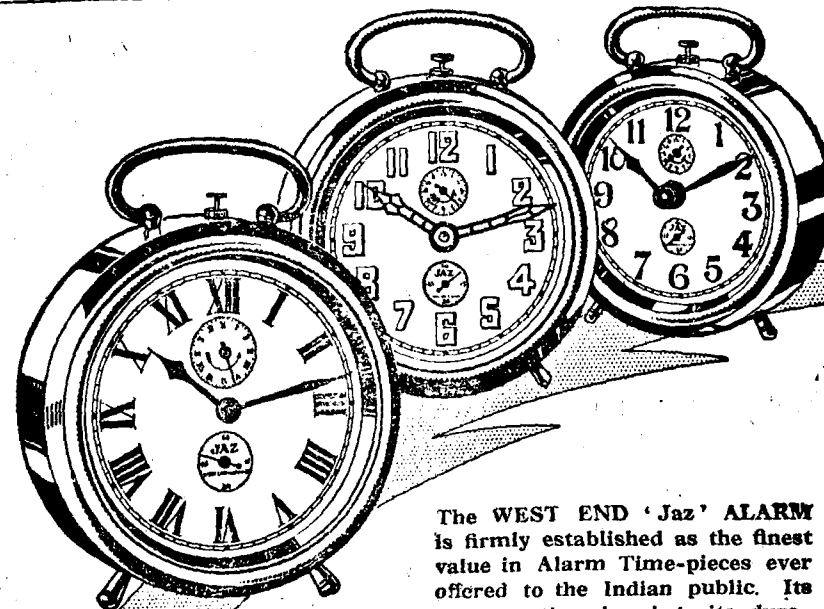




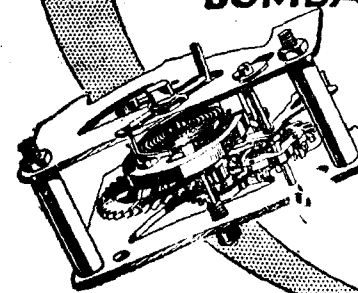
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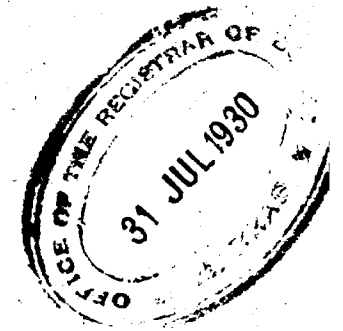
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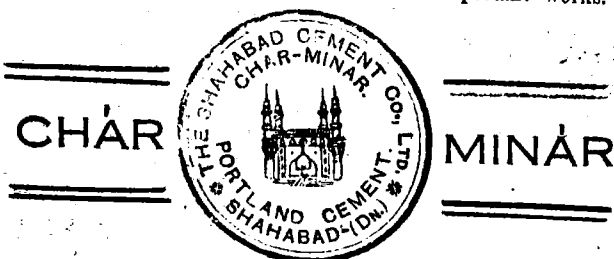
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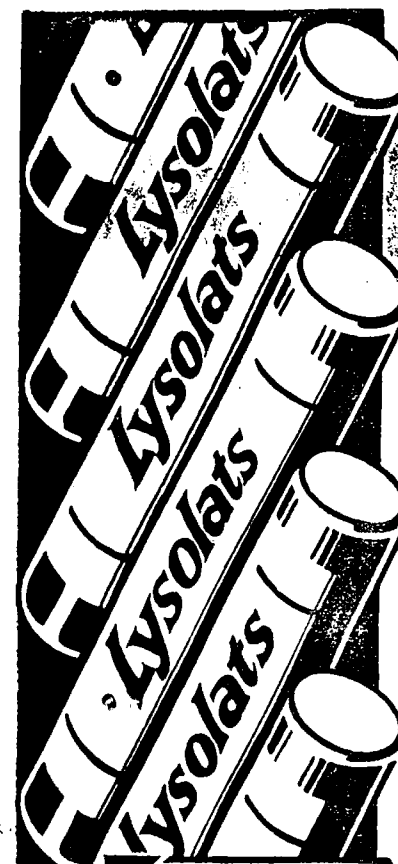
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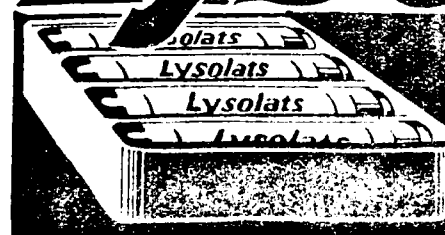
