and by which language is comprehended'. The authors attempt to give a full discussion of those phases of psychology which have a bearing upon the phenomena of language and to treat the accepted laws of language from a psychological point of view. Recent investigations in the science of language have been engrossed with the historical study of modern speech sounds and the development of standard speech. Professor Wyld of Oxford, *clarum et venerabile nomen* in this field, is at times inclined to look with distrust on the results of inquiries of the kind undertaken by the Michigan professors. The present work, however, offers a wholesome corrective to this view. The fundamental basis of their inquiry is the conception that 'there are really no speech organs in the strict sense of the word, but that all the organs used for speech were originally developed in the connection with the more directly life-serving processes! The authors are so entirely true to their ideal of the systematic application of the principles of modern psychology to the facts of language, that

the criticism has to be made that the book, alike to the student of language and to the general reader, is rather over-weighted with psychology. As many as eight of a total of twelve chapters are the work of Prof. Pillsbury and are taken up with an elaborate examination of the nervous mechanisms of speech, the senses, the mental and motor processes involved in speech, the psychology of reading and of listening and other kindred psychological topics bearing on language. In these chapters Prof. Pillsbury attempts a lucid interpretation of the various aspects of the problem making use of the latest researches on the subjects of his enquiry.

Although Prof. Pillsbury does not of course succeed in plucking the heart out of the mystery of the phenomena of language, he goes a long way to help us to take an intelligent interest in the whole subject. The remaining chapters in the book, the work of Mr. Clarence Meader, include a discussion of the scope of language study, the allgemein-Sprach-Wissenschaft of the Germans, of the nature and function of the speech organs, the sound changes and of syntax. He emphasises the well-known fact how the discovery of Sanskrit started the modern science of comparative philology, a fact which should serve to sharpen the interest of Indians in the subject. In these chapters he seeks to explain linguistic facts, grammatical categories etc. with reference to the general physiological and psychological principles of muscular movement. Neither muscular movement nor therefore language attains perfect accuracy and precision. In the concluding chapter is emphasised, among other things, the conception that the stream of human thought is continuous. 'This essential continuity of human thoughts and feelings raises the question of the grammatical term, sentence, and its

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time-honoured definition as an expression of complete thought. Among the welcome features of the book are the lists of references to the literature of the subject added at the close of every chapter. As in recent American books statistics loom large and deductions from these are sometimes carried too far.

"Modern English in the Making," by Professor McKnight of the Ohio State University, author of "English Words and their Background," is concerned specifically with the miracle of English speech. With Kipling he believes that the modern world has been too placid in its acceptance of its inherited wealth in language. He endeavours to make the stages in the growth and processes employed in the development of English more widely known. This large book of almost 600 pages is a veritable encyclopedia of everything that has been thought and written on English. Nothing seems to escape the learned professor's vigilant eye: even the minutest detail is patiently chronicled. He passes in review over every period and phase in the growth of English, and he gives the impression of being equally at home in the mediæval and the Eliz as in the modern periods. One might perhaps demur to the statement in the preface that in the 14th century the East Midland dialect was adopted. The fact now well established is that London was the home of modern standard English and that the speech of London showed an increasing tendency, certainly not deliberate, to assimilate certain specific East Midland characteristics. Professor McKnight makes the fullest use of the studies of an army of scholars, English, German and American, especially of Wyld's "Modern Colloquial English" and that noble compilation, the Oxford English Dictionary. It is the human side of his subject that specially interests him. The development of language through Chaucer and his successors, the great impact of the renaissance and the humanistic movement, the varied forces that went to

the making of the supple medium handled wonderfully by Shakespeare, the fate of English at the hands of the classicists, the refinements in the Restoration, the chastening of the Augustan age, the work of Johnson, the lexicographer—these and other topics receive full and comprehensive treatment. Professor McKnight indeed combines something of the proverbial thoroughness of the German with the clarity and grace of the French. There is not a dull page in the whole book. There is an informing chapter on Shakespeare's English which is in the nature of a commentary on a few pregnant observations on the point by Prof. Gordon in his recent S. P. E. pamphlet on Shakespeare's English. In this chapter he hazards the remark: 'Shakespeare's language is not good enough for present-day use. If judged by modern standards, the greatest of all Englishmen will have to be judged as illiterate.' There is added even a chapter on the history of punctuation in which he extends a cautious welcome to the new theory of Mr. Percy Simpson that Elizabethan punctuation was essentially rhythmic. American English has a long chapter to itself. The present day reaction in speech habits is analysed in a chapter headed 'revolt' at the conclusion of which he raises the important question of the future relation of the English of England and of America. English men view with concern the sweeping changes that seem to come over their language which is essentially a product of English thought, which is stamped with English character and continues to reflect English modes of thought. Mr. Mencken, like Noah Webster, champions an independent American language. Prof. McKnight hopes that it would be possible to have for both countries in the future as in the past, a common form of language.

Not the least interesting portion of the book is the appendix in which the place of English in the great Indo-European family of languages is succinctly illustrated. Altogether Prof. McKnight's book is the first of its kind in English, of interest alike to the specialist and to the general reader, telling over with minute detail, the whole fascinating story of the growth and development of the English Language.

* *The Psychology of Language*. By Walter B. Pillsbury and Clarence L. Meader, Appleton, London and New York. *Modern English in the Making*. By George H. McKnight. Appleton, London New York.

A Plea for Mussalmans

BY MR. AHMAD SHAFI

"THE Indian Christian" who writes in the Indian Review for March 1929, on the "Rights of Muslims" does not adequately appreciate the point of view of a Mussalman. I write the following few lines partly to supplement what he has said and mainly to state the essentials of the case. Like many a non-Mussalman he doubts whether the concession of separate electorates "is consistent with the building up of a unified and homogeneous polity in India". Does the conduct of the Mussalman members in the provincial and central legislatures show that they always lend their support and cast their votes against the interests of the nation? Have not they very often made common cause with Hindu colleagues and proved that whatever the channel of their entry into the House they have not shed their national instincts in the process? But why single out Mussalmans for this test? Have not proportionately as many Hindus resisted several items of the national program as the Mussalman? Just as this tendency of some of the Hindus does not justify any one to dub all the Hindus as opposed to the "building up of a unified and homogeneous polity in India" the votes cast by some Mussalman members should not be taken as an indication of the perversity of the judgment of all the Mussalmans in matters national. The fact of the matter is this. The more the Hindus and others cry down the separate electorates the more insistent grows the demand of the Mussalmans for their retention, if not extension. It is high time that the matter should be examined from some other point of view as well, and if the Mussalman members who have been returned by the wholly Mussalman electorates have not behaved individually and collectively any differently from the Hindu members the argument that the separate electorates are breeding disruptive tendencies in

the homogeneous polity of India should be dropped. More harm has been done by this taunt than by any other argument advanced against the continued existence of these special electorates.

To say that the "British Government is here and is dividing the communities for high Imperial purposes of its own" is to evade the issue, and shows that the writer has reached the end of his tether. *Divide et impera* is an old dictum. Yet it has not been effective enough to keep any Empire in power for an Imperial system for a longer time than it would otherwise subsist but there is no excuse for a people who let themselves be divided to fall a victim to its viles. Are the Mussalmans alone peculiarly prone to succumb to its charms? Are the Hindus inoculated against its attack? This argument has been dragged in this controversy so often that it has now begun to stink in the nostrils of every sensible Indian. The Government succeeds in dividing because we are susceptible to division, and we are susceptible to division not so much because Government divides us but because our attempts at securing homogeneity are occasionally wrong, sometimes misdirected and often half-hearted. But this is a thorny problem. To illustrate my point, I may mention the very successful attempt made at uniting the Hindus and Mussalmans during the kingly days of Mahatma Gandhi. Apart from the merits of the programme of those days and without raising any question of reviving it in these days I may record the fact that unity and almost perfect co-operation between Hindus and Muhammadans was achieved, and can be revived, inspite of the existence of separate electorates. I am afraid too much vigour is being displayed in delivering the attack at a point which, after all, is not of such a strategic importance as to need concentrated attention to the entire neglect of other points,

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It has been suggested that in the interests of peace and unity the friendship of Mussalmans is worthy of being purchased at a price. This means, if it means anything, that the Mussalmans are purchaseable by the highest bidder. It is exactly the expression of this sort of sentiments that facilitates the execution of the policy of "division" of which the Government has been accused. To tell the Mussalmans that they can be purchased is not to make them friends. On the contrary, under the shadow of this accusation, it makes them view the joint electorates with distrust as a device to purchase the Mussalman votes and candidates. It is not good to say things which encourage suspicion and breed distrust. Besides, this line of reasoning pressed to its logical conclusion means that the Mussalmans are prepared to make peace and work in the cause of the nation if they are paid for it, and that they alone are responsible for the conflict, and that but for this ulterior motive, they are bereft of all patriotic feelings and are devoid of all humanitarian considerations for their fellow countrymen. Is this right? I ask, is this true?

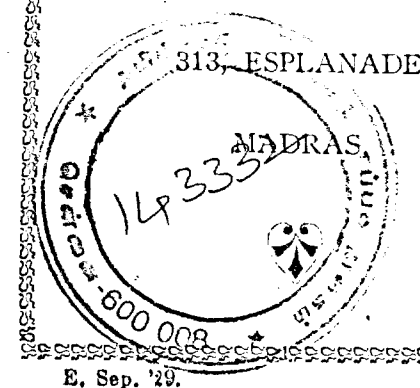
Mussalmans are offered an assurance that a certain number of their people will always be in the legislatures. This is fine and has been nicely said. May I say a word more. As the legislature is too busy to lay down points of procedure and detail there is a growing tendency in all the legislatures of the world that a statute should be restricted to the points of principles alone, and the points of procedure or practice should be incorporated in the rules made under the provisions of the statute. These rules are made by the Executive authorities. The Government of India Act and the various rules made by the Secretary of State-in-Council, the Governor-General-in-Council, and the Governors-in-Council are an illustration of this tendency.—This process has been aptly called legislation by delegation, and the manner in which

the spirit behind the Government of India Act, evidenced by the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, has been modified in practice by the rules made by the Executive Government shows the far reaching power for good or evil which this tendency has placed in the hands of the Executive. Now in a Bureaucracy the Executive Government is mainly influenced in its decisions by its permanent officials who carry out its order in action. The claim of the Mussalmans, therefore, for a share in the Government of the country is not met by admitting a certain number of their people in the legislatures if a certain number of their people is not to be admitted freely to the Superior Services of this country. I am not in favour of pushing the claims of any Mussalman *qua* Mussalman but surely now numerous educated Mussalmans are available to take their share of the responsibilities of the Executive Government and of the services which carry out and make a success of its policy. The matter therefore does not end by allotting a specified number of seats—does not matter how many—in the legislatures of the country.

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Rome, Ancient and Modern

BY

DR. A. J. SAUNDERS, M.A.

IT was Hall Caine who spoke of Rome as the Eternal City, and that is an apt description, for as long as the world shall last Rome will have an eternal interest to all who walk in the by-paths of history.

O Rome! my country! city of the soul
The orphans of the heart must turn to thee.

What history is wrapped up within thy walls! There is Pagan and Christian Rome; the glory of the Caesars and the power of the church; there were days of persecution when men hid for safety in the Catacombs, and days of triumph when the captives taken in war were marched through the city streets. Rome is a veritable museum of the past, and its very stones tell of Emperors and Popes, politics and religion, great painters and sculptors, poets and orators in a long unbroken line which stretches down the ages for nearly three thousand years. The trouble about Rome is where to begin and what to say, for it is like looking at a pageant of the history of our world to walk its streets, and read the silent message of the ages in its ruins, its walls, and the inscriptions on its monuments.

ANCIENT ROME

One of our greatest authorities on Ancient and Imperial Rome is Edward Gibbon. He says: "It was at Rome, on the 15th of October, 1764, as I sat musing amidst the ruins of the Capitol, while the barefooted friars were singing vespers in the temple of Jupiter, that the idea of writing the decline and fall of the city first started to mind". The decline and fall of the Roman Empire, the passing away of the old European civilisation, and the birth of the new, has been called the greatest event in human history. The book which records it is the greatest achievement in historical literature.

There are certain important remains of ancient Rome which every visitor wants to see. We begin of course with the Palatine Hill, as Claudian says:

This mighty mansion was designed
To please the rulers of mankind.

Romulus, about 753 B.C., followed by a number of Alban shepherds, occupied this hill and founded Rome. The hill formerly was called Mons Palatinus, in honour no doubt of Pales, the goddess of shepherds. The Palatine Hill became later the headquarters of the Fathers (Patres), and still later on the home of the Patricians. Here were born and lived great Romans such as—Augustus and Tiberius, and there stood the palaces of Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Nero, Domitian, and Septimius Severus, but to-day only the ruins of some of those buildings remain. From the high terrace near the Palace of Tiberius a splendid panoramic view can be obtained over ancient and modern Rome.

Between the Palatine and the Capitoline Hills stood the Roman Forum, fascinating in its ruins, and still the centre of interest in Rome. Marion Crawford says that the Forum is the most celebrated spot in Rome; it was here that the Romans used to meet to transact their civil, political, and judicial business, and it was here also that the destinies of the world were discussed. Lord Byron, who loved this spot so well, has written:

The Forum where the immortal accents glow
And still the eloquent air, breathes—burns with Cicero
The field of freedom, faction, fame, and blood.

Perhaps the best place to survey the Forum is from a spot just below the Capitol. At the far distant end can be seen the huge walls of the Colosseum, making a fine background to the picture. A little nearer is the Arch of Titus; from it can be traced the old Via Sacra, along which the triumphal processions granted by the Senate to victorious generals passed through the Forum on their way to the Capitol. We follow still with

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our eyes that old street as it bends round by the Temple of Julius Caesar, which marks the place where his body was burned, and where Mark Antony made his great funeral oration. It turns again at the Temple of Castor and Pollux, where today three mighty pillars only remain, and passing by the Basilica Julia goes up to the Capitol. In the foreground to the left is the Arch of Severus, the Imperial Tourist to England! it commemorates his victories in Britain. What a vista of the past is this view of the Forum! In the centre of the foreground stands the lonely Pillar of Phocas, which Byron called the nameless column with a buried base. On this spot about 550 A.D. Gregory the Great, when still a monk, saw some flaxen haired, blue-eyed children being offered for sale. He enquired who they were, and was told that they were Angles. "Not Angles, but Angels," he said, and tradition says that that incident resulted in Augustine being sent as the first missionary to Britain.

From the Roman business centre we turn to the Colosseum—the sport Amphitheatre of Imperial Rome. It was begun by Vespasian in 72 A.D, on the site of Nero's Golden House. It was opened by Titus on the 21st of April, 80 A.D. with sports which lasted for one hundred days, during which thousands of men and animals lost their lives, but it was not really finished until Domitian's day, ten years later; it cost fifteen millions of liras, not counting the free labour of captive Jews, who were compelled to work in this amphitheatre of their conquerors. It was an immense structure, occupying six acres of ground, four stories of arches, supported by pillars. Over the arena was spread an awning to shield the spectators from the sun. This vast building would accommodate 75,000 people, sitting on cushions spread on marble seats. During the hot season showers of perfumed water would fall gently on the audience, and on special occasions the Caesars gave lunche-

ons to both spectators and gladiators. There were various forms of sport, men fighting with men, men fighting wild beasts; on certain days the arena was filled with water, and naval battles were enacted to commemorate famous engagements in Greek and Roman history. In later days

Christians were butchered to make a Roman holiday.
All this rushed with their blood,
Shall they expire and unavenged?

The Venerable Bede's prophecy has been literally fulfilled:

While stands the Colosseum, Rome shall stand!
When falls the Colosseum Rome shall fall!
And when Rome Falls—the world!"

Passing by many other notable relics of the past, as Trajan's Column and Forum, the Circus Maximus, the huge Baths of Caracalla, the Arch of Constantine, we pause for a moment at the Pantheon. It is one of the very few ancient buildings still standing in a good state of preservation. It was originally built by Agrippa, husband of Julia, the daughter of Augustus Caesar in 27 B.C. It has had a varied history. It was dedicated to Mars and Venus, the ancestral gods of the Julian family. Hadrian used the Pantheon as a Court of Justice. In 608 it was consecrated as a Christian church, but in 1087 it was used as a fortress by one of the rival Popes. This old church is now a burial place for people of note. Raphael, the painter, and Victor Emmanuel are buried here. And so one could ramble on without end, for the very stones of the street are rich in the history of the past.

PAPAL ROME

The numerous churches that one finds at every turn are all associated with Papal Rome. It is said that there is one for every day in the year, and two for festas. St. Peter's is of course Facile Princeps. It stands on the site of the circus of Nero, where so many early Christians were put to death, and where Saint Peter is said to have been buried after his crucifixion. A small oratory was founded there as early as A. D. 90, and in 306 a

basilica was begun by Constantine the Great. The present building dates from 1506, the method of raising the money required was the occasion of Martin Luther's protest and the beginning of the Reformation. It is a most wonderful structure, on it Michael Angelo spent seventeen years, and the crowning glory of the Church as well as of his work is the magnificent Dome, which dominates the whole building. One cannot describe such a masterpiece in buildings; it must be seen and studied. The High Altar, the mosaic work, the ceilings, the paintings are simply wonderful; one becomes speechless in admiration and awe in the presence of such incomparable works of art. And when one is privileged as we were, to attend a great service in that Church on Easter Sunday morning, he sees the form of worship and the living priests officiating at the High Altar added to such works of art in marble and paintings, and the effect is simply overwhelming. It is an experience that shall live in the memory as long as life shall last.

Strange as it may seem St. Peter's is not the first Church in rank in Catholicism; that is reserved for St. John Lateran, or the Pope's Cathedral, which ranks first of all the churches in Rome and in the world. The popes used to proceed to this Basilica after their election, and on special church feasts they still officiate there. The inscription on its facade sets forth this fact: *omnium urbis et orbis ecclesiarum mater et caput*. Near this church in a small building is the famous SCALA-SANTA, a flight of 28 steps. According to tradition they were the steps leading from the house of Pilate, and was trodden by the feet of Jesus. No one is allowed to ascend these steps except on his knees. We saw numbers of pious people going up on their knees. Luther, it will be remembered went up about half way, then turned back in revolt against such a superficial work of merit.

In some respects the most beautiful of all the churches in Rome is the Basilica of St. Paul out-

side the Walls. St. Paul has left his mark upon the Eternal City, in no less a sense than St. Peter. One of the best preserved of the old Roman gates and portions of wall is called Porta San Paolo; close by is the Pyramid of Cestius, no doubt one of the very last objects of the city the eyes of Paul rested on as he passed to execution. A little distance down that road is the magnificent church, which marks the spot where the Apostle is believed to have been buried. It was begun by Constantine in the fourth century. It has been destroyed, restored and added to through the ages, until today it is a most wonderful and beautiful memorial. The interior, supported by eighty huge granite columns, is exceedingly striking and impressive. The triumphal arch between the nave and transept, with its mosaics, is a relic of the old basilica of 400 A.D., while the mosaics of the tribune are of the 13th century. The canopy of the high altar was erected in 1285. The cloister near by is of the 12th century; it is very beautiful, and contains many Christian and older antiquities.

So many of the churches in Rome contain some monument or painting which make them interesting to the tourist. For instance, we went to San Pietro in Vincoli (St. Peter in Chains), and saw the chains which are believed to have been the very ones which held Peter a prisoner. But far more interesting in that church was Michael Angelo's masterpiece, the great marble statue "Moses." It is a wonderful piece of work, and as one looks at it he really expects the figure to speak. It is only cold marble, but it seems to have flesh and blood. Even the muscles and veins of the neck have been executed with life-like clearness. I think that statue is the best in the city of marble statues.

We spent half a day in the Palace of the Vatican; one could spend months there and not exhaust the wonders that are to be seen. It has been the residence of the Popes ever since their

return from Avignon. The Vatican is noted for its priceless collections of art, sculpture, and library. There are miles of galleries, and each succeeding Pope has added to the collections. The works of many of the most famous masters, as Michael Angelo, Raphael, Domenichino, and Perugino are to be found there. We saw in the Library the famous version of the Bible of the 4th century—the Codex Vaticanus. The Sistine Chapel attracts everybody for its unique decorations by Perugino and other Florentine masters, for the renowned ceiling paintings by Michael Angelo, and also his great fresco behind the altar—The Last Judgment—which took him seven years to paint. Those great artists were more or less Rajahs in their way. In the bottom right hand corner of his Last Judgment Michael Angelo has painted the face of a Cardinal on one of his figures. This creature is in the lowest hades. It appears that this Cardinal had criticised the work of the artist, and this was the way that the painter took his revenge. The Cardinal appealed to the Pope to have his face removed from the figure, but the Pope replied that his power was limited to the earth; he had no authority or power in hell, and consequently the face of the Cardinal has remained to this day.

Perhaps the most interesting trip we made in Rome was along with the Via Appia, and to the Catacombs of St. Calixtus. We chose these catacombs out of several that may have been visited, because they are the most extensive, probably best known, and also because they figure in Nathaniel Hawthorne's famous novel—"The Marble Faun." Readers will remember the first chapter where he states how the memories of the Eternal City crowd out all of little and insignificant present interests of the visitor to Rome.