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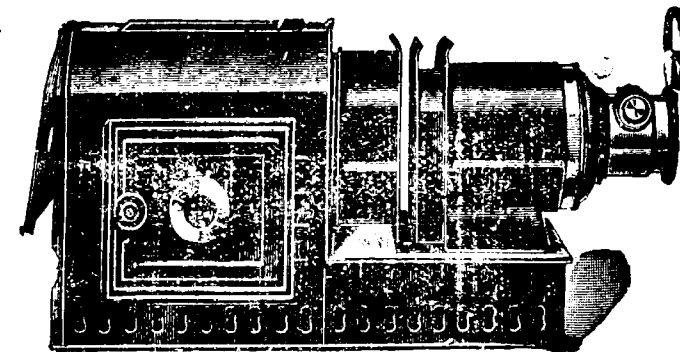
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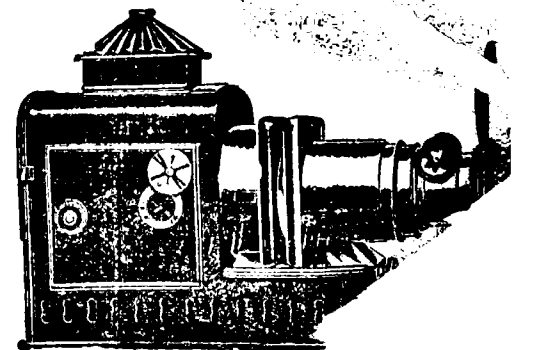
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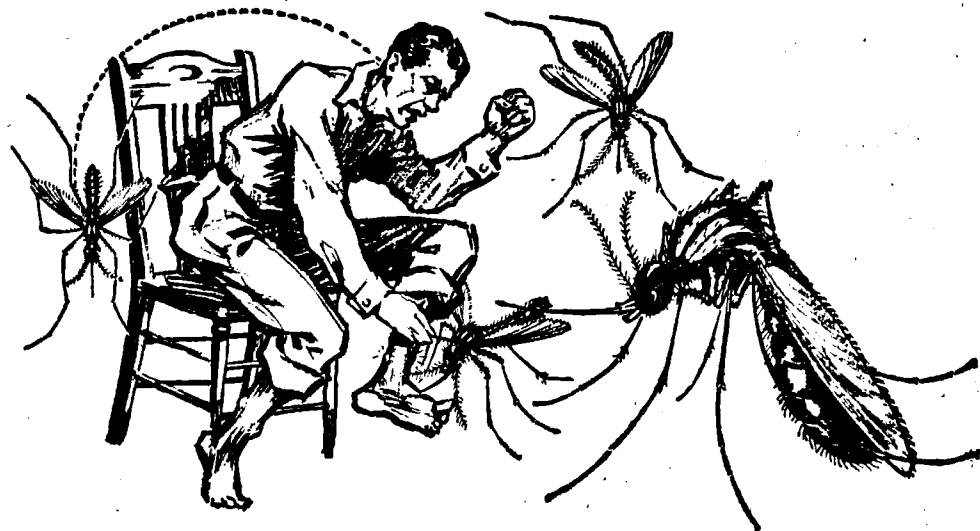
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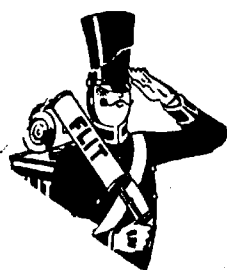


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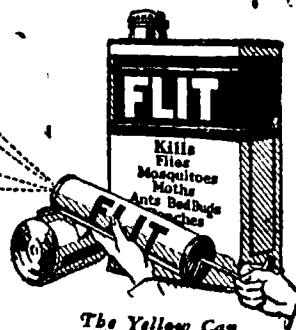
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VOL. XXXI.]