We glance hastily at these things—at this bright sky, and those blue, distant mountains, and at the ruins, Etruscan, Roman, Christian, venerable with a threefold antiquity, and at the company of world-famous statues in the saloon—in the hope of putting the reader into that state of feeling which is experienced oftenest at Rome. It is a

vague sense of ponderous remembrances; a perception of such weight and density in a bygone life, of which this spot was the centre, that the present moment is pressed down or crowded out, and our individual affairs and interests are but half as real here as elsewhere.

A little further on, he says:

Side by side with the massiveness of the Roman Past, all matters that we handle or dream of now-a-days looks evanescent and visionary alike. "Yet these things," says Hawthorne, "fill the mind everywhere in Italy, and especially in Rome, and cannot be kept from flowing out upon the page when one writes freely and with self-enjoyment."

Of Hawthorne's art Sir Leslie Stephen says:

"Hawthorne has for once the advantage of placing his characters in a land where 'a sort of poetic or fairy precinct', as he calls it, 'is naturally provided for them. The very stones of the streets are full of romance, and he cannot mention a name that has not a musical ring.'"

MODERN ROME

In a sense Rome is not modern, yet when one walks her streets to-day and sees her citizens in 1929 one feels that even Rome changes and is trying hard to become modernised. Motor cars, aeroplanes, the push and go of present-day life, the large and magnificent modern buildings that are being erected everywhere, all show modern Rome to be progressive and forward looking. The new *Via nazionale* from the Central Railway Station down towards the National Memorial is a splendid, broad street through the heart of new Rome. At the head of the old Roman Forum and the Capitol stands the Vittoria Emanuele National Monument with the grave of the Italian Unknown Soldier. It is a noble memorial, and dominates that section of the city. The river Tiber with its many bridges is a constant interest. A visit to the Janiculum Hill is well worth the effort. There stands the strong and significant Garibaldi statue and not far away is the City Light Tower, presented by the Italian colony of Buenos Aires to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Rome as capital of united Italy. The light flashes on the city the national colours, red, white and green, which form the colours of the Italian flag. As we went down the hill a magnificent view of Rome spread out before us, and we stopped a moment to

see Tasso's Oak, where Tasso, the celebrated Italian poet, wrote most of his "Jerusalem Delivered."

Modern Rome is associated with poets, artists, and the cultural side of life. A long treasured desire was fulfilled to me in Rome when I visited the Protestant cemetery near Porta San Paolo, to gaze upon the graves of Keats and Shelley. As I walked towards the corner, known so well to many lovers of Keats, an artist was at work upon a water-colour of the Cestian Pyramid. It is a very humble tomb that received the tired and wasted body of John Keats, and on it are the simple, pathetic lines:

This grave contains all that was mortal of a young English poet who on his death bed, in the bitterness of his heart at the malicious power of his enemies, desired these words to be written on his tombstone:—

Here lies one whose name was writ in water, February 27, 1824.

A marble slab on the wall near by is the following epitaph:

Keats! if thy cherished name be "writ in water",
Each drop has fallen from some mourner's cheek:
A sacred tribute: such as heroes seek,
Though oft in vain—for dazzling deeds of slaughter.
Sleep on! Not honoured less for epitaph so meek.

In the centre of the cemetery, straight up from the gate, is another grave which speaks to all English people; it is that of Shelley. His death

is wrapped in mystery, but being mistaken for Byron, who was known to be rich, he was murdered, and his body cast into the water. It was found and according to his will was burnt in the presence of Lord Byron. His heart was buried in the cemetery at Rome. Leigh Hunt wrote the inscription, with a quotation from "The Tempest":

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY

Cor Cordium
Natus IV August. MDCCXCLL
Nothing of him that doth fade,
But doth suffer a sea change
Into something rich and strange.

At the Spanish Steps where Keats lived his short life in Rome is the Keats' House, containing a very valuable library and early editions and MSS of the works of Keats, Shelley, and Byron. It has also a fine painting of Keats among the ruins of the Forum, where he wrote his "Prometheus Unbound."

In the Protestant cemetery also is the suggestive monument not only to Olivia Anderson of Boston, U. S. A., but also to Rome. It suggests:

Our dream of City for all nations, dedicated to the creative Spirit of God in man, was our hope and prayer in life, here the dreamers sleep. The figure is—The Guardian Angel uplifting the Spirit of Humanity like a flame to the silent eternal life from whence it came.

That is a noble conception for the Eternal City.

Indian Budgets—A Survey

BY MR. V. G. RAMAKRISHNA IYER, M.A.

THE average student of Indian politics had till recently taken little trouble to study the financial operations of the Government. For the Budget itself, he had only a faint appreciation and regarded it as only an occasion for a critique of Government's broader administrative policies. The apathy of the general public needs hardly be described and the only occasion when the ordinary tax payer felt the existence of the financial machinery was when the duty on salt or the minimum margin of assessable income was lowered or increased.

Fortunately such a position has been greatly altered to-day. Publicists and politicians to-day no longer look upon the Budget as merely the occasion for the annual full-dress flourish of their political faith. They now prefer to follow the more painful and less ostentatious course of examining at least in their broader aspects each item of the important 'getting and spending' propositions of the Government. The commercial public has come to take a more sustained interest in finance. The Finance Member's Budget speech is now carefully scanned in every

province. The double and treble columned headlines in bold types and the careful editing with which newspapers publish the financial statement of every province may be taken as an indication of the interest with which the general public read such matter.

First of all the Railway Budget presented by Sir George Rainy has been favourably received. The thing of outstanding interest from the point of view of separation of Railway finance from the central finance is the contribution to the general revenues; and the net contribution to the general revenues has been 459 lakhs in 1927-28, 523 lakhs in 1928 to 1929 and 612 lakhs in this year's Budget. There is no doubt that the general revenues have profited by the convention of 1924.

The Budget of the Bombay Government discloses an unsatisfactory financial position. The estimated revenue for 1929-30 is 1,524 lakhs and estimated expenditure is 1,523 lakhs and the estimated revenue is sought to be realised by more taxation. The total borrowings for works in the year will come to 433 lakhs. The outstanding debts incurred by the Presidency come to nearly 43 crores and the debt charges amount to 248 lakhs. The future welfare of the Presidency depends on the rigid economy by the Government in the non-productive departments. As Bombay is in a state of financial stringency, the readjustment of the present method of allocating provincial and central Exchequer finances will alone secure fresh sources of revenue.

The U. P. Budget estimates receipts of 16 crores and 62 lakhs and disbursements of 16 crores and 20 lakhs thus providing for a closing balance of 42 lakhs.

The Bengal Budget estimates disclose a deficit on the year of 88¾ lakhs and this deficit will be covered by the Presidency's balances which at the end of next year will stand at about 164 lakhs—a better position compared to Bombay whose

ordinary reserve amounts at present to about 100 lakhs. Bengal is existing on balances and will do well to draw a lesson from Bombay, which is now paying dearly for such a practice.

In Burma the budget is based on the continuance of the existing taxes, and ordinary revenue receipts exceed ordinary expenditure charged to revenue by about 92 lakhs. The Budget also shows the need for rigid economy in all departments in the coming year.

The Madras Budget is essentially a surplus budget. Among the more important proposals in the Budget, we may note the provision for the reorganisation of Agriculture and Co-operative departments, improvement of village roads and communications, and the expansion of the activities of the Labour department which are of great importance in promoting rural welfare in a primarily agricultural province like Madras.

The central Budget of the new finance Member discloses a deficit of 90 lakhs and the deficit is proposed to be balanced by drawing on the Revenue Reserve Fund—a procedure which has evoked some criticism. The Budget provides for a loan of 18 crores. What is of considerable interest from the speech of Sir George Schuster is the need for steady expenditure, the conservation of credit, and the broadening of the basis on which capital which is required for the development of this vast country is to be provided. "Finance" as was observed by the Brussels Economic Conference of 1920 "is after all a reflection of the commercial and economic life." The Budgets of the Central and Provincial governments show on the whole a good record of careful—stewardship of Indian finances.

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The Butler Committee Report

A SYMPOSIUM

[The Butler Committee Report has been subjected to severe criticism from all quarters. It has satisfied none of the parties concerned. The MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, while conceding that "the British Government cannot without the Princes' consent, transfer their allegiance to a Swarajist Government," declares: "But no lawyer can deny us the right to say to the Princes: We entered into certain engagements with you because of our position as rulers of British India. The time is coming when we must hand over the rule of British India to its inhabitants. We give you notice now so that you may make new engagements with our successors. We will help you as far as we can to get fair terms, but your future must depend chiefly on your success in securing the goodwill of your subjects."]

SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU

THE Committee record their strong opinion that, in view of the historical nature of the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Princes, the latter should not be transferred, without their own agreement, to relationship with a new Government in British India responsible to the Indian legislature. * * *

Constitutionally, this doctrine overlooks the difference between the paramountcy of the paramount power and the form of Government which that power may establish in India. Politically, it is a negation of India's claim to the status of a Dominion; and it is by no means hazardous to say, it probably foreshadows the ultimate principle on which the Simon Commission will build up their fabric. In actual practice it will mean the apotheosis of the Political Department of the Government of India; for the Committee do not favour the proposal for the addition of a Political Member in the Viceroy's Council, because the Princes attach great importance to direct relations with the Viceroy as representing the Crown; and in future, the Viceroy and not the Governor-General-in-Council, as at present, should be the agent for the Crown in all dealings with Indian States.

The theory for which the Princes stood has, for the time being, prevailed. But whether in actual practice, their position will be stronger or better when they are in direct relations with the Viceroy, or, to put it bluntly, under the tutelage of the Political Secretary, which consistently with

this theory will be the stronger, is open to serious doubt.

Meanwhile, approaching the question from the point of view of British India and its demand for Dominion Status, this new theory will be treated as something like a Chinese Wall. * * *

The report will be judged not by its recommendations on individual issues, but by its recommendation on the big constitutional issue; and from that point of view, I can only say that it creates a division between British India and Indian India, all the more injurious to both, because it almost threatens to be permanent.

SIR P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR

The impression left on my mind by a cursory reading of the summary and details of the Butler Committee's Report is that it will fail to give satisfaction to the Indian Princes or to the people of British India. In so far as it lays down the paramountcy of the British Government and the right and duty of the paramount power to intervene in the interests of the States and their subjects, and the whole of India, the decision may not be welcome to the Princes but would be regarded as satisfactory by others. The claim to paramountcy is not derived from the treaties but from the political practice and prescription, the force of which cannot be denied under the peculiar conditions which have surrounded the growth of the British power.

The Committee advise that the Governor-General-in-Council should cease to represent the Crown and be replaced by the Viceroy in all dealings

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with the Indian States. This is certainly a retrograde recommendation and though put forward with the object of making a concession to the sentiments of the Princes, it is calculated to drive a wedge between British India and the Indian States and is not likely to promote the chances of an eventual coalition.

* * * *

The proposal for the appointment of special committees to advise the Viceroy in cases of conflict between British India and the States may not be open to objection. But the idea of associating departmental standing committees of the Assembly with the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes is fraught with grave danger. The likelihood of sinister influences being brought to bear on this legislature cannot be ignored.

The opinion of the Committee that the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Princes should not be transferred without the agreement of the latter to a responsible government in British India is constitutionally unsound and will operate as a barrier to the consolidation of India.

SIR M. VISVESWARAYYA

Obviously the policy of the Committee is against the consummation of a United India. They indeed admit that great changes have taken place within the past 20 years and that a new spirit is abroad, but they show no inclination to take advantage to advance the cause of the people. In the Committee's statements there is no hint of future for the people of Indian States. Their proposals are unsympathetic, unhistorical and hardly constitutional or legal. The Committee make no striking or original recommendations. There is no modern conception in their outlook; certainly nothing to inspire trust or hope. Thirty years ago such a report might have passed for a sound political document; but to-day it is nothing more than anachronism.

MR. S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR

This attempt to separate the Princes' India from the peoples' India is a sinister one, unhistorical and untrue, illogical and unconstitutional, made with a view to meet the Swaraj demands in India. It is on a par with the attempt to separate Burma, which was acquired at the expense and with the resources of the British India also.

The last Government of India Act amply establishes that the paramountcy is with the Government of British India and not with the Crown in a separate capacity. This is one of the reasons why I insist on a federal government and not a unified government as some others have wrongly wanted. If the Government of India wanted this claim of paramountcy to be urged, they should have tabled a resolution in the Assembly and got the Assembly to express its opinion before agreeing to it. I have no doubt that the Government of India have agreed to this central recommendation; otherwise the Butler Committee could not have made it.

DEWAN BAHADUR RAMACHANDRA RAO

The British Imperialists have been thinking for sometime of a plan, by which the demand for Dominion status for the whole of India can be defeated and no better plan could be devised for that purpose than the present proposals of the Butler Committee, which constitute a negation of Dominion status for the whole of India for all time. It is a matter for the greatest regret, that on a vital point such as this Indian Princes have played into the hands of reactionaries and they did not fully realise what they were doing. On the whole, I believe that it is the British Imperialist that will be pleased with the recommendations of the Committee and that the Princes have no reason to feel jubilant about the Committee's labours. Their main request for a clearer definition of relations, between paramount power and states has been evaded and the Committee have

left the relations as indefinite and as elastic as before. Their position under an autocratic Viceroy, uncontrolled by Council and advised by political department, is bound to be much worse than it is now, from the point of view of the people of the states. It was clearly pointed out in the memorandum, that if the theory of direct relations with Crown as propounded by the Princes is accepted, it will be impossible for the people of the states to place their views before an authority, 6,000 miles away from India and while this may be possible for the Princes, the people of the states will be effectually prevented to seek the intervention of the paramount power, whenever necessary. The changes proposed will be bitterly resented by the people of the states as making their case even worse than it is.

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR

From the point of British India, attention has to be concentrated on the significant conclusion arrived at by the Committee that the relationship between the paramount power and the Princes should not be transferred without the agreement of the latter to the new Government responsible to the Indian Legislature. At the same time the Committee do not feel competent to deal with the question of constitutional reforms in the Indian States; and have been extremely non-committal in their statement. It is not much use to say that the Committee's imagination is affected by the stirrings of a new life if those stirrings are not translated into action in the States by any machinery devised for the purpose, even though the machinery is one of joint consultation.* * *

The Butler Committee has come and gone and it may be said merely to have crossed the t's and dotted the i's of the present political practice. It may also be noticed that the theory as a nexus between His Majesty the King as apart from the Parliament and the Princes on which so much insistence was laid by Sir Leslie Scott has not been encouraged by the Committee. * * *

MR. G. R. ABHYANKAR

If we were to ransack history we would find that all constitutional changes have taken place without the concurrence of the Indian Princes. The Crown took over the administration of this country from the East India Company without the consent of the Indian Princes. Similarly when Parliament delegated its powers to the Secretary of State and to the Governor-General, no consent of the Indian States was taken. Again when the King of England proclaimed himself as the Emperor of India, no attempt was made to secure the consent of the Princes to the change. When the interpretation Act reduced the Indian Princes till then styled as friends and allies to the position of dependent vassals their consent was never sought. Does not all this show that the British Government have carried out important constitutional changes without waiting for the approval of the Indian Princes? Why should their consent be now made, a condition precedent to the control over them being transferred to the Swaraj Government? The implication of the new doctrine is that so long as the States were governed by white and irresponsible agents of the Crown the consent of the Princes was taken for granted. But when brown agents are to govern them and when they are to be responsible to the Central Government, the consent of the Indian Princes is made indispensable!

MR. MANU SUBEDAR

The outstanding feature of the Butler Committee's report is one which will cause legitimate apprehension in the minds of those who wish well towards the States. As against the various economic claims put forward by the States, the Butler Committee have asked for the balancing of the adequacy of the contribution of the States towards defence and thus in one word prepared the ground for most of the claims to be set aside, and for a more solid contribution to be made by the States towards Imperial objects.

The Reconstruction of Turkey

BY MR. YAKUB HASAN

OF all the nations that have come out of the melting pot into which, as the result of the Great War, the general break-up of the old empires had thrown them, the reconstruction of no nation has been so remarkable, phenomenal, rapid and successful as that of Turkey. Not only geographically, but also socially and politically, Turkey has been the meeting ground of the East and the West and there for centuries the two civilizations had been contending with one another. In the heyday of Islam it was through Turkey that arts and crafts, manners and customs of the East filtered to the West and played by no means a small part in the enlightenment of the Medieval Europe, just as their prototypes had been influencing Europe during the preceding six centuries from the south-west corner through the Moors in Spain.

During the last two hundred years when the East had come to the end of her intellectual resources and become stationary and stagnant, the West has been making considerable progress, and the scientific discoveries, mechanical inventions, industrial developments and commercial expansion with its resultant wealth raised Europe to a stage of perfection that was not even dreamt of before. The currents of civilization have now changed their direction and Turkey is again the accommodating channel through which the highly swollen tide flows back eastward.

In less than half a century Turkey from being, as was generally believed, a community of ignorant, superstitious, bigoted, fanatical warlike people, has been transformed into one of the most highly cultured and advanced nations of the world. There have been drastic reforms in all directions—political, social, religious, educational, literary, industrial and economic—and it is to Turkey that the Eastern countries budding into new nationhood turn for the solution of a thousand

and one problems that face them in their struggle.

The story as to how through the various stages of violent and non-violent evolutions the constitution of the country changed from the tyrannical personal rule of the most autocratic type of Sultan Abdul Hameed II into the most up-to-date republic of Angora forms a very fascinating, highly interesting, and most illuminating chapter in the world's history. No one was more fitted to tell this story than the highly gifted and most distinguished woman that Turkey has ever produced. Halide Edib Hanum is a powerful writer and eloquent orator. Her novels and articles in journals, some of which she herself edited, sowed ideas in the minds of her people that eventually germinated into forces that were vaguely if hardly ever foreseen even by the writer, and the speeches that she was irresistibly drawn into making on the spur of the moment when the country was in the throes of revolution, served to give the right direction to the people's action at a strenuous time when passion was apt to override the considerations of humanity and restraint.

In the first part of her *Memoirs** Halide Hanum tells the story of her childhood up to the time of her marriage. In this is vividly depicted the home life of the transitory period, 1885-1908, between the Old and the New Turkey, when women were shut up in harems and men indulged in the degrading and doubtful pleasures of plurality of wives. No imaginary fiction can be more interesting than the rich feast of thrilling episodes of life here provided by one of the most successful novelists of modern times. Here an old woman narrates how her husband when first led to her bridal chamber asked the woman attendant to undo one of her

* *Memoirs of Halide Edib*. The Century Co., New York and London.

plaints to see if the hair was not false, and how he wetted his handkerchief in his mouth and rubbed her peach like cheeks to see if the paint would come off, and there a servant girl tells her lover co-servant, how she put vindictively the portrait of her mistress's friend on her breast on her death bed to injure her memory in the mind of the bereaved unsuspecting devoted husband.

Before dealing with the constitutional Revolution of 1908 in the second part the Hanum Effendi has given the connecting account of the *Tanzimat* period, 1839-76, which not only brought the first serious political reforms, but also produced a wide change in the language, literature, and thought of the country.

Hardly twenty years had passed after the *Tanzimat* reform, and the men who instituted it were still in power, struggling painfully to carry it out, when a younger generation of writers and thinkers went a step further and demanded a constitution. An absolute monarchy with a mere royal edict to guarantee the personal rights of citizens did not satisfy them any more. They demanded representation; they wanted a national assembly. In a short chapter Halide Hanum has given an account of the rise and struggles of the Young Turks movement. Then she proceeds to "record in its own virile and forcible tones" the history of the first two years of Union and Progress that was established as the result of the famous communique of July 11, 1908. "The mist with all the evil and unclean spirit had dispersed, and the people were in the throes of a marvellous spiritual rebirth". "In the general enthusiasm and rebirth I became a writer", and how great and powerful a writer she became her own autobiography unconsciously bears testimony to. Her writings in the *Tanin* on which she was collaborating with the famous writers of the day exposed her to the danger of losing her life when reaction set in and in the

counter revolution when many young Turks were lynched and murdered she had to flee for her life to Egypt and thence to England.

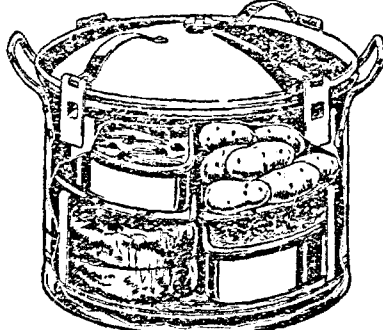
In the chapters that follow is given an account of the Armenian Question, phases and causes of Nationalism and Pan-Turanism in Turkey and the Balkan War. Her educational activities of 1913-14 and her educational work in Syria during the World War are object lessons to the people in India and demonstrate the truth of the theory that women are better fitted than men to conduct and supervise the educational system of a country specially in its initial and elementary grades.

In our next article we shall deal with Halide Hanum's later book, *The Turkish Ordeal* which forms the companion volume of her Memoirs, the subject matter of which is too pregnant with all the various elements that constitute a living nation, to be compressed into a paragraph at the fag end of this article.

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Our Countrymen Abroad

[The position of Indians overseas is becoming a subject of deep concern not only to Emigrant Indians in the various Colonies but to us in India as well. An attempt is made in these pages to record from time to time the conditions and prospects of our countrymen abroad so as to keep in touch with their movements in the respective Colonies. *Ed. I. R.*]

Kenya

MR. SASTRI AND E. AFRICA

It would have been a regrettable waste of rare and valuable gifts, says the *ENGLISHMAN*, had Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's capacity for service to his country been allowed to remain long unused, and it is good news that the Government of India has appointed him to the task for which he is peculiarly fitted.

Mr. Sastri has been deputed to help the Indian communities in East Africa to state their views to Sir Samuel Wilson on matters arising out of the Hilton-Young Commission's report, and he will assist Sir Samuel in dealing with Indian deputations. This arrangement, which surpasses the previous intention to appoint a representative to the Indian Civil Service to the Kenya Executive Council, should be greeted with unalloyed satisfaction both in India and East Africa. As India's Agent in South Africa Mr. Sastri made his mark as one of the most successful diplomatists who have ever figured in the history of Imperial relations, and he succeeded by virtue of sound commonsense that is not invariably associated with the practice of diplomacy. Determination to face the power of appreciating the point of view of those with whom he had to deal, a steady refusal to be stampeded by Extremists in his own country—these were the qualities with which Mr. Sastri achieved results beyond expectation in South Africa: they will be no less useful in East Africa.

BRITISH OPINION

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the Colonial estimates on April 30, Commander Hilton-Young (Lib.), welcomed Mr. Sastri's aid to the Wilson Commission and hoped that he would repeat the notable success he had already achieved in reconciling opinions which are seemingly divergent:

There were misunderstanding and acrimony in East Africa as regards the Asiatics and the moderation and gleam-minded concentration upon high ideals such as Mr. Sastri had already shown would do a great deal to reconcile the different opinions.

Referring to Kenya Lt. Col. Amery, in the course of his speech, said that the problem of the

Government there was very difficult, and that Mr. Sastri was not a member of Sir Samuel Wilson's Commission but he would accompany Sir Samuel during the whole of the tour to discuss very important questions concerning the Indian community. Lt.-Col. Amery was sure

that the Indian case could not be argued with greater eloquence and moderation than by Mr. Sastri. The problem was more administrative and developmental than constitutional. Sir Samuel had to consider the whole problem with which the Hilton-Young Commission had dealt and seek solution generally and administratively acceptable and then report to the House of Commons.

VICEROY'S MESSAGE TO MR. SASTRI

On the eve of Mr. Sastri's departure for East Africa the following telegram from H.E. the Viceroy was published:

Before you sail for East Africa, I wish on behalf of the Government of India as also of myself to send you a message of godspeed in the task you have at our request undertaken. You returned to India after a period of distinguished and eminently successful but arduous duty in South Africa as the first Agent of the Government of India only in February last. Your ready response to the invitation of the Government to proceed to East Africa at a very short notice when you might legitimately have pleaded for a well-earned and well-deserved rest, reflects the highest credit on your sense of public duty which the Government of India gratefully recognise. The Government are confident that this recognition of your patriotism will be fully shared by your countrymen. They earnestly hope the same measure of success may attend your new mission as made your work in South Africa a source of abiding satisfaction to India and the Empire.

CONFIDENCE IN MR. SASTRI

The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay passed the following resolution:

That the Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association places on record its high appreciation of the action of the Government of India in nominating the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri to help Indians in East Africa to present their case to Sir Samuel Wilson on questions arising out of the Hilton-Young Commission Report and its complete confidence in him that he will be able to render the most valuable help to the Indian community in East Africa.

East Africa

EAST AFRICAN INDIAN CONGRESS

The East African Indian Congress which met at Nairobi on the 13th of last month was presided over by Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru.

Mr. A. B. Patel, Chairman, Reception Committee, pleaded for a common roll and supported the African trusteeship by the Imperial Government. He opposed the Europeans' claims for responsible government, and advocated the assistance of the Government of India to present the Indian case before Sir Samuel Wilson.

Pundit Kunzru strongly opposed the European demand for self-government or an increase in European influence in the Kenya Government and the reopening by Sir Samuel Wilson of the self-government question. He pleaded for a common roll, and expressed the opinion that Indians had made all reasonable concessions to meet European apprehensions. He suggested that the Kenya Government should promote an agreement and finally assured Indians in Kenya of the whole-hearted support of the Government and the people of India.

The Congress passed resolutions supporting generally the report accepting African trusteeship as adumbrated in the report, opposing the European demand for self-government and increase of Europeans in the Kenya Legislative Council, and also opposing any political union between Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, and demanding adequate representation on the advisory Councils of Central authority, and also the appointment of an Indian Private Secretary to the Central authority. The Congress resolved to continue the abstention from Legislative Councils and Municipalities as a protest against the communal franchise.

It was decided to present a memorandum to Sir Samuel Wilson.

The President in his concluding address eloquently pleaded for inter-racial co-operation and more effective Indian organisation.

Fiji

INDIAN INTERESTS IN FIJI

The London Correspondent of the LEADER, who is generally well informed on all affairs relating to India, writes to that paper under date April 11th that "the news regarding the constitution for Fiji is distinctly disappointing."

Apparently, under pressure from the Fiji Governments and the Colonial Office, the Government of India have consented to the inclusion of the 'communal franchise, under which, through a separate electorate, the Indian population will be entitled to elect three members to the Legislative Council, the Fijians will elect three more members whilst the Europeans will be able to elect no less than six members, there being an overriding official majority of one, of course, also European. So once more, Indian interests have been betrayed and immense injury has been caused to the Indians struggling in Kenya for the common franchise. Unfortunately the hands of the Government of India appear to have been tied by the Corbett-Raju delegation that went out to Fiji some years ago, and, I have good authority for saying, recommended that communal, rather than the common franchise, apparently on the ground that, in any case, the Council was in the main a consultative body, especially with an official majority. I have no doubt, knowing Sir Geoffrey Corbett as I do, that the recommendation made by the delegation was made quite honestly in what was supposed to be in the best interests of the local Indian community, and under pressure of circumstances. But the delegation was in a position of great trust. It must have known that the local Indians had no resources of leadership that would have enabled them, as the Kenya Indians have done, to put up strong argument in favour of the common franchise. And it must further have been aware that the question of the common franchise was one of the vital importance not only in Kenya, but everywhere else in the Empire where responsible government did not obtain. Whilst, therefore, the Government of India were supporting the common franchise to Fiji, and, with this example before them, what is now to prevent the Kenya white settlers from insisting that his Majesty's Government and the Government of India shall maintain the present electoral position there, and, with what face can the Government of India continue to press for the common franchise in East Africa? One would have thought that Lord Irwin's Government would have taken their stand upon the Donoughmore Commission's Report on the Ceylon Constitution which is definitely hostile to the communal franchise and has strongly recommended its complete abolition. I do not know whether the Fiji Indians are willing or able to repudiate the new arrangements, but if so, it would be a scandal if they did not receive the full support of all political parties in India.

Canada

INDIANS IN CANADA

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who represented India at the National Education Conference gave a message urging Indians, domiciled in Canada, to bring up their children in accordance with the customs of Canada and to make them good Canadian citizens. Dr. Tagore noted that Indians in Canada were now able to bring out their own womenfolk. He urged the importance of Indians adopting local customs and conforming to the requirements of Canadian citizenship.

Dr. Tagore had intended to make a tour of the United States: but offended at the contemptuous treatment meted out by the United States Immigration officials, he left suddenly for Japan.

Burma

INDIANS IN BURMA

At the fourth annual general meeting of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce held on May 3, Mr. Adamji Haji Dawood, retiring President, in the course of his speech, said the Chamber was aware that there was widespread feeling that Burma had not got her fair share in the matter of finances from the Government of India and the Chamber was anxious to see that full justice was done to Burma in this regard. As the Burmans themselves were pointing out, this was specially mentioned in the Chamber's address to the Viceroy in November last, stating that Indians were anxious to see full justice done to their Burman brethren. At the same time, the Chamber honestly and sincerely believed that separation was against the best interests of Burma herself, at least at present. Apart from this question it was obvious that it was highly improper to introduce distinctions of caste or creed in education and professional spheres. The President hoped the authorities would see henceforward that equal treatment was meted out to Indians in this regard.

South Africa

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Speaking at Kimberley, Sir Kurma Reddi expressed high hopes for the future of Indians and predicted that the time would come when they would be treated as brothers by the South African whites.

A correspondant gives a list of grievances of South African Indians. The Johannesburg license trouble remains unsettled. Two hundred and seventy Indian license certificates are still held over, the Government keeping silent over the matter, presumably owing to the nearness of the elections. The Chamber of Commerce and the Municipal Council of Klerksdrop are moving jointly against the Indians. The Municipal Council has already served notices on two Indians restricting alike their residence and trading.

INDIAN HAWKERS IN TRANSVAAL

The Johannesburg Municipality has issued a notice intending to enact a by-law prohibiting hawking within certain areas. It appears this will affect the livelihood of many Indian hawkers in Transvaal.

The consensus of opinion among the Indians in Transvaal desires a suitable revision of the Act of 1885, the Gold Mines Act, the Township Act, License Ordinance and other discriminating laws affecting the residential and trading rights of Indians in Transvaal. The livelihood of Indians in Transvaal solely depends upon trade, and they look to India to make strong representations to the proper authorities concerned to end such periodical oppressive legislation causing continuous anxiety.

EXEMPTIONS FOR S. A. INDIANS

It is learnt that about 80 Indian bar men, who were thrown out of employment as a result of the Liquor Act in South Africa, have been now exempted by the Magistrates under orders from the Minister and will thus be able to get re-employed.

THE FEDERATION IDEA

General Hertzog, in a speech on election policy at Southfield, said that the Nationalist programme included "Rejection of General Smuts' doctrine of incorporation or federation of the Union with British territories in the East or North-East Africa."

Those territories would never be anything but Native territories. Nationalists also favoured the solution of Native problems on lines of political and territorial segregation.

General Hertzog declared that unless the Native vote was separated from the White, it would cause the greatest tragedy in South African history.

Tanganyika

TANGANYIKA INDIANS

The following resolutions were passed at a Conference of Tanganyika Indian Associations held in Dar-es-Salaam recently.

Whereas Tanganyika is a Mandated Territory and Uganda is a Protectorate and Kenya is a Crown Colony with different Constitutions, and whereas the Mandate guarantees equality of status to all people inhabiting the Tanganyika Territory and whereas Federation or Closer Union in any form is bound prejudicially to affect the autonomy of Tanganyika, in particular the status of Indians, this conference is strongly opposed to the inclusion on Tanganyika in any such Federation.

This Conference approves of the Dual Policy enunciated by the Hilton-Young Commission Report only in so far as it is not inconsistent with the obligations under the Mandate.

Whereas segregation, either political or economic or otherwise, is calculated to engender and promote racial antagonism * * *, this Conference is opposed to the creation of Black and White Areas as suggested in the Report.

This conference urges upon the Government the necessity of associating the Indian Community more closely in the responsibilities of Government, and to that end, to give them an adequate share in the various higher Government services.

This Conference recommends that at least three more Indian Members be nominated to the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

This Conference is opposed to the handing over of the Tanga Railway and Tanga Port for administration to the Kenya-Uganda Railways, and to the transfer of any part of Tanganyika to any other Colony.

(1) This conference resolves that an Indian Educational conference should be held in Tanganyika every year to safe-guard and promote the Educational interests of the territory.

(2) That a committee be appointed to investigate the state of Indian Education in Tanganyika and to organise the said conference.

Germany

INDIAN STUDENTS IN GERMANY

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, who recently visited European universities, discussed with the Associated Press representative the question of facilities to Indian students at European Universities. He told the interviewer that, from his conversations with the authorities of the different universities, he could say that they were prepared to offer the same facilities to Indian students as they offered to the students of their own country. For instance, the German universities had students' co-operative associations, and they were spending Rs. 20 lakhs a year on scholarships to students. They had granted some 100 scholarships last year to Chinese students, and were prepared to offer them to Indian students, provided the latter were able to secure recommendations from some recognised educational organisations in this country.

U. S. A.

INDIAN DISABILITIES IN U. S. A.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Harry Day (Lab.) asked whether the Foreign Office had made representations to the American Government with a view to securing legislation for the purpose of giving Indians the right to hold land already in their possession.

Mr. G. Locker-Lampson replied that His Majesty's Government had most carefully considered the position of the British Indians which was affected by the United States Supreme Court decision of 1923 leaving down that they were ineligible for United States citizenship, but there were no grounds, by treaty or otherwise, for making representations.

They were, however, able to secure an allowance of time for Indian landowners to dispose of their property.

INDIAN REFORMS

BY MR. B. V. VISWANATHA IYER, B.A., B.L.

WE heartily welcome this book* from the pen of one whom the readers know already as a writer on Indian economic problems. The value of the work is considerably enhanced by reason of its appearance at the present moment when the revision of the Indian constitution is being contemplated. In straightforward and lucid English, the author narrates recent Indian history. The Minto-Morley Reforms, the Announcement of 1917, the main features of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and their working—on all these and connected topics, he has interesting things to say both by quotation from statesmen, domestic and foreign, and by way of original comment.

It is not the historical portion, however, that is of much interest. In discussing "The Types of Government," the author strongly pleads for a unitary type in India. Opinion seems to be somewhat divided on this question. While we have no doubt that a constitution, more unitary than federal with residuary powers vested in the Central Government as in Germany, will be suited to Indian conditions, we think the author carries the principle of centralization too far. We are afraid the effect of unitary democracy in the direction of red-tape and departmentalism has not been adequately envisaged. The difficulties of adjusting the finance between the central and provincial governments are no doubt great, and the solution must necessarily be varied and complicated, but the present system may well be allowed to continue subject to a quinquennial revision by an expert body.

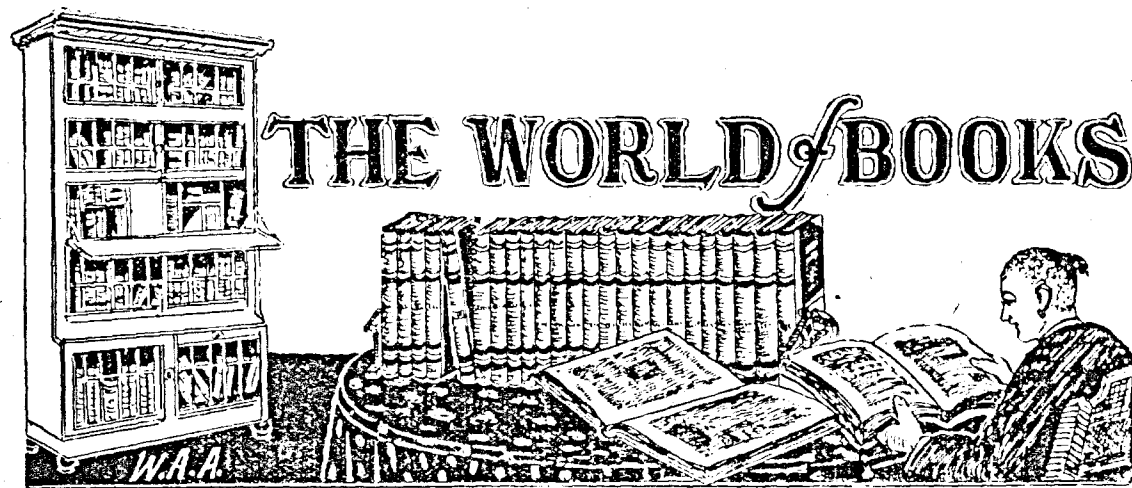
On the important questions of the division of functions between the central and provincial governments, the composition of the respective legislative and executive bodies, the need for Public Services Commission in the provinces, the

abolition of the India Office and relaxation of control by the Secretary of State, the book is instructive reading. Communal representation, indirect election to the Upper House, and Second Chambers in the provinces, are rightly condemned. The proportion of fifty per cent. nomination to the Council of State by the Viceroy seems to be rather too high. We also think that land revenue "owing to the complexity and provincial varieties ... and the numerous points of its contact with the life of the people is a subject which cannot and should not be assigned to the Central Government."* Again, while we agree that franchise should be based on a small property qualification, we are strongly against the creation of labour and zamindar constituencies which, in our opinion, are likely to engender the spirit of class war.

The most important chapter is that relating to "The Problem of Defence." The policy of the Government of India is criticised in great detail and an earnest plea is put forward for the subordination of military to civil authority and for the creation of a citizen army with a copious reserve. The author has devoted a chapter to the Administration of Justice. While we entirely agree that the method of administering criminal justice in this country is not quite satisfactory and that a Supreme Court is not necessary, we disagree with the criticisms levelled at the Judicial Committee. The suggested change of venue from Westminster to New Delhi and the periodical visit of the Judicial Committee to India must be put out of serious consideration in view of the practical difficulties. Many other questions are dealt with in the book, such as the relation with the Native States, the re-growing of provinces, the re-organisation of the services and the need for retrenchment all round. We commend the book to all those who aspire to take an intelligent interest in the governance of their country.

*TOWARDS SWARAJ. By S. K. Sarma, B.A., B.L. Published by Mr. M. K. Srinivasa Iyengar, Triplicane, (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras). Price Rs. 5.

* See Indian Constitutional Problems by Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyar. P. 26.



NAPOLEON—A STUDY. By Dmitri Merezhkovsky. Translated into English by Catherine Zvegintzov. Pp. 267. J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd., London and Toronto. 7/6 net.

Here the well-known Russian novelist turns awhile from fiction to analyse the character of one of the most-discussed men of modern times. In spite of the forty thousand odd volumes that have been written about Napoleon, it is still true that our curiosity to know more of him remains yet unsatiated. Nor is this altogether due to the faults of his biographers. The marvellous achievements of the man, both as a statesman and as a soldier, have so fired the imagination of humanity that it seems to have lost its power of judgment over him. "He doth bestride the narrow world like a colossus," and we humbler men seek to explain his greatness by calling him the Man of Destiny, or, to quote Pushkin, "the fateful executor of a command unknown." But can we explain anything by the simple process of attaching a label to it?

Merezhkovsky attempts, not a regular conventional biography of the man, but an analysis of Napoleon's mentality as revealed to those friends and enemies of the great Emperor—and they were many—who had opportunities for coming into close contact with him in his public as

well as in his domestic life. Even thus, with the vast store of accumulated material open to students of modern history, the real Napoleon still remains something of an enigma. Stendhal, who certainly cannot be accused of want of perspicacity, actually applies the term to him; and a contemporary writer, in attempting to dissect the soul of Napoleon, is compelled to admit that his is "the most obscure of all histories."

No reader familiar with his Dostoevsky or Gogol will fail to perceive that the present author has also approached his subject in a characteristically Russian manner. The anecdotes and citations in the present volume are not so much calculated to clear the judgment as to confuse it. And Merezhkovsky would infer from these contradictions that the ordinary tests applied to the appraisal of human character do not hold good in the case of Napoleon. To him, Napoleon "is essentially the hero of mythology, heir to Dionysius and Alexander the Great, the last of the heroes, whom posterity has failed to recognise." The book is interesting as a post-impressionist presentation of what the author regards as the unconscious reflexes of Napoleon's mental processes; and the style, with its jerks and spasms, is not out of keeping with the general line of treatment.

THE EMPIRE AND THE ARMY. By The Hon. Sir John Fortescue, LL.D., Cassell & Co. (G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Rs. 7-14).

This book was originally written by Sir John Fortescue as a text-book for British soldiers sitting for the First Class certificate of education. The result is that the whole history of the evolution of the British Army, from the 17th century to the present day, is given in one clear, concise, and above all, most entertaining volume.

The Chief of the General Staff, Field Marshal Sir George Milne, in his foreword, commends it to the general public, particularly, those of the dominions, and those interested in Imperial Defence.

The book traces the early struggles of the French, Dutch, Portuguese, and English for supremacy in Madras and Southern India during the 17th century. This shows how the British, who originally came to India to trade, first took up arms not against the Indian, but for their own protection, against their European rivals.

It deals briefly, but clearly, with subsequent military expeditions, either to end tyranny, *e.g.*, the Seringapatam, 1798, to stop anarchy, *e.g.*, the Mahratta War, 1803, or to protect loyal subjects within our borders from robbery and murder, *e.g.*, the Nepal War (1815) and Sikh Wars (1845-48).

This book should appeal even more to the student of India's future than the student of India's past. It shows how the British Army developed, what mistakes were made, and continued to be made, and on what principles an efficient fighting machine can be evolved.

In these days when the problem of India's future with its corollary problem of India's defence, is in every thinking man's mind, the study of this book may be found of profit. Not only may it help to solve this problem by showing past difficulties, past mistakes, and past successes and glories; but it will show on what principles, on what foundations, and on what traditions, the future army of India can be based.

THE SUMERIANS. By C. Leonard Woolley—The Clarendon Press Ltd., Oxford.