JULY 1930

[No. 7.]

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN THE DOMINION POLITY

BY ST. NIHAL SINGH

I
MOST of our people in India derive at second-hand their information concerning matters pertaining to the constitutional status of the Dominions. Lacking direct living contact with any of the self-governing units of the British Commonwealth of Nations, they look for knowledge in respect of the Dominion polity to a school of British interpreters. Some of these writers deservedly enjoy a high reputation for scholarship. They have not all, however, moved with the times. Conservatism has blinded some of them to the significance of the revolution in inter-Empire relationships brought about by the great war; and they appear to be determined to maintain British ascendancy over nations that, despite many legal fictions to the contrary, possess, in practice, freedom to manage their own affairs. Indians who take their cue from these British oracles cherish in consequence, obsolescent ideas of Dominionhood.

In no sphere has greater change been effected since the creation of the first Dominion (Canada) and particularly since the commencement of the world war, than in the position of the Governor-General in the Dominion polity. He is no longer super-imposed by His Majesty's Government in Britain upon a particular Dominion to which he is sent to serve as a

sentinel or censor, possessing and exercising powers of over-ruling the Dominion Cabinet. Nor must he of necessity be of British birth or blood.

II

The peculiar circumstances in which the Irish Free State was set up necessitated the clarification of matters pertaining to the status of the Crown's representative in that country. Most of the Irishmen who hammered out the constitution had taken an active part in the Anglo-Irish conflict. They were, moreover, at the time, engaged in fratricidal warfare. Almost half of the men who had stood shoulder to shoulder with them during the struggle with Britain had broken away from them upon the plea that Britain had not conceded independence even in substance, let alone in name; and had resorted to arms in an effort to destroy the infant State. It was, therefore, imperative that the Constitution should make it patent that the Free State was to be ruled from Dublin, and not from Downing Street—that the Governor-General would be no more than a symbol of unity with other members of the "community known as the British Empire" and would have no real hand in the performance of legislative or executive functions.

To accomplish this purpose the fathers of the Irish Constitution adopted ingenious devices.

They employed all the legal fictions dear to the British heart—not because they wished to do so but because they had no choice—but supplemented them, wherever they could contrive to do so, with provisions that nullified their effect. An examination of the principal aspects of the question shows how well they succeeded.

III

First, as regards the appointment of the Governor-General. It had been stipulated in the Anglo-Irish Treaty executed on December 6, 1921, that the "representative of the Crown in Ireland shall be appointed in like manner as the Governor-General of Canada and in accordance with the practice observed in the making of such appointments (Article 3). This phraseology was virtually adopted in Article 60 of the Constitution.

If an attempt was made to use language which would make it clear in plain English, that this provision meant that the selection would really lie with the Free State Government, it did not succeed. It was known, however, that the nomination of the Governor-General rested with the Canadian Cabinet, and the stipulation for the adoption of the Canadian practice must have been deemed sufficient to set all doubts on his subject at rest.

Had the Canadian practice in respect of the salary to be paid to the Governor-General been adopted, the Free State would have incurred a heavy responsibility. The Australian scale, being the most advantageous, was, therefore, fixed; and a stipulation was added that the emoluments "shall be charged on the public funds of the Irish Free State *Saorstát Éireann* and suitable provision shall be made out of those funds for the maintenance of his

(Governor-General's) official residence and establishment."