This small manual, written by an expert scholar, gives a succinct account of the Sumerians, their history and culture. The Sumerians introduced more than 6,000 years ago, in southern Mesopotamia, a settled system of Government and city-life. The early graves discovered at Ur, dating about 3,500 B. C., show that the people were acquainted with the vault, the arch and the dome, and had a very thorough understanding of the use of metal. Sumerian art was at its zenith in the 4th millennium B.C., followed by a steady decline both in imagination and in craftsmanship; and when Babylon inherited the art of Sumer, "we are brought up against the stereotyped and lifeless figures, smothered with meaningless ornament, of Hammurabi and the Kassite Kings".

The third dynasty of Ur, after whose fall the Sumerians definitely declined and disappeared as an independent nation, was followed by the Larsa Kings under whom we find great literary and historical activity. The vast treasures of Sumerian antiquities, discovered at Ur, go back to the 4th millennium B.C., and they are somewhat older than the First dynasty of Egypt. The continuity of Sumerian culture was profound; and its affinities were wide; and the author has given us a readable and popular and yet highly authoritative account.

HILAIRE BELLOC KEEPS THE BRIDGE. By J. W. Poynter. Watts & Co., London.

The book is an examination of the views of M. Hilaire Belloc expressed in defence of Roman Catholicism. The author attempts to show that M. Belloc's defence is untenable, unconvincing and fallacious. M. Belloc's view that the great Reformation was in no way "inevitable", but only the result of "blundering", is severely criticised by the author.

AN AVATAR OF VISHNU LAND. By Stanley Warburton (Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, 7, Beak Street, London W. C. 1).

This is one of the typically absurd books which an American can write about India after visiting this country for a few moments or even without visiting it. The story is an imaginary one of a travel, in which a derelict ship, a foolish love story and incorrect geography are all mixed up with a free hand. Of the last, only one incident may be given. The author speaks of going to the Grant Road Station to reach Calcutta! One fails to understand how India or the East comes to be called *Vishnu Land*, in connection with which he is mentioned. The Geography is all without a map and the voyage is all without a log. The author has brought under requisition the latest sensations heard of in India, and so he baptises one of his fancy ships with the name of "Mumtaj Begum". We give a sample of his incoherent geography: "There was no apparent hurry, so we looked in at Marmagoa, and then we proceeded on to the port just N.W. of Dharwar! What is its name—beginning with V—bother? It was on the tip of my tongue just now. Vishanayah, some such name as that." Bother really. But could it not have been spared for himself and others? He however, here and there, has given a glimpse into such Indian life as he must have seen even in his racing tour.

ELEMENTARY ECONOMICS OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE. By Kesari Singh, Rewa. Rs. 5.

In the fifth volume of his series of studies on important public questions, published for the benefit of young Indian Princes, Mr. Kesari Singh deals with a few concepts of Economics. He has maintained the level for simplicity and directness which were the conspicuous features of his earlier volume on public finance. Beginners in Economics will be considerably benefited by a careful study of this interesting volume.

NIGHT FALLS ON SHIVA'S HILL. By Edward Thompson (Published by William Heinemann, Ltd., London.)

This seems to be one of the books in a whole series which Mr. Thompson appears to have designed about India. It may be regarded as a companion to his other novel, "An Indian Day." The hero is Mr. Felvis Sahib and the heroine is Nicky. As regards other characters, they are of a type similar to many in an "Indian Day." In every one of his books about India, Mr. Thompson must make relevant some story about some revolutionary riot or activity, and in the present book, the Sonthals have come in for their share of revolutionary agitation. The author writes a clear, bracing style and can give touches of delicate sentiment with a light brush. His conversations are pithy, and he shows an intimate acquaintance with human nature which falls to the share of the Indian people, both educated and uneducated. One can really wish that Mr. Thompson next time concentrates his attention on a coherent story, for, without it, all his word-paintings of nature are wasted.

INDIAN YEAR BOOK, 1929. Edited by Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., and S. T. Sheppard. Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd., [Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Rs. 7-8.]

The INDIAN YEAR BOOK of which we have the sixteenth edition on our table is easily the book of reference *par excellence* on all matters relating to the Indian Empire. It is of late so copious and comprehensive that students of politics or affairs can hardly fail to make constant use of it. There is a lucid, if compact, account of recent political developments besides a historical account of the peoples of India and considerable statistical information on railways, finance etc. The Indian Glossary and Who's Who, with the coloured map of the Indian Empire as frontispiece, are admirable features which must add to usefulness of a book of reference of this kind.

THE MOTOR MECHANISM OF PLANTS. By Sir J. C. Bose. Longmans, Green & Co., London.

From time to time, Sir Jagadish Bose has published the results of his researches on the movements of plants in volumes which have been reviewed in these pages. It is a happy idea of his to put in one volume the valuable materials scattered in different books. In the preface to the volume under review, Sir Jagadish recalls that as long ago as 1920, doubts were cast upon the reliability of the results he had obtained, but that a committee of Fellows of the Royal Society, including Sir William Bragg and the late Sir William Bayliss, reported that they were satisfied that the growth of the plant and its response to stimulation were correctly recorded by his instruments at a magnification of one to ten million times.

Sir Jagadish gives in this book a full account of all the experiments he has made, and the results achieved not only with regard to the visible external movements but also to the invisible internal movement concerned with the propulsion of the sap. Sir Jagadish has a happy knack of explaining abstruse subjects with great lucidity, and the numerous illustrations in the book add to the lucidity of his presentation of what might appear to the lay reader as a highly technical subject.

THE DOMICILED EUROPEAN AND THE ANGLO-INDIAN RACE OF INDIA. By Mrs. Wilson. A. H. Wheeler & Co. Re. 1.

Mrs. Wilson has ably and fairly discussed the position and the future of Anglo-Indians in India in this little pamphlet. She gives a short history of the community, discusses the true meaning of term Anglo-Indian, and has an interesting chapter on their contribution to the sporting life of the country. She thinks her community should unite itself and join in the work of achieving Swaraj within the Empire. Her advice to her community is: "Acknowledge ourselves Indian, unite in our All-India and Burma Association, and win."

THE POSSIBILITY OF MIRACLES. By Annia Maria Roos. Authorised translation by Fred. Rothwell. Rider & Co., London.

The writer, a Swedish lady, first tells us how she discovered that she possessed healing hands, and that in hypnotising, suggestion cannot be the only factor, and that by hypnosis, an obvious influence can be effected on the circulation of the blood. She then shows how the belief in the healing power of the human hand has been an ancient and wide-spread one, and how in a state of trance, a person is much more susceptible to suggestions both on the physical and on the psychical planes, than is the case in the waking state. The circumstances that operate in the curing of maladies by hypnotic treatment include the self-healing power of nature, the suggestion of the hypnotiser and a radiation of power from the hypnotiser. The next important topic explained by the author is that dream life is the rule and not the exception, and the soul's activity during sleep is of a different kind from that during the waking state.

SPARKS AND FUMES. By Iswar Dutt. Published by Rayabhlushana Roa, B.A., B.L., Triplicane. Re. 1.

SPARKS AND FUMES is a collection of pen pictures of Andhra leaders. The sketches have already appeared in the press and are now given a more permanent form, which they rightly deserve. Mr. Iswar Dutt is steeped in A. G. G., and alike in style and temper, these pen-pictures recall the vivid portraits of "The Pillars of Society." Mr. Dutt's phrasing is easy and pleasant, and his judgment unerring. Like a true essayist, he has his likes and dislikes and does not mince matters, but there is no bitterness or malignity in his criticism. It is a book of pleasant companionship in which we come to know certain people of importance in Southern India in their true colours—and altogether attractive colours.

PRE-EXISTENCE AND RE-INCARNATION.—By Wincentz Lutoslauski. Published by George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London.

In these days of scepticism and demand for strict proofs in favour of every idea and particularly in favour of an ancient one, it is very rare to come across one so very convinced of anything as the author of the above book is of Pre-existence and Re-incarnation. The unshaken belief of the Hindu and Buddhist India, of Egypt and of the Magi of Persia and the sages of China and the acceptance of it by such men as Pythagoras, Plato, Plotinus and Empedocles and many moderns as well are referred to in its support. All the arguments *pro and con* are examined. In regard to the Hindu beliefs, mistakes here and there do occur. Brahminism is treated as monistic and identifying God and Man in mystic experience. Again, the Hindu doctrine of Re-incarnation is supposed to ignore other factors than the soul's pre-existence such as the heredity of the new body, whereas the fact is otherwise. Altogether the book is an original contribution to the subject and worthy of the attention of all students interested on the subject.

ECONOMIC ORGANISATION OF INDIAN VILLAGE.

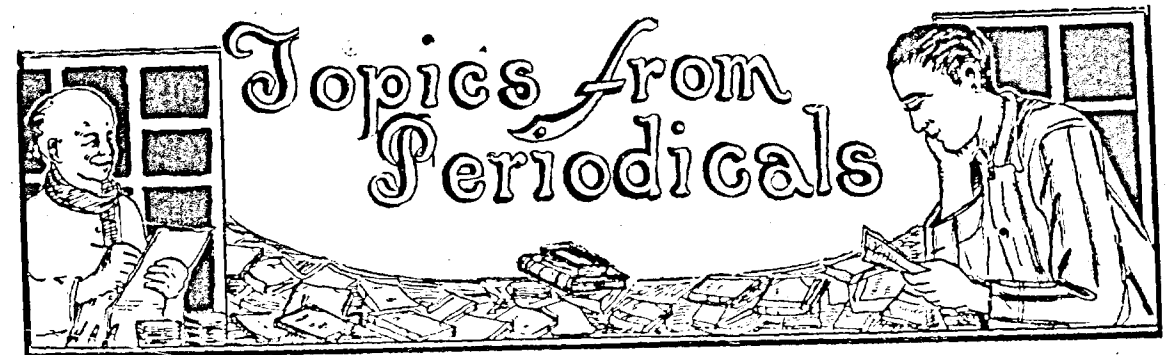
Vol. II. By N. G. Ranga, B. Litt. (Oxon).

D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay.

The book is another useful addition to the Andhra Economic Series, the result of the author's labours in the study of the rural economics of the Andhradesa. The author has given out the main characteristic economic features of some typical Andhra villages. His regret that, in India, due prominence has not been given to the efficacy of internal emigration in relieving the miseries of the rural classes, appears to be well-founded. His suggestion for the appointment, by the Government of India, of an emigrant officer in Hyderabad to protect the interests of British settlers, deserves special mention.

RAJANI. By Bankim Chandra Chatterji. Translated by P. Mazumdar, Book Company, College Square, Calcutta (Rs. 2-8-0. G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras.)

This story is built around the lives of four chief characters, Rajani, Labangalata, Sachindra and Amarnath Ghosh, all of whom are enmeshed in the toils of a common fate. It is a consuming love which the blind girl Rajani feels for Sachindra, but she is compelled to keep it smothered in the recesses of her breast, for between the two there yawns an unbridgeable chasm, the gulf that separates for ever the lowly and the defective from the rich and the healthy. Labangalata, the incarnation of sheer joy, flits across the pages of the book, irradiating sun-shine and laughter. The wheel of fortune takes an unexpected turn, and it is discovered that Rajani is the rightful heir of all that rich Ramsaday Babu holds. The seeker then becomes the sought-after, for that way only can utter ruin and starvation be staved off. Labangalata has to resort to tortuous devices to bring to birth a love which is as yet absent in Sachindra, and in her attempts, she brings him to the very verge of death. Then from her bruised heart is scattered the perfume of a true soul, and we find that it only needed the touch of adversity to bring to blossom the flower that all along lay hidden within her. It is, however, in Amarnath Babu that the wizardry of the artist finds its supreme expression. He ranks with the very salt of the earth, whose precipitation into this world, even once in a millennium, proves conclusively that life is not all vanity, that it is moving slowly but inevitably to the final beatitude. The scene, in which he is called upon to make the supreme sacrifice of relinquishing his claims for one with whom his very existence is entwined, and without whom life is but dust and ashes, will remain a treasured possession with all who love good literature.



THE FUTURE OF INDIA

The latest Number of the ASIATIC REVIEW has an article on "India's threefold problem" by Prof. L. F. Rushbrook Williams, Foreign Minister of Patiala. Mr. Williams says that "speculation as to whether Britain will give up India or India will go outside the Empire, are both alike for the present as far removed from reality as the mathematical abstract." He continues:

To take up an apologetic attitude about the position of Britain in India is useless. We are not intruders; we have as much right to be in the country as any of the other communities who in their day held place and power which has now slipped from their grasp. Our record will compare favourably with that of any of our predecessors along the majority of lines; and it is upon the foundation of the Pax Britannica and of the Western education that we ourselves introduced, that the present Nationalist movement in British India has been erected. To ignore the position which has been built up in India at the cost of valiant and devoted endeavour, in the hope that, by doing so, we may perchance conciliate irreconcilables, would be poor service, not merely to the Empire, but to India herself. For this position is among the essential factors of the situation; and much of the difficulty of present-day politics in British India arises from the fact that certain sections of Nationalist opinion seem unwilling to allow Britain any part or lot in the future which she alone has made possible for the country.

He concludes that there is every reason to believe that Englishmen are the most to blame; and the main error lies in the fact that they never made plain the relative position of themselves, of British India, and of the Indian States, in the scheme of things Indian. In regard to all these matters, it is high time to clear up the position; and whatever Government is called upon to assume the responsibility of dealing with India in the immediate future, must assuredly do so.

LAND RIGHTS IN BENGAL

Mr. J. C. Ghosh, writing in THE INDIAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS, says that, apart from the right of the state to a share in the produce of the land, which is hypothecated in a manner as security for land-revenue, the question of the state's proprietorship of the land is of little practical importance. The most important incidence of proprietorship in land is the right to the enjoyment of the economic rent as evolved by competition for land; and this can only be secured by the power of the landlord to enhance the rent and eject the tenant at will. In these respects, the essential elements of the proprietorship are lacking in the Bengal landlord; and there is nothing like competitive rent in Bengal. Rent is controlled by the provisions of the Tenancy Acts and is far from being the economic rent as evolved by the process of natural competition. As the law stands at present, no tenant can be ejected except in the execution of a decree; and there can be no ejectment for non-payment of rent. The interest of a ryot who holds at a fixed rate of rent is capable of being transferred or bequeathed in the same manner and to the same extent as any other immoveable property. By the recent amendment of 1928, the interest of an occupancy ryot has been made transferable on payment of a fixed landlord's fee. Thus the great majority of the tenants in Bengal hold at fixed rates and have occupancy rights and have substantive interest on their holdings.

THE ROMAN QUESTION

In the current issue of THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW, Mr. Dudley Heathcote, in discussing the Roman question, pays a well deserved tribute to the statesmanship of Mussolini, who has not only "re-vitalized his country and raised its prestige to a position never attained before, but has proved himself a clear-sighted and provident ruler". And his latest master-stroke—the CONCORDAT, Treaty and Convention, signed recently between the Holy See and the Italian Government—is a further illustration of his statesmanship.

For sixty years, says Mr. Heathcote, there has been the Roman question, and if many attempts have been made to solve it, they have always proved vain, through the very nature of the dispute existing between the Pope and the Italian Government. After a long spell of prosperity, the Holy See began to lose its ground with Napoleon and the French Revolution and was restored to its security by the Congress of Vienna in 1815. But in the sixties of the last century, its claim to territorial power was again menaced. For when once the Austrians had been defeated and Victor Emmanuel became king, people began to look on "The state within the state" as something incompatible with nationalist aspirations. In 1870, the clash between nationalism and privilege became acute, and negotiations with the Pío Nono, the indomitable die-hard, having failed, the Italian army formally invested the Holy City, and the Papal State came to an abrupt end.

Since then, the Popes have always considered themselves the "Prisoners of the Vatican," and, following the lead set them by Pío IX, have refused to recognise the *fait accompli*, or to parley with the Government that had deprived them of the patrimony of St. Peter.

On the fall of the Holy City, the Pope retired to the Vatican with the avowed intention of ignoring and usurping Government but was obliged to conform to the laws of Guarantees that had been voted by the Italian Government. Pío

Nono accepted the situation under protest. For he considered it intolerable for the Church to be completely deprived of its temporal power.

Since then, the question has remained unsolved, the Vatican continuing to nourish its grievance, but formally obeying, under protest, the laws of the temporal State. It is due to the Duce that a final settlement of the great controversy has been made, whereby the Pope regains his sovereignty, and the State gains by the good understanding that has followed the settlement.

The Treaty of the Lateran consists of a Political Treaty and a Concordat.

The political treaty creates a City of the Vatican, over which the Holy See is to exercise exclusive sovereign power. Outside this domain, however, the sovereignty of the Pope is acknowledged over all apostolic palaces, churches and institutions, such as St. John Lateran, the Palace of the Cardinal Vicar, and the Lateran Palace; while all churches and buildings visited by the Pope will temporarily enjoy diplomatic immunity, and extra-territorial rights will be extended to all Cardinals of the Curia living in Rome, as well as to the residences of diplomats accredited to the Holy See. The treaty also formally recognises the Pope's sovereign jurisdiction over the Vatican and the right of the Holy See to enter into direct diplomatic relationship with other Powers; while, theoretically at least, the Vatican will become eligible for admission to the League of Nations.

The Concordat, on the other hand, introduces canonical legislation into Italian Law, and the *Codea Juris Canonici* now becomes the official code:

Thus, marriage by the Church will, in future, have the same legal significance as marriage by the Civil Authorities, and they will likewise sanction all its decisions relating to religious discipline and morality. Further, the Italian Government agrees to the Pope's collaboration in the arrangement of the religious programme for schools, and the ecclesiastical authority will always be informed of any judgment passed on an ecclesiastic for breach of the law, while congregations will be accorded a privileged position—they and all religious orders will be able to acquire land, subject to the approval of the State.

Though under the Pact the material advantages to the Pope may not be much, the position of the Church has been tremendously strengthened by it, since the Pact has not only freed the Holy Father from a futile quarrel, but given him such status as will enable his Church to exercise its influence entirely untrammelled.

THE END OF NADIR SHAH

Mr. Jadunath Sarkar writing on "The End of Nadir Shah" in the MODERN REVIEW for May, depicts Nadir Shah as 'the Napoleon of Asia.'

From Asia Minor to Delhi, none was able to withstand his victorious arms. Like Napoleon, he founded an empire stretching over half a continent. Like Napoleon, he restored the orthodox State Church to his country. Like Napoleon, he brought the spoils of many nations to his capital. Both of these supermen made themselves national idols, but lived to be execrated by their countrymen for the miseries they ultimately inflicted. Their end was equally tragic: the French emperor died a miserable captive at St. Helena; the Persian fell under the assassin's dagger. Their empires perished with them: Napoleon's in his lifetime, Nadir's immediately after his death.

Nadir conquered and plundered many towns, and the spoils taken by him from Delhi were of untold wealth. His soldiers and subjects shared these splendid gains of their chief. Nadir even excused the entire population of Persia from the payment of revenue for three years. He was successful in his conquests, but the only place where his arms failed of success was Daghestan. Nadir's character henceforth rapidly declined.

He became a fierce tyrant, delighting in wanton cruelty and bloodshed and giving frequent vent to outbursts of fury. Strangely enough, the ferocious tyrant also developed into a miser. The gold and jewels brought away from Delhi were hoarded by him, while the cash was exhausted in these long wars.

The last years of Nadir Shah's reign were years of unspeakable misery for his subjects. Nadir became utterly distracted by rebellions breaking out in every part of his empire. Nadir secretly consulted his Uzbek and Afghan captains and his army, that he would invite all the Qizilbash chiefs and captains to his presence and there massacre them under some pretext. "It was not God's will that this act [of atrocity] should be committed". The secret was out. Before Nadir and his men could play the game on the Qizilbash, the Qizilbash entered the tent of Nadir Shah and there stabbed Nadir Shah and cut off his head—that head which, in loftiness, power and grandeur, had soared into the highest heaven.

REDISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCES

The principle of linguistic redistribution of Provinces which was accepted by the Congress in 1920 has now gone far ahead. For the Nehru Report has endorsed the principle and recommended separate provinces for Andhra and Karnataka. Mr. R. R. Diwakar, M.A., LL.B., discussing, in the pages of THE TRIVENI for April, the problem of minorities in the linguistic Provinces of the future draws attention to the methods adopted in the case of certain modern European constitutions to deal with this difficult question.

The main idea behind the formation of linguistic provinces is "that a kind of unity and integrity" should be restored in each province; that there should be greater facility in the spread of ideas and education; that the Councils and other administrative bodies should be able to carry on their business in a way which is intelligible to every one of the Councillors and to which every one could contribute something according to his own light; that it should be convenient to establish a university which can foster a particular tongue as its main charge, and so on.

But we cannot shut our eyes to the linguistic minorities which are bound to be in the border districts. If we can make an equitable adjustment between the claims of the minority and the interests of the majority, we have solved the problem. How to do it?

Mr. Diwakar puts forward the following main principles to guide us in the matter:

(1) Every majority should adopt a generous and a tolerant attitude towards minority; (2) the majority should think it to be its duty to safeguard the interests of the minority; and, (3) the majority should treat the minority in the same way as it would be treated by, whenever it is in the minority.

On the other hand, (1) the minority should be content to live its life and should not try to be aggressive; (2) the minority should realise that it can live better and grow in greatness mainly by identifying itself with the majority and by its intrinsic value, and not by mere assertion of individuality and separateness; and (3) the minority, while it has a right to live as a minority, is under the obligation to serve the claims of the province.

THE MEANING OF LIFE

The address delivered by Mr. K. T. Paul to the All-India Conference on Higher Education convened by the National Christian Council of India is published as an article in the latest number of the *YOUNG MEN OF INDIA*. The article bears the title "How Indian life and culture could pervade our educational system". Mr. Paul seriously asks whether character is really formed in college days.

Is it not a fact that all we can hope to do is to secure that right ideals are established as convictions, that right habits are started which will presumably assure right tendencies when the pilgrim comes to cross roads, and that right friendships shall be formed which may stand in good stead. These are good, are great, are indispensable, but they are only beginnings even if right beginnings. Frankly again, is it possible to do this in detachment from the facts and realities of life? The human situations furnished by literary creations and by the history of other countries and other ages in one's own country, these furnish more exercise to the heart and mind as we are well aware, than abstract philosophy or ethics or dogma. But even they are far different from the insistent demands which contemporary affairs make on one's entire being. While this is so, we are letting our educational system be pervaded by the life and culture of ancient India, of Greece, Rome, Elizabethan England, Victorian England or America of the times of Abraham Lincoln. All this is excellent. But the only thing that does not get a chance to pervade our educational system is *Indian* life and culture of *to-day*,—the very thing for which we are pledged to prepare our wards.

Almost immediately after our students leave their Schools, they are faced with the necessity to decide their immediate questions, such as entering life and other economical needs.

They may not be momentous to the world; but they are momentous in regard to their own lives,—their own precious lives, which, in almost every case in India, means lives of some others also. In regard to those questions the call is for clear and careful marshalling of facts, calm adjudication of relative values, courageous reasoning as to consequences. How many of our students are adequately prepared for this? They have convictions as regards the equities of the situations of fact and fiction in other lands and in other ages, but contemporary problems of India are usually an unknown territory.

Not absolutely unknown either. And that is another complication. Social, political and religious questions are around them all the time. From early youth they hear them discussed in heated terms. In their college stage they are even approached in a direct way by those who do not hesitate to use them for party purposes. What they lack is just what they need, the calm objectified study and consideration of them,—the patient and downright search for principles and realities.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN BRITAIN

An interesting study of the stingy economics of Government subsidies to British Universities in contrast with the munificence displayed by the American Government towards its Universities is made by Mr. D. R. Fox in the *POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY*. Britishers attribute American munificence to the fortunes of America rather than to the conscious personal sacrifice of its citizens. The exemption of private or endowed colleges and universities from state and local taxation is a good feature of the American system; while the generous patronage of wealthy individuals is much more astonishing. The newer British Universities have yet to make their prestige in the popular mind; while Oxford and Cambridge have not taught the British public how to give, and do not conduct appeals to wipe out deficits or to finance expansion. Many a college campaign in America has been supported by the great philanthropic foundations, set up by very wealthy families, like the Carnegie Trust in Scotland. Recourse may be had by the British universities to the Empire Marketing Board and to the various livery companies of London and elsewhere. Some of them have begun to look across the seas for aid: to the International Education Board of New York, to the Rockefeller Foundation, etc.

In England, higher education has always had to argue its way against habit; and education has always figured there rather to preserve society than to change it. The English alumnus as such does not give; and the successful English businessman is not generally a college graduate, unlike as in America; and English alumni organisations are not good for such purposes. But in spite of these defects, the curve of progress with regard to public grants has greatly risen in Britain; and there has been a great expansion of university opportunity.

BUREAUCRACY IN ENGLAND

"Since the dawn of the present century, a great change has come over the bureaucratic element in our midst. It has enormously increased in numbers; it has changed very much in quality of personnel," writes Mr. W. Marshall Freeman in April number of the *ENGLISH REVIEW*. The article bears the title "Our Bureaucratic autocrats", and the writer vehemently criticises the autocratic policy of the present Tory Government in England. He says:—

The real reason why bureaucracy has been allowed to entrench itself to the extent it has already done, and the reason why, despite the volume of protest that is continually to be heard, the process of entrenchment still goes on is to be found in the fact that we do not seem to have a single man in a single department of State strong and courageous enough to make a beginning of ending what he sees and knows is going on in his own building.

Our bureaucrats specialize in ways of their own, none the less calculated to place them in control and reduce those in authority over them to a position of dependence, if not of actual servility. An English Mussolini, with a free hand for three months in Whitehall, would do more to reduce our national debt, to free our industries from futile impediments, to lessen our rates and taxes, and to secure efficiency alike in local and imperial administration than has been done by all the talk and protests since the end of the war brought us face to face with the need for putting an end to the looseness and recklessness we had had to endure so long.

The real trouble is that the men, upon whom people rely in their blindness and stupidity to get things altered, are themselves most to blame for its continuance. The writer is of opinion that England will, sooner or later, have to revise her administrative system. The reason is there are too many Cabinet Ministers. There are too many Ministers of lesser degree. They are one and all anxious to hold on to office, and the simplest and surest way of doing it is to remain as quiescent as possible, sheltered by officials whose particular business is the concoction of answers to questions of Parliament calculated to disarm criticism and render further investigation futile.

The "responsibility of Ministers" has long since ceased to have any reality. Formerly a Minister, who was at variance with the officials of his department, either insisted upon having his own way, and took the

consequences or retired from office. If that were still so, one-half of the intolerable (not to say unintelligible) verbiage that judges are continually complaining of would never have found its way on to the Statute Book. The Ministers in charge of departments where this stuff originated, being men of at least average intelligence, would have forbidden it. That they have failed to do so only shows how complete is the influence permanent officialism has already secured over "responsible" Ministers. It used to be the custom, moreover, for a Minister who differed from his colleagues on any serious matter to resign if he could not convert them to his views. All that has gone. Ministers do not resign nowadays; they "agree to differ" and hang on. It is all part of the insincerity and looseness that are fast eating into the vitals of our once exemplary administrative system.

The writer wants to go back to the olden days when the Cabinet Minister took his job in hand, got on with it, had a mind of his own, capable of dealing with events as they arose, and put his foot firmly down upon all attractions and diversions from the proper sphere of departmental work.

BUDDHISM AND BIRTH CONTROL

Miss. Coralie Howard Haman of America contributes an article on the above subject to the *Buddha Day Number* of the *MAHA BODHI*. It is interesting to follow her argument for Birth control in relation to Buddhism. She says:—

One of the key-notes of Buddhist teaching, if not the key-note, is Ahimsa, Harmlessness. We are not to harm anyone. This holds good, not only in regard to any overt act of ill-will, but it pertains also, for instance, to such a situation as that in which one has a contagious or an infectious disease. One is not expected to go about, spreading this disease among others. So strongly is the lack of ethics of such a procedure felt, that most governments prohibit their nationals from performing such action.

Shall the unhealthy individual, if she or he dearly loves some one, refrain from marriage? That would be vicious, says Miss Haman. "He or she should marry, and, by means of some one of the methods of birth control, refrain from having children." If you do not take precautions, where is our Buddhist ideal of harmlessness?, interrogates Miss Haman. The tenets of Buddhism tend, according to her, to support the movement for Birth control. She concludes:

We will have forced our disease or our fatigue or our poverty on others. Those are wicked acts. What can we do about it? Well we can regulate our own children—the number of them, or whether to have them at all—according to wisdom-and-virtue.

THE PROGRESS OF THE NOVEL

The place of honour in the first Number of THE REALIST—the new English Monthly—is appropriately given to a luminous criticism of the Modern Novel by Mr. Arnold Bennett. Mr. Bennett is peculiarly qualified to write with authority on the subject, for he is at once a novelist and critic of no mean order. And what can be more proper than that the REALIST should open with a tribute to the Masters of realism in letters—Balzac and Zola—by one who has done so much to make common life uncommonly interesting!

The fact is, every serious novelist has always written with a purpose—a moral mission.

But true art lies in concealing this. The novelist's chief concern is with the people, not with ideas. He should concoct a "story out of a message instead of distilling a message from a story."

When his interest in an idea gets the better of his interest in people, the idea lays a curse upon his art ("Ideas are the curse of art," said Edmond de Goncourt, too loosely.) The serious novelist's message should never be stated only implied; it should emerge, as one might say, of its own accord from the body of the story, like a sanitary odour, which gradually condenses into something concrete.

Take Tolstoy for instance; wherever in Tolstoy, the preacher gets the upper hand, his art becomes crude, declamatory, not vital. Other moralists like Dostoevsky and Turgenev had more control, and their art is consequently more sustained. So is Hardy's.

Indeed, all serious novels are based on the assumption that something is wrong.

Hence the novelist's need to mingle adverse with favourable criticism. Perfection, happily unattainable, is the end of progress, is death. Imperfection is life, which springs from the clash of opposing principles. Without a clash, there can be no drama; there would be nothing to write about. In the Hebraic heaven, novels would be impossible; but hell is full of material for exciting and edifying fiction.

Mr. Bennett traces the evolution of the novel from Jane Austen's faithful portraiture of a narrow and exclusive world to the more complex and ever widening world of the French novelists.

For Balzac was an all-embracing and comprehensive critic of life.

Balzac's ideal of fiction might be described in two words; No walls. He took all France for his kingdom every class of French citizen, and every activity of each class. He related one province to another, one class to another, one activity to another. Scarcely any of his books but are connected with, and illuminate, other books. His whole work coheres and is indivisible. Among novelists he was the first big sociologist.

That is good—to make the novel as infinite as life. But the amorous aristocratic ladies of Balzac somehow begin to pall on us and we are tired of the monotony of the Balzacian world without children. Next comes Zola. His work is more logical, more shapely, but he did not carry the novel farther. He was merely a super-craftsman of unsurpassed industry and tenacity of purpose.

Mr. Bennett has reserved his full eulogium to a contemporary—H. G. Wells:

If Wells thought of Balzac at all, which I doubt, he smiled at the low, short flights of the Frenchman's imagination. Wells dashed with extraordinary daring into the fiction business and created whole societies, civilisations, worlds, moons, stars. He knew no fear, and did not hesitate, by means of huge mundane disasters, to set one civilisation against another and show the results of the fray. In the creation of individual characters he has had many superiors. But Wells's imagination is not retail: it is wholesale.

Wells had a scientific habit of mind which was disciplined and developed by a scientific self-education. He based himself on biology and turned all science into romance. That is his chief distinction. Wells, according to Mr. Bennett, is the outstanding example of the constructive spirit in modern fiction. Mr. Bennett is not enthusiastic over the post-Wells novelists, though some of them no doubt have displayed considerable merit.

As a rule, but not always, the greatest novelists have been the greatest sympathisers. The greatest sympathiser of all was Dostoevsky, whose nature had for human imperfections that universal, Christ-like uncondescending pity which should be the ideal of all novelists. Balzac had few hatreds and very wide sympathies. Hardy was rarely malevolent. Galsworthy is full of compassion. But Wells can hate with a fire which is not always sacred; upon occasion, he will bring every device of implacable hostility to annihilate the reputation of some unhappy sinner. Some novelists, however, adopt a worse attitude than this, namely, the aloof attitude of an observer watching insects of some interest but no importance under a microscope. Wells never takes it.

MODERN MYSTICISM

There is, in the current issue of the QUEST, an interesting article on "The Needs of Modern Mysticism" by Dr. Vittorino Vezzani, M.A. Dr. Vezzani says that the main characteristic of the modern mystic must be a spirit of universality. Another requirement of modern mysticism is "the elaboration of a new theoretic system, if it is to clarify its conceptions of reality and to provide a means for its philosophic adjustment."

Not that such systematization is absolutely essential, for the impulse towards the mystic quest gushes forth "from such deep strata of the soul as not to appear entirely accessible to a rationalistic analysis." Nevertheless, says Dr. Vezzani:

This modern requirement, by virtue of which every determinate attitude of the Spirit to knowledge and life has to be brought into relation to the rational mind, and, by it, represented in the clearest and most adequate formulation, is, in my opinion, both wise and justified.

Hence all religious and mystic development is being interpreted in terms of modern psychology. However much any established religion may form a spiritual environment for the mystic quest, it has been definitely found that mystic development is by no means bound to the religious life nor even to specific aspects of a religion. It is pretty universal and could be traced to certain deeper spirits of mankind, irrespective of race or religion.

In the profound speculations of the Upanishads and in certain Indian forms of Yoga, we have examples of mystic ways that are not characteristically religious in the usual sense. Only much later in India, did mysticism take on a distinctively religious dress. Mysticism has always found means of adapting itself to the exigencies of religion, and has prospered as much in the midst of Judaism as in Christianity or Islam. It is true that Buddhism, in its primitive form, represents an extraordinarily pure type of mystic endeavour, whereas in Christianity, the characteristics of prophetic religion predominate. But it is likewise true that Christian mystics have known how to raise to a degree of perfection and power, perhaps never surpassed, that devotional form of mystic development which corresponds to the Bhakti Yoga of the Hindus.

In fact, it is rather souls of an independent nature that afford a clearer indication of the new

times. Formal religion may have nothing to do with the mystic, but the religious spirit and the power of art and its strange potency to move certain souls to lofty imaginative flights have everything to do with mysticism. The artist, in the brief moment of creativeness, touches the fringe of the mystic world, and he communicates the joys of his experience to others. In this consists his particular role as mediator of divine beauty:

Mystic art, more especially in the field of music and poetry, which more amply corresponds to the higher values of the inner life, can claim a glorious past and has certainly a radiant future in front of it. We cannot conceive a strictly modern mystic to be anything else but an artist capable of expressing, by means of the art of language, at least, the drama of the sublime vicissitudes of his soul.

Mystics have often displayed manifestations of physical and psychic phenomena transcending the normal. We have known of their gifts of healing and television, regarded in olden days as miracles. To-day, they are beginning to interest science anew.

It seems an undoubted fact, endorsed by all the schools of mysticism, that extraordinary faculties of knowledge and action are developed by those who practise ascetic training and mystic exercises. Devotion to the acquisition of these faculties and the mastery over the powers that are supposed to be obtained thereby, constitute the objective of what has been called 'practical occultism.'

But the possession of these faculties is not considered by the true mystic to be the essential purpose of his quest. When they come spontaneously, "they are welcomed as divine gifts, are used with parsimony and entirely altruistically".

Hence the discipline and asceticism imposed by the Hindu Shastras on those who yearn for mystic or occult powers.

The Orientals, who, in the various forms of yoga and tantra-practice, seem to have developed a complicated technique for acquiring such powers, regard them as inferior to the highest purpose to be pursued, as halting stages merely, where the mystic, who ardently aspires to free himself from all the ties of a limited consciousness, must not linger.

WOMEN AS WRITERS

"In the past, the virtue of women's writing often lay in its divine spontaneity, like that of the blackbird's song or the thrush's", writes Virginia Woolf in the FORUM. "It was untaught; it was from the heart. But it was also, and much more often, chattering and garrulous—mere talk spilt over paper and left to dry in pools and blots."

"In future, granted time and books and a little space in the house for herself, literature will become for women, as for men, an art to be studied. Women's gift will be trained and strengthened. The novel will cease to be the dumping ground for the personal emotions. It will become, more than at present, a work of art like any other, and its resources and its limitations will be explored."

From this it is a short step to the practice of the sophisticated arts, hitherto so little practised by women—to the writing of essays and criticism of history and biography.

"So, if we may prophesy, woman in time to come will write fewer novels, but better novels; and not novels only, but poetry and criticism and history. But in this, to be sure, one is looking ahead to that golden, that perhaps fabulous age, when women will have what has so long been denied them—leisure, and money, and a room to themselves."

THE PEOPLE

Lajpat Rai's weekly has appropriately come out with a memorial number replete with sketches and portraits of the illustrious founder who spent his life in the service of his country. Tributes from far and near, reminiscences of friends and colleagues and appreciations of a galaxy of writers including Romain Rolland afford interesting reading. But by far the most interesting feature of the Lajpat Rai Number is the Autobiography which is being published posthumously. Lajpat Rai's "Story of my Life" is appearing serially in the columns of THE PEOPLE.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

It is quite obvious that the future progress of India is to a very great extent synonymous with rural reconstruction. Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan, writing in the March Number of the BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE QUARTERLY, discusses at length the financial aspect of Rural Reconstruction, and suggests some methods to achieve it.

Do you realize that the rural community contributes annually some 33 crores of rupees to the public exchequer, and that only an infinitesimal portion of this huge sum is set apart and used directly for its betterment? Do you further realize that this is exactly the reverse of what is taking place in most European countries, where the landholder is contributing less and less to public revenue, and more and more to local rates imposed by local bodies and used for local purposes? "Where an increasing share has been taken of the return from land, it has generally been taken for local purposes. In Austria, the land tax has become entirely a local tax. In Prussia, the land tax proper was levied solely for local purposes from 1893 to 1923. Even under the law of 1923, the tax on land for local purposes is twice the tax levied for State purposes. In Italy, the local surtaxes on land often amount to 15 per cent. of the economic rent. In England, the mean tax on land is the local rate." If you realize all this, then the answer to the question where the money is to come from becomes quite plain. It must come from the contribution that the landholders make to the public treasury in the shape of land revenue.

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

EUROPEANS IN INDIA AND THE REFORMS. By Sir Walter Wilson. [The Asiatic Review, April, 1929.]

ART AND LIFE IN INDIA. By Prof. C. A. Krishnamurti, M.A. [The Indian Educator, April 1929.]

INDIAN LABOUR ORGANISATION AND FORCED LABOUR. By Dr. P. P. Pillai. [Indian Journal of Economics, April 1929.]

INDIAN FINANCE AND AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY. By Hon. V. Ramdas Pantulu. [The New Era, May 1929.]

THE INDIANS THAT CEYLON WANTS. By St. Nihal Singh. [The Modern Review, May 1929.]

THE HINDU FESTIVAL OF THE ECLIPSE. By Reuben Manoharlall, B.A. [The Young Men of India, May 1929.]

FASCISM FOR INDIA. By George Joseph. [Tri-veni, March-April, 1929.]

Questions of Importance

BENGAL COUNCIL DISSOLUTION

Bengal, which is one of the provinces which rung the death-knell of dyarchy, saw dramatic developments in the course of last month. The Council was dissolved by the Governor consequent on the failure of his persistent endeavours to find a Ministry which might be expected to command the confidence of the Council. He, therefore, exercised his powers of dissolution under proviso (a) to sub-section [1] section 72 (b) of the Government of India Act to call upon the constituencies of the Bengal Legislative Council to elect representatives forthwith. In the General Elections, out of 114 elected members, 30 Congressmen and 3 Independents have been returned unopposed. The latter include the President of the last Council, who, it is said, has agreed to have no part or lot in a Ministry. Sir Abdur Rahim has withdrawn voluntarily from the contest.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S STATEMENT

On the return of Sir John Simon and his colleagues to London, Sir John made the following statement:

"We have returned after seven months of hard work, very fit and well. We rejoice to hear that Lord Burnham has been quite restored to health. We worked throughout with the Indian Central Committee under the Chairmanship of my friend, Sir C. Sankara Nair and a series of local Committees, elected by the Provincial Legislatures. On behalf of the Statutory Commission, I wish to acknowledge their public-spirited co-operation. The material we have collected on every phase of the Indian problem is now available for the second stage of our task, namely, reaching conclusions and writing our reports. We hope on June 8 to welcome to London our colleagues of the Central Committee, who will come to resume the conference with us, particularly on questions connected with the relationship of the Indian and Home Governments. The Indian Committee intends to complete its report in England by October. Our

own document is not likely to be ready before the end of the year.

"Now that the General Election intervenes, I and my colleagues earnestly trust that India will be kept entirely outside all Party controversy. We have worked together in this spirit and will ourselves do everything possible to preserve this to the end."

A NEW PARTY IN MADRAS

A new party with the watchwords "Nation First" and "Dominion Status" has been started in Madras. The new Party will fight the coming Elections. The organisers among whom are Dewan Bahadur Arogyaswami Mudaliar, Ex-Minister, Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, Ex-Advocate General and Mr. Yakub Hasan announce in their manifesto that they feel an urgent need for such an organisation not only for the purposes of the coming election but for Political work generally whose members will be welded together by the ideals of the nation first communalism being completely subordinated by rational interests, and by Dominion status and not independence as India's goal.

INDIA IN AMERICA

Dr. Sadhindra Bose of Iowa writes that there is in America an effective counter-propaganda to the mischievous campaign of Miss Mayo—a propaganda which is in excellent hands:

"No one can deny that India is to-day being interpreted to America more eloquently and more persuasively than it has been the case at least within a decade. There are gleams of hope in that. It is true that there are still hordes of returned missionaries and visiting Englishmen who lose no opportunity to give India the black eye; but their efforts no longer go unchallenged. Madame Sarojini Naidu, Rev. C. F. Andrews, Doctor and Mrs. James H. Cousins, who are now in this country, are sparing no pains to explain what the real India stands for. Their work is doing much to counteract the anti-Indian sentiment cultivated by interested propaganda mills."