IV

In regard to the status of the Governor-General, certain provisions that patently nullified the effect of legal fictions were introduced. The competence given to the representative of the Crown to summon and to dissolve the *Oireachtas* (legislature) in which "the sole and exclusive power for making laws" for the Free State resided, was, for instance, carefully hedged about. The *Dail Éireann* (the Lower House) was to fix the "date of reassembly of the *Oireachtas* and the date of the conclusion of" its own session and also that of the *Seanad Éireann* (the Upper House) with the concurrence of the latter (Article 24). The summoning and dissolution of the legislature by the Governor-General were, in this circumstance, mere ceremonial matters about which no nationalist need trouble.

Provision was also made to show that the Governor-General did not possess money-power. Money was to be appropriated only upon his recommendation: but in sending the message to the legislature he was to "act on the advice of the Executive Council" (Article 37)—a creature of the legislature, as I shall show a little later.

In respect of assenting, in the King's name, to legislation passed by the *Oireachtas* before such legislation could have the effect of law, the legal fiction that the Governor-General could "withhold the King's assent or reserve the Bill for the signification of the King's pleasure" was retained. It was stipulated, however, that in these matters he should "act in accordance with the law, practice and con-

stitutional usage governing the like withholding of assent or reservation in the Dominion of Canada."

It was generally known that these powers had lapsed through disuse in Canada—as they had, in fact, in Britain. Any further stipulation was, therefore, not essential.

V

Even greater pains were taken to make it clear that in matters of administration the representative of the Crown in the Irish Free State was to have no part other than of a purely ceremonial character. Though the "executive authority" is expressly "declared to be vested in the King," it can be exercised only in accordance with the practice in that respect in Canada. A Council, "responsible to the *Dail Éireann* (Article 51) is" moreover, "to aid and advise in the Government." All members of that council must, furthermore, be members of the *Dail* (Article 52). Its head must "be appointed on the nomination of the *Dail*" and must secure that body's assent to each of the colleagues selected by him. They all must vacate their offices "should he the President of the Council cease to retain the support of a majority in (the) *Dail*" (Article 53).

All appointments, including those of the Supreme Court Judges, are to be made by the representative of the Crown on the advice of the Executive Council. (Article 68).

Not contented with this general provision, the Constitution specially stipulates that no one in the *Saorstát* except the *Oireachtas* can commit the State "to actual participation in any war" save in the case of actual invasion. Nowhere in the constitution is the Supreme Command of the Irish Free State forces invested in the Governor-General; and, in

practice, the raising and maintenance of troops and issuing of commissions are the concern of the Minister for Defence, in consultation, if need be, with the Executive Council; and the execution of the orders are left to the Chief of the General Staff (there being no Commander-in-Chief during times of peace).

Even in respect of making recommendations for the bestowal of "titles of honour" the Governor-General of the Irish Free State can act only upon the advice of the Executive Council (Article 5). The King, in fact, is deprived of this privilege, with the concurrence of His Majesty's Government in Britain, for the Irish Free State Constitution was accepted by it in draft before it was passed by the *Dail* and validated by the British Parliament.

VI

The (written) Constitutions of the other Dominions are more or less antiquated documents, containing all the formulas that appear to make the Governor-General supreme in legislation and administration, but lack the provisions whereby those formulas are reduced to legal fictions, all legislative power residing in the legislature and all administrative power being exercised by the Ministry, responsible exclusively to the legislature.

A Governor-General may be able to exercise a measure of influence upon the course of legislation and administration through offering sage advice to the Ministry, but the Ministry may choose to disregard his counsel and refuse to pay heed even to his warnings. The responsibility is the Ministry's and not the Governor-General's. As the constitutional representative of a constitutional Monarch, the Dominion Governor-General must, in the last analysis, follow the advice tendered to him by

the Ministry, whether he may deem it wise or no.

Not quite half a dozen years ago the Governor-General of Canada (the Viscount Byng of Vimy) chose to act otherwise upon one occasion. Instead of dissolving Parliament, as he was asked to do by the Premier (Mr. MacKenzie King), he, on his own initiative or at the suggestion of a Conservative statesman (as it was openly said in Canada) sent for the leader of the Opposition (Mr. Arthur Meighan) and charged him with the task of forming a new Government.