MR. ANDREWS ON INDIA AND THE WEST

Mr. C. F. Andrews made an interesting speech at the Foreign Policy Association, New York, recently. In the course of his speech, he said:—

Let me assure those who are here from my own experience that India is well capable of governing herself in her own way. She has her own methods, she adopts her own principles, in order to attain her end, but her end is always a moral and a spiritual end. The moral principle in India always predominates, because, for centuries past, her people have revered and even worshipped, more than anyone else, the moral leaders who lead them. And to-day it is a moral leader, Mahatma Gandhi, who is leading the people of India.

The speaker, after describing Mahatma Gandhi's 'programme,' said:—

There, then, is the full programme. What is the trouble to-day? The trouble is that we—I speak as an Indian for the moment—must carry out this programme for ourselves, and, at every step in the way, we shall be blocked, if we have not got the complete and absolute freedom that is needed to-day to carry out this great programme. We do not want to have at every hand a third party who may be appealed to by the weaker elements in India against the stronger party. We want to carry it out unmolested in our own way, and, God willing, we shall do it.

In conclusion, I want to say one more word about the moral atmosphere of India, for it is, above all, necessary for the West to understand there the East. The East has to-day got an impression of the West, owing to what has happened in the War, and after the War, through the Treaty of Versailles, and all the like,—the East has got an impression that the West's own promises have not been fulfilled. To-day, the East is distrusting the West. Profound distrust is in the East for the West. They do not believe the West's promises

any longer. They do not believe in professions of faith any longer. The only thing they believe is deeds, deeds, deeds and not words. That is the great point to remember, and I am thankful to say that from America, there have been some noble deeds which have distinctly modified the impression of the East with regard to the West. The young East to-day says the only thing the West cares for is force, the only thing the West cares for is physical force, but you have sent from this great country to my country, India, medical helpers such as those of the great Rockefeller Foundation who are doing noble work. And there are noble missionaries also who have identified themselves with India, like Bishop F. E. Fisher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and many others, who have already been able to give to India in her hour of need the deepest sympathy, love and affection which has been returned in tenfold measure. Such love restores confidence and trust.

This is what India needs to-day. She needs gestures of friendship, gestures of good-will, gestures of kindness, not any longer the holding down by force. For any such holding down by force can only lead to further and further racial bitterness.

* * *

This, then, is all I have to say. Let us treat India with moral force; let us meet her soul force with soul force. That is the true pathway of the future of India.

LORD MESTON'S OBITER DICTUM

"Speaking entirely as an old administrator, I honestly believe that, with the conditions as they are in India to-day, Christianity is the only solution for her great problems," declared Lord Meston, speaking on the missionary approach to India at a meeting of the World's Evangelical Alliance in London.

EDUCATION IN HYDERABAD

The Anjuman-i-Taraqqi-i-Hyderabad (Deccan), has prepared a scheme for the introduction of compulsory primary education in the Hyderabad State within the next ten years, which it has submitted to the Government of H. E. H. the Nizam. The scheme, says the INDIAN DAILY MAIL, is carefully drawn up and deserves the favourable consideration of the authorities. Out of a total population of school-going age, numbering nearly 19 lakhs, 12 per cent., that is, less than 2.5 lakhs are at present receiving instruction. Progress has been steady during the last few years. Primary education in the Government schools is already free. Out of a total education grant of Rs. 60 lakhs, less than 22 lakhs is spent on Primary Education, the cost per pupil being Rs. 10.75. Calculating at the rate of Rs. 15 per pupil, the Anjuman proposes that the amount required may be raised by means of an income tax, a contribution by the Hyderabad Municipality, an entertainment tax and a tax on Inamdars and Jaghirdars, the Paigahs being included.

THE NEW DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE

Mr. Watts, the Dewan, has been permitted to retire at the expiry of his term, which occurs on 23rd June, and Mr. V. S. Subramony Aiyar, High Court Judge, is appointed his successor.

Mr. Subramony Aiyar, who is 50, was long a High Court Vakil and Law College Professor. He was appointed Head Sirkar Vakil about three years ago, and elevated to the High Court in July 1927.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN MYSORE

With a view to improve the financial arrangements for the construction of irrigation works and the restoration of tanks, the Mysore Government have directed that the annual grant from General revenues for this purpose be fixed at a minimum of Rs. 10 lakhs with effect from the next official year.

MYSORE DEMANDS

The Mysore State Congress adopted an important resolution demanding an early establishment of Responsible Government in the State. The resolution, which was moved by Mr. Hosokoppi Krishna Roa, runs as follows:—

"As it has come to be realised that the existing system of Government in Mysore is not sufficiently favourable to the utmost possible self-development of the people, and as it is necessary to give the people a dominant share in the business of Government in order to increase their love for their State and enlist their earnestness and zeal for the service of the State: as moreover it is appropriate that there should be political reforms in Mysore in harmony with reforms in British India in the direction of democratic Government, this Congress prays that His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore may be pleased to issue a proclamation immediately guaranteeing the introduction of Responsible Government and to direct that the steps necessary towards that end may be adopted without further delay."

PATIALA'S TRIBUTE TO INDIA'S ART

Opening the Delhi Fine Arts Exhibition, the Maharaja of Patiala said Delhi was not only famous in history and literature, but had also, from time to time, been privileged to shelter great masters of the art of painting. He traced the achievements of Moghul artists, and remarked that they were now treasured all over the world as constituting some of the greatest and most wonderful pictures which had been produced in any age. 'Art is an essential accomplishment of a full and complete life. If art decays, the fate of the people is sad, and it seems to me particularly fitting that at a time when Delhi is rising once more from the ancient ruins, an endeavour should be made to revive along with her political importance that tradition of pictorial art which, in ancient times, was her own pride and the delight of the world'.

MR. SASTRI IN MOMBASSA

As we go to press, we learn that the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri reached Mombassa on the 12th, and was accorded an enthusiastic reception.

Speaking at a luncheon prior to departure, Mr. Sastri declared that common franchise was the avowed aim of Indians. The Government of India supported the claim. He asserted "Neither I nor the Government of India are likely to weaken the decision at a moment when that view has received authoritative support from the Commission."

INDIAN STUDENTS IN THE CONTINENT

The Indian students, who come out from India and go to universities in France or Switzerland or Germany, says Mr. C.F. Andrews in a communication to the press, seem often to be the happiest of all. The political and racial issue is by no means so great in these continental countries. The friendship with Europeans becomes more intimate, and there is also less extravagance in the matter of money. A student can live much more cheaply if he is at a continental university than he is able to do if he resides at Oxford or Cambridge or any of the newer English universities.

The ideal thing to do, if it were possible to accomplish it, would be to spread the Indian students who come abroad much more widely across Europe. At any rate, such very large numbers as now congregate in one centre at London do not get the best benefit from their European university career.

MR. ANDREWS' VISIT TO GUIANA

Rev. C. F. Andrews, who attended the recent National Education Council, is proceeding to British Guiana and Trinidad to study conditions of the quarter million inhabitants there with the official goodwill of the Governments of India and British Guiana.

INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD

In the Council of State, Sir Ebrahim Jaffar asked a series of questions concerning the facilities afforded for Indian students abroad. Sir Muhammad Habibullah explained that there was an Education Department in the Office of the High Commissioner for India in London to look after the welfare of Indian students in Great Britain and as far as possible on the Continent also. The Department, however, did not supervise the progress of Indian students other than Government scholars and such other students as may be entrusted to its care by parents and guardians in India or by trustees who award scholarships in Europe. Last year, the number of Government scholars under the control of the High Commissioner was 275, while the number of other scholars under his control was 38.

LABOUR POLICY IN E. AFRICA

In the Commons, Mr. Tom Johnston, the official Labour spokesman in the absence of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, said that as regards Kenya, the Labour party would hold their hands absolutely free to support the majority report of the Hilton-Young Commission. The Labourites would not be bound directly or indirectly by any arrangement which might shortly be made. "We hold ourselves free in every direction to push forward civilisation and franchise on the basis of equality. No colour bar or caste should be created in East Africa." He hoped, in the mean time, no further alienation of land would be permitted and indirect forced labour would be discouraged.

AGENT-GENERAL FOR CANADA

Pandit Motilal Nehru has received the following cable from Mr. C. F. Andrews from Victoria, British Columbia:

"Dr. Rabindranath's visit to Vancouver has deeply impressed Canada. Now an Agent-General is needed, similar to Mr. Sastri in South Africa. Full citizen rights would certainly follow, and we should have Canada's larger sympathy."

BOMBAY STRIKES

Addressing the first quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President, referred to the present general strike and declared that the issue was too small and puerile, and the time the most inopportune for belligerent action. He realised that the question of dismissal and victimisation was important to labour, but the remedy lay in the creation of complete machinery for negotiation. To have allowed a dispute, local to one mill, to lead to a general strike was ridiculous. Even now, it was not too late to call off the strike and accept arbitration by a properly qualified body like the Chamber.

Mr. Tairsee suggested the starting of a Swadeshi League to work for the development of Indian industries and politically oppose all that thwarted them. He reiterated that the 18d. ratio inflicted a loss which was reflected in the present state of industries, and said that this could only be rectified when India became mistress of her own destiny.

LABOUR AND UNEMPLOYMENT

"We propose to organise a brain for thinking and acting for the industrial state," declared Mr. MacDonald at the launching of the Labour Election Campaign, and expressed the opinion that the time had come to co-ordinate the spending departments by a committee over which the Prime Minister would preside and which would consist of a nucleus of the Chancellor of Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade and the Minister of Labour. The Committee would be modelled exactly on the basis of the Committee of Imperial Defence and would be a centre of seeing, thinking, investigating and gathering information regarding unemployment, employment markets and currency and everything relating to the active and co-ordinated life of this country.

Emphasising the international importance of the domestic industrial policy, Mr. MacDonald said that the Labour Government would aim at

the establishment of a powerful and authoritative international labour office at Geneva. The second point was international peace, in regard to which Labour wanted peace in Europe, including diplomatic relations with Russia, and settlement of the freedom of the seas and naval agreement with America. Thereon, Mr. MacDonald wanted Great Britain to be in the forefront in the proposals for peace and disarmament.

THE RAILWAY BOARD

With the retirement of Mr. Sheridan, who has left Simla for England after 35 years' service on the Railways, of which five years were spent at the headquarters, the Railway Board, says a correspondent to the press, enters upon a new orientation. The personnel of the Board has undergone a fairly complete change with the exception of Sir Austen Hadow who retires next Autumn, when he will probably be succeeded by Mr. Russell of the G.I.P. Railway, as Chairman of the Board. Mr. Russell is now on leave.

Mr. P. R. Rao is acting as Financial Commissioner till Mr. Parsons returns from furlough. Mr. Hayman is the additional member of the Board for Labour and Establishment.

Mr. Hannay, officiating agent of the East Indian Railway has been appointed a member of the Board in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Sheridan. Mr. Hannay will be in charge of Traffic. Mr. Brayshaw from the B.B. and C. I. Railway, has already joined the Railway Board as Engineer Member.

MILL CLOTH AND KHADI

Mr. J. A. Wadia, a Bombay mill-owner, told his shareholders recently that he was thankful to Gandhiji whose insistence on Swadeshi had been very useful to the mill industry. Though Gandhiji himself asks people always to take to Khadi, the indirect result of his advice is beneficial to the mills. Where Khadi is not purchased, mill cloth is invariably preferred by people to foreign stuff.

INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

It is interesting to learn that Dr. Harold Mann, well known as an agricultural authority, considers that cane-sugar can be profitably grown on a large scale in the State of Hyderabad on three conditions. First, the import duty must be maintained. Secondly, sufficient water must be secured. Thirdly, up-to-date cane must be planted. The second condition appears to be the most difficult: the first and third can be more or less arranged for. Another problem is to reconcile the people to grow sugar. Dr. Mann thinks propaganda may be required, but other methods may possibly suggest themselves to the Nizam's Government. It is right that India, which used to export sugar on a large scale, but is now an equally large importer of it, should take advantage of the five per cent. Import duty on molasses and re-develop her sugar resources.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

What justification is there to starve the village panchayets, union boards and other autonomous institutions in the villages, while the State draws no inconsiderable portion of its revenues from the peasant, asks the Hon. Mr. Ramdoss Pantulu in the NEW ERA for May. He urges the adoption of a more sound and humane policy in the allocation of provincial revenues for rural reconstruction programmes by bringing pressure on the Government to so shape their financial policies as to make due and adequate provision for agricultural finance.

The agriculturists will be well advised to send ardent co-operators in larger numbers to the central and local legislatures so as to ensure a proper presentation of their case to those assemblies. I have not the slightest doubt that the cause of agriculture is suffering for want of those who are prepared to advocate it with the same amount of knowledge, zeal, courage and persistence with which political and commercial causes are advocated in the councils and outside. Reform of rural economy seems to be even more difficult to

achieve than political and social reform. Such is the conservatism and placid, pathetic contentment of the Indian peasant; and to rouse him, more sustained effort of a larger number of rural reformers is necessary. Our rural economy is centuries behind the times. I believe it is the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that said that "the endeavour to base a twentieth century administrative and political structure on a tenth-century economic system cannot succeed."

ON TAXATION

Sir Daniel Hamilton has a happy way of illustrating his point. Addressing the Co-operative Conference in Bengal recently, Sir Daniel drew pointed attention to the distinction between what he called the Bardoli and the Bira methods of taxation. He said:

As regards taxation of the people, by the people, for the people, there are two ways of levying taxes. Taxation is like dentistry: there is a painful and also a painless way of extracting teeth. There is the Bardoli way which makes the people squirm, and there is the Bira way which makes the people smile. You all know about the Bardoli dentist, but you may not all have heard of dentist Nirendranath Bose, who, in Bira village, has drawn the milk teeth of the *mahajan* in a way that makes the people smile.

The Bira method can be explained in a few words. The milk producers are organized, co-operatively, into one whole, and the milk pooled. From the pool is taken the cost of providing primary schools, dispensaries, tube wells, veterinary surgeons. The balance is then handed over to the people with a dividend, and the *mahajan* kicked toothless into the outer darkness, where there is neither milk nor honey. The Bira system can be applied to all India and all India's crops, and all India be made to smile. I commend the system to the careful examination of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments, also to Sir John Simon and his colleagues.

A MAGNIFICENT HOSPITAL FUND

An anonymous donor, under the pseudonym of "Audax", has written to Lord Stamfordham, undertaking to set aside over a period of seven years a total sum of 100,000 guineas, to form the nucleus of a National Thanks-offering Fund to express joy at H. M. the King's return to health, the fund to be administered by the King Edward Hospital Fund for London.

Lord Stamfordham, transmitting "Audax's" offer of 100,000 guineas to the King Edward Hospital Fund, expresses His Majesty's appreciation of the kindly thought, and says that the King's illness has brought home to him more clearly than ever the resources of modern medicine and the value of devoted nursing. He refers to the value of the great hospitals to medical science. His Majesty is confident that "Audax's" noble gift, and whatever results from it, will be most advantageously utilised by the London hospitals, whose beneficial work for the community extends beyond the Metropolis, and exerts a powerful influence far and wide.

The Secretaries of the King Edward Fund have appealed for contributions to the new fund and have arranged to ear-mark the contributions for the purchase of radium, if desired.

ALL-INDIA THANKS-GIVING FUND

In this connection we may add that H.E. the Viceroy has issued an appeal for an All-India thanks-giving Fund to commemorate His Majesty's recovery. His Excellency writes:—

I propose that the proceeds of this appeal should be utilised for the alleviation and prevention of sickness and disease in India; and I intend, in due course, to take the advice both of official and non-official persons throughout India, before submitting for His Majesty's approval my suggestions as to the particular object to which the thanks-giving fund should be devoted.

MALARIA HOUSE IN CEYLON

There are 700,000 treated cases alone of malaria in Ceylon each year, according to the Government report just issued. The statement, which has been published by the Anti-Malaria Advisory Board, just after Sir Malcolm Watson's departure, reviews the history of the Anti-malarial campaign, and outlines the difficulties to be faced. It strongly favours the early enactment and enforcement of a Mosquito Ordinance, and recommends an increased medical staff to carry out the Government's present policy for the eradication of the courage. The interesting statement is made, that during the decade 1914-23, cases of malaria at the Government Hospitals and dispensaries alone averaged 700,000 a year, or 40 per cent. of all patients treated.

THE ANTISEPTIC

In offering our congratulations to the ANTI-SEPTIC on the completion of its twenty-fifth year, we must add our appreciation of the Silver Jubilee Number which is before us. Founded by the late Dr. T. M. Nair, it has been conducted as a purely medical journal by Dr. Rama Rao, its present Editor, a fact which must account for its usefulness alike to the profession and the public. Dr. Rama Rao's account of the ANTI-SEPTIC through quarter of a century is a record of which the journal and its conductors might justly be proud. The Jubilee Number is copiously illustrated and is replete with articles and messages of congratulations from far and near. We join the chorus of appreciation, and wish it many more years of usefulness and public service.

CHLORINATION OF CALCUTTA WATER

Last month, Calcutta had a filtered water-supply made by chlorination. The decision, which was reached at a special meeting of the Water-Supply Committee of the Corporation, is due to the epidemic of cholera and typhoid in the city and public apprehension over the filtered water-supply and the complaints received of dirt in tap water.

PICTURES BY WIRELESS

The remarkable progress made in the sending of wireless and telephone pictures was demonstrated by one Captain Fulton.

Hitherto for transmission it was necessary to have a block made of the print. Now the negative is placed immediately on the transmitter and, within four minutes, the picture can be picked up thousands of miles away.

At 11-30 A.M. a photographer took a flash-light photograph of Captain Fulton. Fifteen minutes later, the negative was ready, and as soon as it was dry, it was placed on a transmitter. Exactly four minutes later, a finished picture was taken from the receiver.

Technically, it is now possible to take a picture of any event, develop the negative, and by placing it on a portable transmitter, send it any distance within a few minutes. Practically, of course, this would entail arranging the hire of a telephone line for the process, and soon it is hoped that such facilities will be available from any Post Office.

Special interest is being taken in the machines by the police.

THE ELECTRIC PILOT

Aeroplanes guided across treacherous mountain ranges by underground electric cables are prophesied by a French inventor. Delicate instruments in the plane's control cabin would, he declares, enable the pilot to follow an earthed cable 8,000ft. beneath him.

A similar system has been tested successfully as a means of guiding a ship into harbour. Here the guiding electric line is sunk to the sea bottom.

BRITISH LIGHT AEROPLANE

A British light aeroplane, "Avro Avian," with a Cirrus engine of 85-h.p., carrying film and passenger, has just flown from England to China in 23 days' flying time. This is the first time that a light aeroplane has made such a flight. The machine is one of several ordered from China,

INDIAN ASTROLOGERS

An Englishman writes in the *Outline*:

I once had an horoscope calculated and worked out in India, by a man totally unknown to me. I have never been in India, nor have I ever met the person in question. The sole data given were: Date and year of birth, place and approximate time.

Not only was the definition of character extremely correct in general, but certain other things purely personal and of interest to myself only (quite unknown to any other person), were touched on and other information given valuable to myself as a humble student of occult science.

SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF MUSIC

The Hon'ble Rajah Sir R. M. Annamalai Chettiar has agreed to found and maintain a college of Indian music at Chidambaram for study of Indian music on scientific lines. The prospectus of the College has been published. Regular work will commence from 11th May next. Courses extend over four years in two stages leading to intermediate and diploma. In due course, diploma post course leading to Vidwanship extending over two years will be instituted. Instruction at present will be free.

MACHINE TO DETECT BOGUS COINS

The death-knell of bad coins rang out in the TIMES Square, when one was inserted in the first automatic bogus coin detector installed in a drug house. The machine not only detects but proclaims the fact in loud voice. If a coin of improper size or weight is dropped in the slot, a magnet deflects it, and simultaneously a robot shouts "Please use good coin only."

TALKING FILMS

Talking films have suddenly developed into a grave menace to the London theatres, most of which are half empty and doing worse business than at any time since the War.

As a contrast, a West End cinema recently took £ 1,900 in a single night,

JOURNALISM IN INDIA

The disabilities of the Indian Journalist are many, and they arise chiefly from the fact that the Government is alien. But as if they are not enough, the Indian Journalist is not seldom exposed to all the risks of a precarious tenure. Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi, Editor of the BOMBAY CHRONICLE, in the course of his presidential address to the Second Karnatak Journalists' Conference at Belgaum, urged them to organise themselves on Trade Union lines. "It is time," he said, "in the interests of the Indian Newspapers as well as their proprietors and the journalists they employ that all concerned realised that the present-day working conditions and disabilities of the journalists constitute a great obstacle to the growth of a prosperous and efficient Press. Guaranteed good wages, insurance against sickness, accident, unemployment and old age, better working conditions and other safeguards that may be deemed necessary, it will not be journalists alone who will benefit but the journals they serve will also benefit tenfold as a result of more efficient and more willing work."



DR. U. RAMA RAU & DR. T. M. NAIR
Founders of the *Antiseptic* which celebrated its Silver Jubilee last month.

"FORWARD" AND "LIBERTY"

On the winding up of the FORWARD, the NEW FORWARD (edited by Upendra Narayan Neogi,) made its appearance on May 1. Objection was taken to the title of the new paper and it was alleged to be taking advantage of its old name. Hence the new paper was also suspended and LIBERTY has risen on the ashes of the FORWARDS. LIBERTY will, of course, continue the policy and traditions of Chittaranjan Das.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- THE VEDANTA ACCORDING TO SANKARA AND RAMANUJA. By S. Radhakrishnan. George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co. Price Rs. 7-8).
- THE STATE AND INDUSTRY. By A. G. Clow. Central Publication Branch, Calcutta.
- THE BLAVATSKY PRESS DIARY, 1929. Bandhu Ashrama, Hyderabad, Sindh. Re. 1.
- RABINDRANATH TAGORE: LETTERS TO A FRIEND. Edited by C. F. Andrews. George Allen and Unwin. (G. A. Natesan & Co. Price Rs. 5-10.)
- THE REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION. By M. Ruthnaswamy, M.A., Good Pastor Press, Madras. (G. A. Natesan & Co. Price Re. 1-4.)
- THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA. By J. L. Raina. Taraporewala Sons & Co., Bombay.
- FEDERAL FINANCE IN INDIA. By K. T. Shah. Taraporewala Sons & Co., Bombay.
- PANDITA RAMABAI. By Mrs. Paul Appasamy, C. L. S. I., Madras.
- ST. AUGUSTINE. By Eleanor McDougall, M.A., C. L. S. I., Madras.
- GEORGE FOX. By Rufus M. Jones. With an Introduction by John W. Graham, C.L.S.I. Madras.
- BRITISH EXPANSION IN TIBET. By Taraka Nath Das, M.A., Ph.D. N. M. Raychowdhury & Co. (G. A. Natesan & Co. Re 1-4.)
- ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL, FOR 1927-28. Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, Calcutta.

OXFORD OF THE EAST

Sir Mahomed Habibullah, pro-Chancellor, presiding over the Convocation of the Delhi University, held that the ideal of a university should be the beautifying and making attractive of students' surroundings, such as the influences of Nature, tradition and comradeship which only could make them secure and immune from influences that threatened evil.

Referring to the future of the Delhi University, the Education Member said that he set before himself the ideal of making it the Oxford of the East. He stated the stages in which the ideal of University—unitary, teaching and residential, was still the subject of discussion. He was glad to say that discussions were proceeding in the right direction, and when they were complete, Government would take decisions on the Delhi University Committee's report.

EDUCATION WITHOUT TEARS

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, addressing the Southampton Rotary Club, expressed the fear that education without tears might result in a general lacking in backbone. Mr. MacDonald said his recent wanderings abroad had impressed upon him that this country was about to engage in a hard and critical struggle. Given energy, determination, an appetite for hard work, and a race of men and women whose conception of life was not an easy-going one, and there was no fear whatever regarding the position Britain would maintain in the world.

If education and educational institutions were to justify themselves, they must be supported by a broad and keen public intelligence.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

It is understood that the Government is likely to grant nearly sixteen lakhs of rupees to the Madras Christian College authorities who contemplate shifting of the College to Tambaram.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN TURKEY

The number of Turkish ladies who have completed their courses of studies in recent years has reached 110. Of these, 20 have come out from the Law School, 14 from the School of Medicine, and 30 from the School of Arts, of whom 9 have specialized in Philosophy, 7 in History, 9 in Geography, and the rest in Literature.

The School of Sciences has so far been at the helm in turning out females inasmuch as the institution has trained 71 ladies, of whom 31 have specialised in Physics, 29 in Chemistry, 4 in Techniques, one in Physical Chemistry, one in Mathematics and 5 in Dental Medicine.

CENTRES OF ENLIGHTENMENT

Presiding at a Teachers' Conference at Howrah, Dr. V. S. Urquhart, the Vice-Chancellor, suggested that schools should become centres of general enlightenment.

"There are no limits to the influence which teachers may exercise. Many in this land, both men and women, may make a great and noble thing of their profession. In many villages, there are few educated people, and the teachers may form a centre of enlightenment for all their neighbours giving illumination to the public opinion of the village, and bringing to expressions the inarticulate desires for betterment which are cherished by those who have had slighter opportunities."

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

In connection with the Annamalai University, two committees have been appointed, one to draft rules and regulations and the other to be in charge of the appointment of professors and the teaching staff. Mr. S. E. Ranganadhan, Principal, Kumbakonam College, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor in the place of Mr. Sastri.

THE LATE SIR M. COUTTS-TROTTER

We deeply regret to record the death of Sir Murray Coutts-Trotter, Chief Justice of the High



SIR MURRAY COUTTS-TROTTER

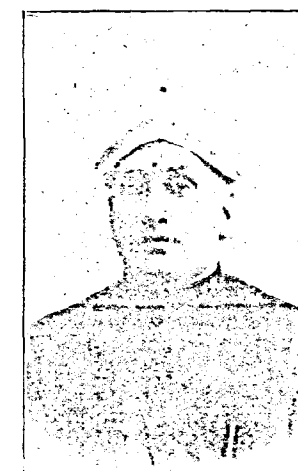
Court of Madras on board the S.S. *Maula*. Sir Murray was in failing health for some months past, but it was never suspected that the end was so near.

Sir Murray's exceptional gifts both as a judge and as a man have been widely recognised in Madras. His keen intellect and wide learning made him one of the most distinguished lawyers who have ever occupied the Madras Bench; his wit and eloquence won him many dear and lasting friendships. "Very few Englishmen who have come out to India," said Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, "have possessed such quickness of per-

ception and catholicity of outlook. One of the very first cases in which I appeared before him was the famous University *mandamus* application. Mr. Justice Coutts-Trotter, as he then was, was perfectly new to Indian conditions, and, as soon as the arguments were over, he delivered an *ex tempore* judgment, which is still a model of close reasoning and faultless logic couched in trenchant language. His judgments were always direct and concise. Sir Murray Coutts-Trotter was much more than a fine judge, he was a good and loyal friend."

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE

A Gazette Notification has since been issued, appointing Justice Sir Kumaraswami Sastri as



SIR C. V. K. SASTRI

Chief Justice, Madras High Court, until some person has been appointed by His Majesty to that office, and has entered on the discharge of the duties of that office.

THE ARREST OF DR. SATYAPAL

Dr. Satyapal of Lahore was arrested on the 3rd instant in pursuance of a warrant from Delhi under Section 124 A, I.P.C.

The warrant was bailable, but Dr. Satyapal refused to furnish bail and was, therefore, taken into custody.

THE KING'S MESSAGE

On His recovery from illness, His Majesty the King has addressed the following message to the nation:

"Looking back on my long illness and recovery, my heart is full of thankfulness of a far deeper origin than the mere sense of relief that I have been brought back



KING GEORGE

from danger and weariness in the past months by the wonderful skill and devotion of my doctors, surgeons and nurses. Help had come from another source of strength, as month after month I learned of the wide-spread and loving solicitude with which the Queen and I were surrounded.

"I am able to picture to myself the crowds of friends waiting and watching at my gates and think of the still greater number of those who, all over the Empire, were remembering me with prayers and good wishes. The realisation of this has been among the most vivid experiences of my life. It is an encouragement beyond description to feel that my constant and earnest desire has been granted, a desire to gain the confidence and affection of my people. My thoughts carried me even further. I cannot dwell on the generous sympathy shown me by unknown friends in many other countries without new and moving hope.

"I long to believe it possible that experiences such as mine may soon appear no longer exceptional; when national anxieties of all peoples of the world shall be felt as a common source of human sympathy and common claim on human friendship.

I am not yet able to bear the strain of public ceremony, but I look forward to some appointed day for joining my people at home and overseas and thanking God not merely for my own recovery, but for the new evidences of the growing kindness significant of the true nature of men and nations. In the meantime, I hope that this message may reach all those even in the remotest corners of the world wherefrom I have received words of sympathy and good-will."

IRISH MINISTER FOR THE VATICAN

THE OBSERVATORE ROMANO states that the Irish Free State applied to the Vatican with a view to the establishment of diplomatic relations, and the Holy See has agreed to send a representative to Dublin and receive a Minister of the Irish Free State as accredited representative to the Vatican.

DR. PARANJPYE ON INDIAN REFORMS

Discussing some Indian problems at a meeting at the Leeds Luncheon Club, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye expressed disappointment that Mr. Baldwin's election speech did not mention India. He said that the Indian Liberal Party aimed at progress by evolutionary, not revolutionary methods, but, at the



DR. R. P. PARANJPYE

same time, they did not wish that progress should be at such a terribly slow rate. He hoped that progress in India would not be branded with the fatal words "Too Late".

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who left America on April 27, arrived in London on 3rd May.

Interviewed by Reuter, she expressed her appreciation of her reception in the United States.



MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU IN AMERICA

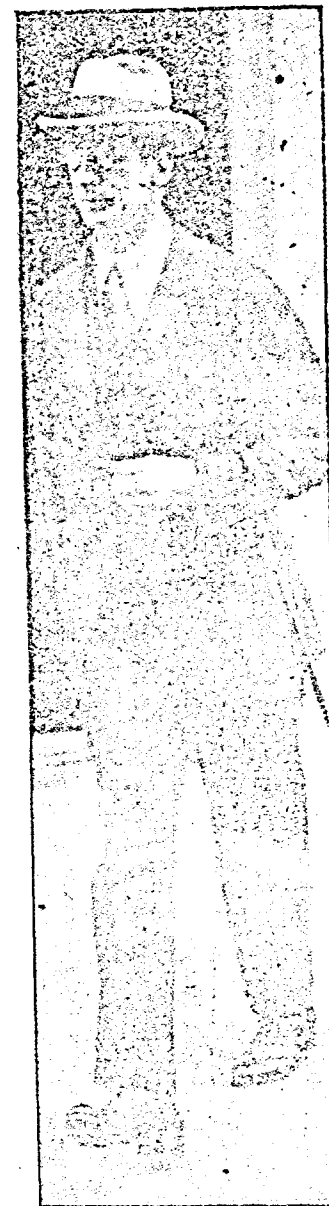
She was convinced that frequent and friendly interchange of cultural embassies between India and America would result in far-reaching and beneficent International solidarity.

Mrs. Naidu, referring to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, regretted that undue publicity had been given to his sudden departure from Los Angeles which, she understood, was occasioned by the loss of his passport.

She expressed the opinion that the emigration officials would not consciously offend one whose name was a household word in America. Anyway, he understood his health would not have permitted a long stay.

DE VALERA'S SUSPENSION

De Valera was suspended on May 10, in the Dail Eireanna. De Valera, in his speech, charged



the Speaker of the Dail with deliberate unfairness and, when asked, refused to withdraw his words, whereupon President Cosgrave moved the suspension of the recalcitrant member.

AN INDIAN AIRMAN

Mr. P. N. Kabali, the Indian airman, who is flying to India on 25th May, was given a reception at the National Liberal Club, London, on May 15. There was a distinguished gathering including the Maharanee of Cooch Behar, Maharaja of Burdwan, Sir Sankaran Nair, Lord Sinha, Sir Dorab Tata, Sir Binode Mitter, Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Dr. Paranjpye and Mr. Rushbrook-Williams.

Sir Dorab Tata and Sir Umar Hayat Khan, congratulating Kabali, hoped that many other Indians would follow his example.

In this connection, the following remarks of Col. Henderson, one of the instructors in Civil Aviation in London on the performance of Mr. Kabali, may be of interest. The Colonel writes:—

"The Indian gentleman, Mr. P. M. Kabali, who has obtained the full British Air Pilot's 'B' License, is the first Indian, and who, in my opinion, eclipsed all records. In a short space of 26 days, he completed 42 hours' solo, including all tests, viz., Cross-Country, Height and Night Flying for 'A' and 'B' License officially observed at the first attempt without damage. He also passed all his technical examinations and shows brilliant promise as a cross-country pilot, landing as he did during the Lympic meeting like an old hand. His descent from 'nine thousand feet' at which height he remained for about 25 minutes, was a picture of artistic accuracy. Congratulations to an altogether exceptional pupil who appeared to have no hope whatsoever of passing his test when he first applied to me for tuition!"

SAILING RACE FROM AUSTRALIA

For the third time in succession, the Finnish four-masted ship "Herzogin Cecile" had won the sailing ship's race to England from Australia. She arrived at Falmouth from Port Lincoln after 104 days' voyage, compared with 96, last year. Two competing ships the "Beatrice" and the "Lawhill," had starts of 7 and 13 days, respectively, but they had not arrived.

MARYLEBONE CRICKET CLUB

Field Marshal Lord Plumer was elected President of Marylebone Cricket Club. Lord Plumer has been a member for many years and taken very keen interest in Cricket both from the executive and sporting view-point.

PRINCE DULIP SINGHJI

Prince Dulip Singhji, the cricketer, was among the passengers who sailed by the English mail steamer *Naldora*, on a short visit to England.



PRINCE DULEEP SINGH

He told a Press representative that he expected to return in October when he would play for his country this season.

Asked if he would represent England against South Africa in the forthcoming Tests, the Prince would not say more than that it rested with the Section Committee.

As regards a second M.C.C. visit, the Prince thought it was not possible till the cold weather of 1931, as the M.C.C. were engaged to tour in New Zealand and the West Indies before India.

The Americans have won the match by 4 and 3. CEYLON GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

The Amateur Golf Championship of Ceylon was won by Weerasinghe, who beat Wedderburn in the final by 6 up and 5 to play, at Neewara Eliya. In his play throughout the Championship, Weerasinghe showed himself the best golfer of the meet.

FOUR-BALL GOLF MATCH

In a four-ball match over 36 holes, with side stakes amounting to £500, played on the Dalama-hoy Course, near Edinburgh, the Scottish Americans, Tommy Armour and Bob Cruickshank were 4 up on Henry Cotton and Charles Whitcombe.

AN INDIA-CENTRE IN AMERICA

The New York Correspondent of the TIMES OF INDIA writes that Mr. G. Govil, Editor of the ORIENTAL MAGAZINE and Director of the India



MR. G. GOVIL

Society of America, is heading a project for the opening of an India Centre in the city, on somewhat parallel lines to the Casa Italiana, Deutsches Haus and other national culture centres, already founded in New York.

Under the auspices of the India Society, an endowment fund is being raised among American friends of India and Hindu business men, and new quarters will shortly be selected, in the vicinity of Columbia University, to house the organisation and provide a home for its various activities. During the last four years, the Society, with offices in the TIMES Building, has been carrying on the work which will be concentrated in the new and permanent headquarters to be known as India Centre.

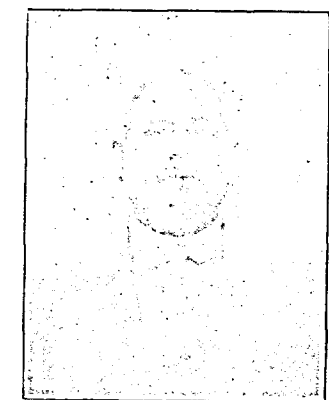
According to Mr. Govil, "There is a widespread misunderstanding in America and the

West regarding India's social, religious and political aspects and her historic past."

"Just as America represents the highest achievement of the scientific West," said Mr. Govil, "India presents the lofty spiritual achievement of the East. It is, therefore, imperative that these two great countries unite in an effort to attain to an intelligent and sympathetic understanding of each other. The India Centre is a medium for harmonising the deeper values of the Oriental and Occidental civilisations."

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

The Indian Delegation to the Congress of the Universal Postal Union in London consists of Mr. H. A. Sams, C.I.E., I.C.S., the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in India, Mr. C. V. Bewoor, I.C.S., Postmaster-General; Rao Sahib L. P. Kulkarni, Assistant Director-General, who has recently been promoted to Postmaster-General's rank; and Rai Bahadur P. N. Mukherji, Assistant Director-General, Posts. Three of the Delegates have already had some experience of an International Congress. Mr. Sams attended the International Telegraph Conference at Brussels in September of last year. Mr. Bewoor attended the Air Mail Congress at the Hague in 1927, while Rai Bahadur P. N. Mukherji was at the last Congress of the Postal Union at Stockholm.

MR. M. A. HAYMAN, O. B. E.,
The new Member of the Railway Board.

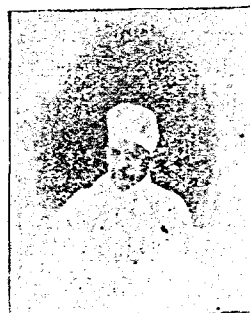
Diary of the Month

April 16. The 1st International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea meets in London.

April 17. Nawab Ali Choudhury, Bengal Executive Councillor, is dead.

April 18. The trial of the communists at Meerut begins.

April 19. Amanullah enters Ghazni unopposed.



PUNDIT MALAVIYA

April 20. The C. P. and Berar Hindu Sabha Conference meets in Akola, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya presiding.

April 21. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore suddenly leaves U. S. A. for Japan.

April 22. The Reparation Conference at Paris appoints a Committee for the enumeration of points of agreement.

April 23. The first International Air-transport Service is inaugurated.

April 24. Calcutta High Court awards 1½ lakhs of rupees in the suit brought against the FORWARD of Calcutta.

April 25. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu leaves New York for England.

April 26. The Simon Commission reaches London.

April 27. The Disarmament Committee meets in Geneva.

April 28. The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri leaves for Kenya.

April 29. Sir B. C. Mitter takes his seat in the Judicial Committee of the P. C.

April 30. Lieut-Col. George Stanley is appointed Governor of Madras.

May 1. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya delivers a public lecture at the Madras Beach on the present situation.

May 2. The Liberal Party entertains Sir John Simon at London.

May 3. The Viceroy gives his assent to the Andhra University Amendment Bill.

May 4. Dr. Satyapal is arrested on a charge of sedition.

May 5. The Commons pass the third reading of the Age of Marriage Bill raising the marriageable age to 16.

May 6. Mills' strike in Bombay result in heavy casualties.

May 7. Sir John Simon has an audience with the King.

May 8. Parliament drops the Indian High Courts Bill.

—The Queen of England holds Court.

May 9. Parliament has been dissolved.

May 10. H. M. The Queen receives H. H. the Aga Khan.

May 11. Sir V. M. Coutts-Trotter is dead.

May 12. Viceroy opens the Revenue Member's Conference at Simla.

May 13. Bengal Legislative Council election results in sweeping victory to the Congress candidates.

May 14. The PRINCE OF WALES opens the Industrial Exhibition at New Castle.

May 15. H. M. the King removes to Windsor Castle from Bognor.

May 16. Prof. S.E. Ranganatham is appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University.

BUILDING BETTER BRAINS

How Mental Training Is Enabling Thousands Of Men
And Women To Increase Their Efficiency
And BRAIN Power.

THOUSANDS of men and women in every Profession, Business, and Trade are increasing their Efficiency, and consequently their Earning Power, as a result of scientifically training their minds by means of Pelmanism.



Sir J. Foster Fraser.

Pelmanism builds better brains. It banishes Timidity Self-Doubt, and what is known as the "Inferiority Complex." It drives the dark clouds of Depression away from your horizon, leaving the mental atmosphere in which you "live, move, and have your being" clear vital, and undisturbed. It eliminates harmful, morbid, and "defeatist" thoughts. It provides a remedy for that "forgetting habit"—that distressing habit of forgetting appointments, names, dates, telephone numbers, prices, and "the right argument at the right moment," which so often causes people to miss opportunities of advancement which possibly never recur.

On the positive side Pelmanism increases your mental energy. It strengthens your Will-Power. It gives you Courage, Initiative, Forcefulness, Determination, and Self-Confidence. It gives you a memory—you and other people—can depend upon. It causes you to take an optimistic outlook on life. It makes your mind keen, alert, resourceful, and self-reliant. In short, it develops just those mental qualities which lead to success in life.

As Sir John Foster Fraser writes: "Pelmanism quickens Perception; it stimulates the Imagination; it develops Concentration. It will not make the dunderhead into a statesman, but it will and does provide a plan whereby we can make the best of our qualities."

Remarkable Results.

Here are a few extracts taken at random from letters written to the Pelman Institute in India from readers who are training their minds by means of Pelmanism, describing some of the benefits they have received.

A COMPANY SECRETARY writes: "I have learnt to school myself to do the disagreeable job to-day instead of to-morrow. Have noticed things more than before. Have more confidence to follow my own judgment, and consequently feel increasingly reliant and am conscious of a mental growth."

A STUDENT writes that Pelmanism has given her a clear aim and greater self-control, and has enabled her to concentrate on her studies in such a way as to help her to remember what she has learnt.

A CIVIL SERVANT (I. C. S.) writes:—"I have gained self-confidence and energy. I am disposing of my daily duties more easily and smoothly."

A CIVIL SURGEON writes:—"I have never for a moment regretted taking my course of Pelmanism. It has taught me much. Auto-suggestion, concentration, recollection and enthusiasm in all matters, a greater interest in life in general, and in my profession in particular, are among the benefits I can attribute to my course, and if I have any regrets, it is that the course has now come to a close."

A CAPTAIN (I. M. S.) writes:—"I have developed interest in life and work, both of which had nearly died out of me. My senses are getting acuter again and I am acquiring knowledge by their continued use. "I can't do this" no more occurs to me now, for I have confidence in myself. In short, the course has given me an impetus for general improvement."

A PLANTER writes:—"There are two benefits that I have derived from the course, and these are a considerable gain in confidence, and the acquisition of a greater tendency to tackle a job immediately, instead of delaying until the last moment."