At the election that followed some months later, and witnessed by me on the spot, it was apparent that the majority of the voters in the Dominion did not favour any such innovation. Mr. King and his Liberals headed the polls. The Conservatives were beaten. Mr. Meighan

was personally defeated and resigned his leadership and returned to his legal practice.

The verdict of the electors was plain to any one who had the eyes to see. It is to be doubted that any other Governor-General of Canada will try again to rule of his own initiative instead of following the advice tendered to him by his constitutional advisers.

Shortly after his triumphal return to power, Mr. King crossed the Atlantic and attended a session of the Imperial Conference from which emanated a document designed to reduce to writing the more important innovations introduced in Dominion practice since their creation as self-governing nations. The importance of the part that the Canadian Prime Minister played in those deliberations has never been understood at anything like its true worth.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

SOUTH AFRICA—EAST AFRICA—CEYLON

THE postponement, by the Union Government of South Africa, of the Asiatic Trading Bill to the next session of the House of Assembly is a fact of some significance, denoting that, though the measure which has been introduced is of a very stringent and oppressive character, General Hertzog apparently is still actuated by the spirit of the Cape Town Agreement to which he was a party, and is unwilling to push matters too far. It is only proper to remember in this connection that General Hertzog, as the head of the Nationalist Party, is bound to act according to the mandate given to him at the last election by the electorate. It was according to this mandate that a Select Committee of Parliament was appointed early in February last, on

the motion of the Minister of the Interior, to enquire into the position created by certain judgments affecting residence on or occupation of fixed property by Asiatics on proclaimed ground in the Transvaal and also as to how far the intentions of Parliament as indicated in the Act of 1919 are being given effect to. The report of this Select Committee as well as the Bill drafted in accordance with the recommendations made in it was published in the middle of May last. Originally it was intended to rush the Bill through; but apparently, owing to influences, the exact nature of which it is not necessary to enquire into, it was decided by the Union Government at the eleventh hour, to postpone its consideration, thus giving time and opportunity to the Agent of

India in South Africa and the Government of India to bring influence to bear upon General Hertzog and his Cabinet to do nothing which would ruin at least a thousand Asiatics now in the Transvaal both in regard to trading licences which they hold and the fixed property of which they are owners.

The judgments referred to in the terms of reference to the Select Committee are those delivered in what are known as the Norwood and Bramfontein cases. The Rand, being the area in which digging mostly takes place, is a prohibited area in the Transvaal and according to the laws in force no Asiatic can hold fixed property therein. Indians, however, have been getting round these stringent provisions of the law by holding landed property either through companies or through Europeans. These infractions of the law have been tacitly acquiesced in by the Transvaal authorities because the people over there are tolerant. In 1919, however, Parliament passed a law prohibiting Indian companies from holding fixed property, exempting those who were in possession of fixed property before that year. But even this did not prevent Indians from forming companies because as the law affected only companies in which 51 shares and more were owned by Indians it was quite easy to get round this provision. Norwood was a private township and it occurred to some Europeans there to bring a test case to the courts, their contention being that as Indians could not own property or dwell except as servants, those Indians who were in actual possession of property, should be ousted. Indians, however, argued that they were occupying such property as servants of the company; but the court held that

servants meant domestic servants and not managers or clerks or such other officers of a company. Following this judgment there was another case from Broemfontein, another township, in which a similar judgment was passed. The result of these judgments was that Indian holders of real property had to dispose of their lands and buildings for whatever they may fetch and this has meant heavy loss to them.