P. T. O.

A BARRISTER writes:—"In lucid and interesting language Pelmanism teaches every one how to take an interest in life so that they may live their lives to the fullest extent, and get the best out of it."

A MERCANTILE ASSISTANT writes:—"I have learnt how to think; my memory is good, and I am less self-conscious. I am not sure whether the position to which I am proceeding at the end of the month is directly attributable to Pelmanism; but Pelmanism will make me succeed in it."

AN ARCHITECT writes:—"I have developed concentration, attention and interest powers which I lacked before, and I have now a good knowledge of my professional requirements as a result of training my senses on Pelman lines. My will and power for effort has been considerably improved."

A Writer says that Pelmanism has enabled him to conquer his old absent-mindedness, forgetfulness and carelessness. Also, owing to the mental alertness and confidence developed by Pelmanism, he has been able to secure a good job.

A MUSICIAN writes: "I have experienced an all-round improvement. Concentration, Will-Power, and Memory are improved beyond recognition. The pleasure of possessing these abilities has made my life happier. It was the best day's work I ever did when I sent for this Course."

A NURSE writes: It has given me an aim in life, and has shown me how I can carry it out. It has made the world seem a much more interesting place to live in, and I feel more Self-Confident, with a more reliable Memory."

A LABORATORY ASSISTANT writes:—"Pelmanism has been for me a remarkable method of individual unfoldment, bringing out abilities I

never dreamt I possessed, quite apart from being an investment that has paid for itself time and again. It has given me courage and enterprise to strike out on my own and has changed my environment and general outlook on life more than I should have thought possible."

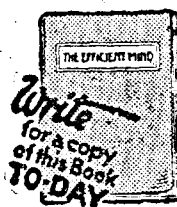
The revised Pelman Course is now ready. It embodies the results of the latest discoveries in Psychology, and is based on the experience gained by the Institute in the course of training the minds of over 500,000 men and women. This Course is fully described in an interesting book entitled 'The Efficient Mind,' a copy of which can be obtained free of charge by any reader who applies for it to-day.

Pelmanism is quite easy and simple to follow. It only takes up a few minutes daily.

The books are printed in a handy "pocket size," so that you can study them in odd moments during the day. Even the busiest man or woman can spare a few minutes daily for Pelmanism. Write or Call To-day.

Here is the coupon. Post it to-day to the Pelman Institute, Indian Head quarters, Delhi 8, and by return you will receive a free copy of 'The Efficient Mind,' together with particulars showing how you can enrol for a course of Pelmanism on the most convenient terms.

Readers who can call at the Institute will be cordially welcomed.



POST THIS FREE COUPON TO-DAY.

To the PELMAN INSTITUTE,
Indian Headquarters, Delhi 8.

Please send me, gratis and post-free, a copy of 'THE EFFICIENT MIND,' with full particulars showing how I can enrol for revised Pelman Course on the most convenient terms.

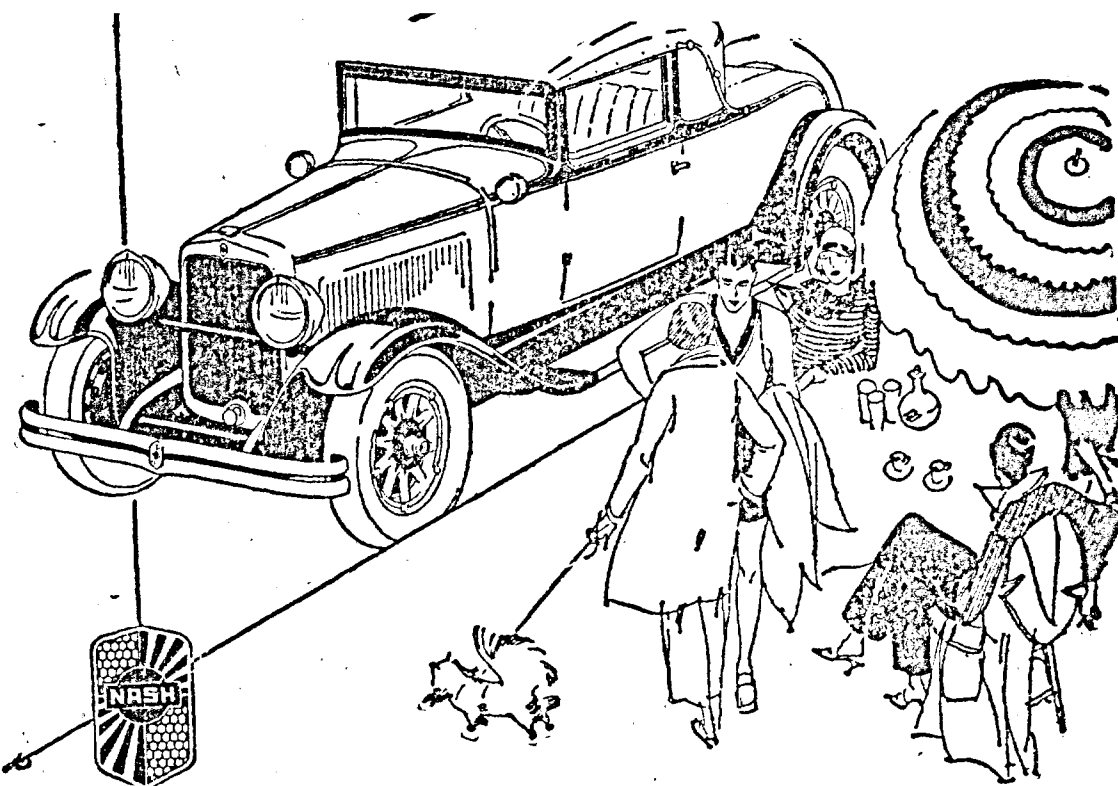
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All Correspondence is Confidential. This Coupon can be posted in an OPEN envelope for ½ a.

Branches: PARIS, 35 Rue Boissy d'Anglas. NEW YORK, 71, West 45th Street. MELBOURNE, 99, Flinder's Lane, DURBAN, Natal Bank Chambers. Head Office—BLOOMSBURY—LONDON, E. May '29.



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the "400" is Seen and Admired

At the centers of gaiety and fashion, no car is now more in evidence, nor more admired, than the new "400," by Nash.

Its smart, low-swung, racing lines endear it to those with a flair for style. Its sparkling new Twin Ignition performance and flexibility of control are recognized by motor car enthusiasts as compelling reasons for purchase.

When smart crowds gather today, the Nash "400" is always present.

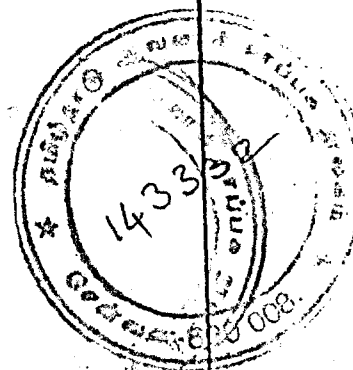
THE NEW
NASH 400

DISTRIBUTORS FOR MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
THE MOTOR RECONDITIONING STATION,

TELEGRAM:
ALLMOTOR

161, Mount Road, MADRAS.

TELEPHONE:
No. 3709.





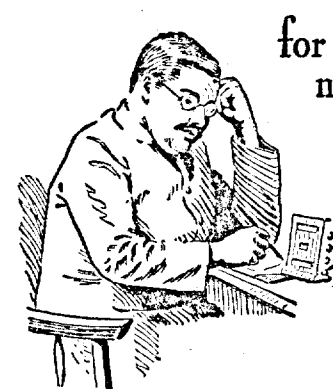
Himalaya Bouquet Bath Soap

The makers of HIMALAYA BOUQUET BATH SOAP commend it to every woman of refinement as an essential part of her toilet—essential because she demands the best and can nowhere find a purer, or more deliciously fragrant Soap.

The lather is soft and rich, suited to the most delicate skin. Though many thousands of tablets are sold every day, each is up to a standard below which the makers refuse to produce. The price is moderate. These virtues together lift HIMALAYA BOUQUET clean out of the ordinary run of Bath Soaps.

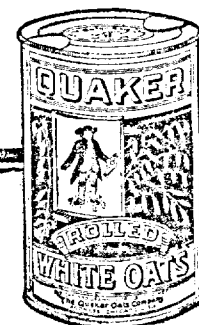
“ERASMIC” PERFUMERS, LONDON.

E. Dec. '29.



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30 days



EAT Quaker Oats at least once a day and see how much better you will feel.

See how much more energy you have. 65% of Quaker Oats is energy-producing carbohydrate, while 16% is muscle-building protein.

In addition, Quaker Oats contains eight essential minerals as well as health-giving vitamins, and roughage to aid digestion and lessen the need for laxatives.

Quaker Oats is truly delicious, too. Its unique full-flavor will appeal to everyone.

Children and adults, the ill and convalescent, the athlete and manual or mental worker—all need Quaker Oats daily.

Always insist upon the Quaker tin. Look for the full name Quaker Oats and the familiar Quaker figure.

Quaker Oats

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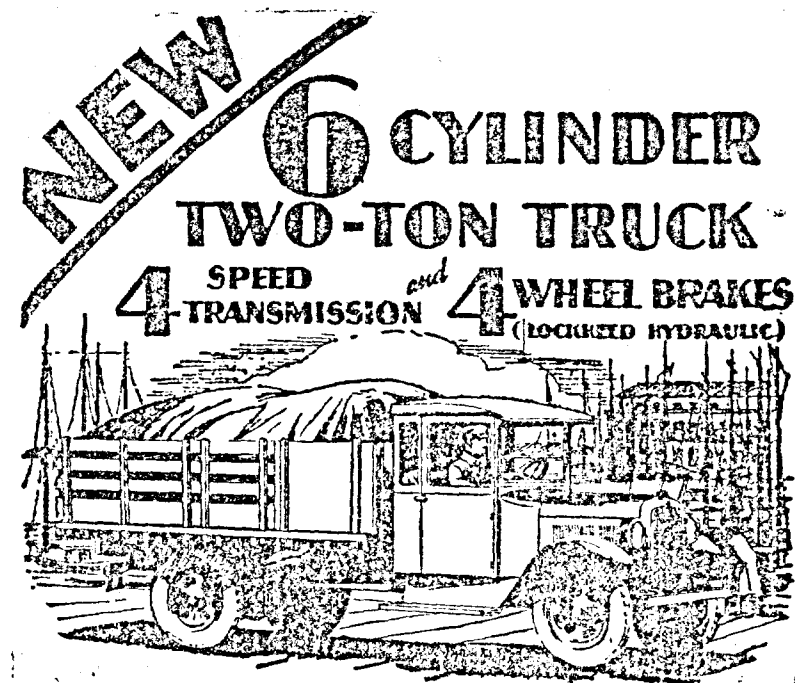
E. Dec. '29. N.E.A.

Kellogg's Corn Flakes★ are a treat, enjoyed by old and young alike. No others have such delicious flavour. Such *extra* crispness. Always oven-fresh. Serve with cold milk or cream—or with tinned or fresh fruit added.

Kellogg's
CORN FLAKES
Ready-to-Serve

Also makers of Kellogg's ALL-BRAN—a laxative food

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Madras. (India.)



YOU may now have all the performance advantages of a 6-cylinder engine and 4 wheel brakes on any size or type of Dodge-Graham trucks and buses.

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MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

Under contract for the carriage of His Majesty's Mails.

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All Sailings are liable to cancellation or deviation without notice. Sailings to Coast Ports in India and Burma, between India, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Java, Hongkong, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, West Indies, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Egypt, Mediterranean, Antwerp and London.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL SAILINGS—BOMBAY TO LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing About.	Steamers	Tons.	Sailing About
S. S. "Kaisar-i-Hind"	11,518	18th May 1929	S. S. "Mooltan"†	20,847	22nd June 1929
"Narkunda"†	16,572	25th do.	"Rawalpindi"	16,619	19th "
"Macedonia"	11,120	1st June	"Rajputana"	16,568	6th July
"Morea"	10,954	8th do.	"Mantua"	10,946	13th "
"Razmak"	10,602	15th do.	"Maloja"	20,837	20th "

Through Steamers from Australia.† from China.*

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL SAILINGS—CALCUTTA TO LONDON.

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING ABOUT
S. S. "Novara"	7,000	29th June 1929.
"Nankin"	7,000	27th July "
"Nagoya"	7,000	10th August "
"Nellore"	7,000	24th " "

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS FROM CALCUTTA & MADRAS TO LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	From Calcutta	Sailing About	From Madras
S. S. "Merkara"	8,300	11th May 1929	15th May 1929	
"Margha"	8,278	25th "	29th "	
"Morvada"	8,232	8th June "	12th June "	
"Manora"	8,000	22nd "	26th "	

BRITISH INDIA COASTAL SAILINGS.

From Calcutta to—RANGOON DIRECT—Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays.

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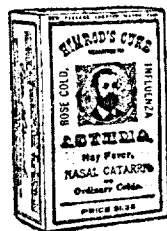
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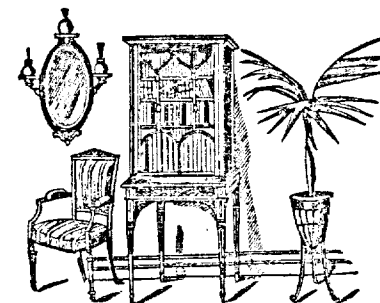


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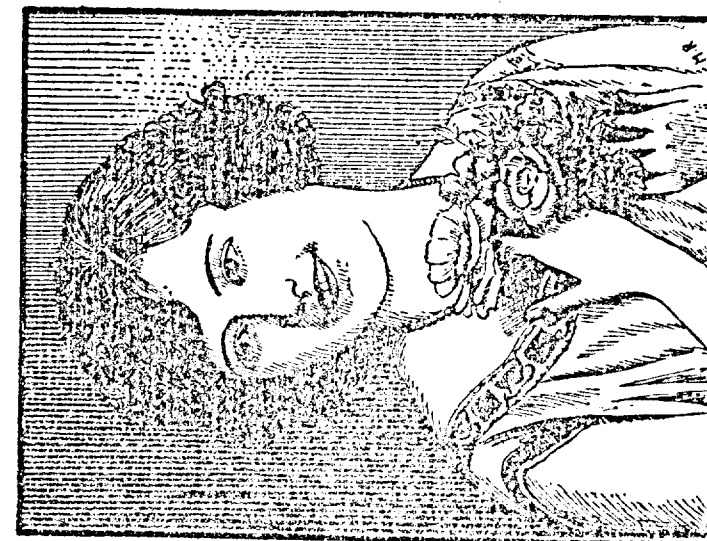
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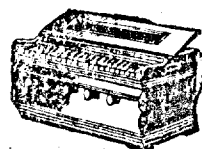
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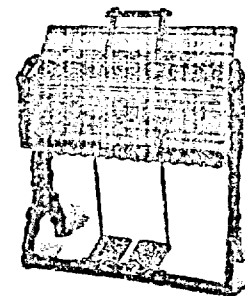


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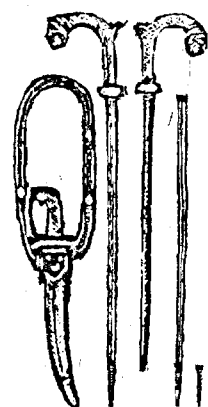
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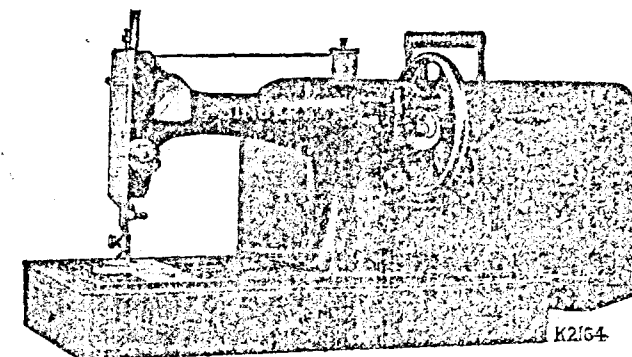
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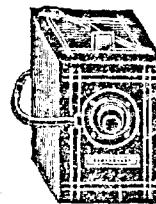
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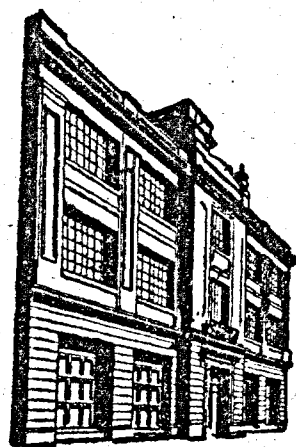
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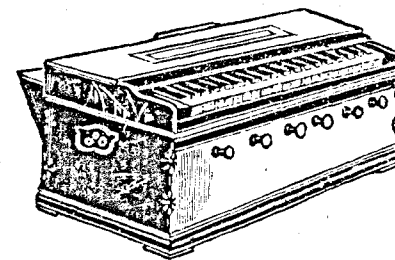
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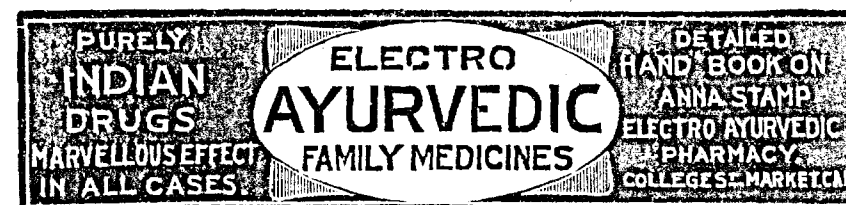
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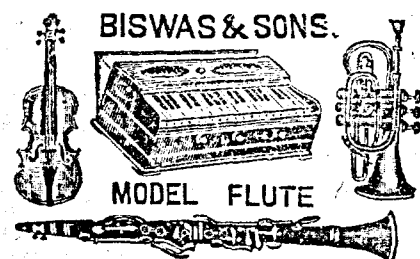
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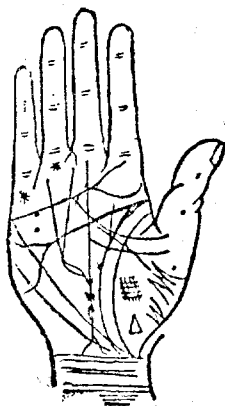
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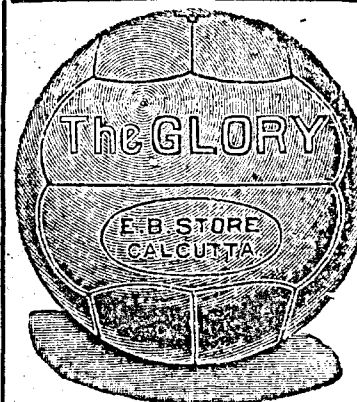
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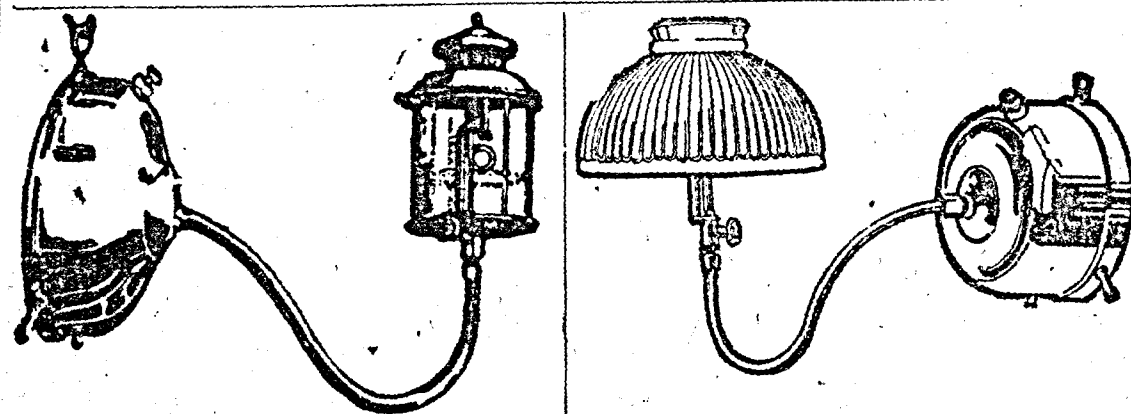
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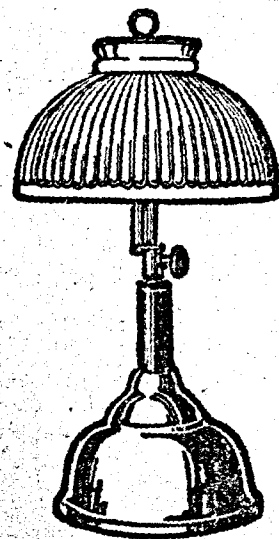
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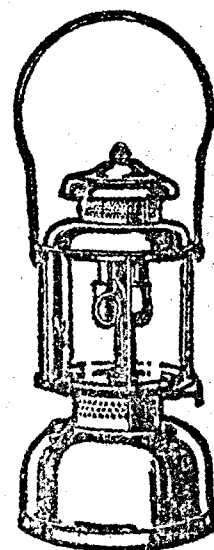
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