Trading licences are granted to those in possession of certificates of lawful residence and after the Broemfontein case, as Indians had been declared to be unlawful residents, the question arose whether trading licences could be renewed to such people. The licences are granted and renewed every year by the several municipalities and if all the municipalities conspired to enforce this interpretation of the law, it would actually mean the annihilation of the entire Indian trading community. Trade jealousy is always at the bottom of the periodic outbursts of feelings against Indians in the Transvaal and elsewhere in South Africa; and the appointment of the Select Committee and the Bill that has been published are the direct consequences of the demand which has been made by the constituencies that the laws of South Africa against Asiatics should be made more rigorous and applied without any compunction. That is why we find that the Bill provides for the definition of servants as *bona fide* domestic servants, for declaring that no Indian company can hold fixed property under any conditions whatsoever, that nobody can hold real property for an Indian and that Indians should close up their business within five years, providing that illegal business which is not

voluntarily registered will forfeit all right even to temporary protection. As a sop to Indians it is recommended in the Bill that local authorities concerned must, within twelve months after the new law comes into force, assign suitable areas in which the Asiatics affected will be enabled to obtain trade facilities and ownership of fixed property on suitable terms. This practically amounts to Indians being forced to live in ghettos and segregating them in areas which, owing to the neglect of municipalities, are bound to be unhealthy and insanitary. The provision in the Bill for the transfer of property held by Indians to Europeans and the threat of confiscation of property not so transferred is of course iniquitous, placing Indians at the mercy of Europeans and forcing them to sell their property for low prices.

There can be no doubt that the measure introduced in the house of Assembly is of a most serious character affecting property worth millions of pounds. Stark ruin would be the fate of hundreds of Indians resident in the Transvaal if the law comes into force. In view of the seriousness of the situation, the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri was requested to go to South Africa early this year as Sir Kurma Reddi was not then ready to go. As he expressed his unwillingness, his former Secretary, Mr. Tyson, was sent and he has since returned after a strenuous time. He gave evidence which made a deep impression on the committee. The permanent Agent is now in South Africa and according to the latest advices, he is hopeful of a satisfactory solution. General Hertzog has had in the past the strength to stem the tide of prejudice and reaction of his own

countrymen. The Cape Town agreement owes a good deal to his statesmanship and righteous impulses. As the South African Government have solemnly undertaken to improve the position and status of the permanent population of South Africa and as the present Bill very seriously affects their position in the Transvaal, we are not without hope that the disaster threatening the Indian community in the Rand will yet be averted.

The Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, in his report on East Africa dated 30th August, 1929 written after his visit to that Colony, suggested that the Government of India should (a) press for inquiries as to the basis of a civilisation franchise which shall be common to all races alike; (b) invoke the good offices of the Colonial Office and of the Government of Kenya in securing the consent of the European community to the establishment of a common roll; (c) oppose the grant of responsible Government to Kenya or of any institutions leading up to it; (d) oppose the establishment of a Central Council on the lines proposed by Sir Samuel Wilson; (e) demand, in case of the establishment of some such body that the un-official representatives from each province should include an adequate number of Indians; (f) advocate the continuance of the official majority in the Legislative Council of Kenya; (g) demand that the representation of natives in the Kenya Legislative Council should be by natives or by Europeans and Indians in equal proportions.

The White Paper on the Closer Union of East Africa published by His Majesty's Government on the 20th June makes a notable advance on previous decisions on the subject.

It is of course in terms stated that there would be no drastic action or reversal of measures already introduced which might destroy or impair the existing interests of those who have already settled in Kenya. But a fair reading of the White Paper makes it obvious that the Indians succeed clearly on points (a), (b), (c), and (f) mentioned above. As regards common electoral roll, the High Commissioner, when appointed, will be asked to undertake an inquiry as to the manner in which equal franchise on a civilisation or education test open to all races can be attained. We must await the High Commissioner's report for finding out how far the British Cabinet's desire is going to be fulfilled. The White paper makes it clear that His Majesty's Government regard themselves as trustees for the welfare and progress of the African population and that it was Great Britain's task "to work continuously for the training and education of Africans towards a higher intellectual, moral and economic level than that which they had reached when the Crown assumed responsibility for the administration of this territory." It remains to be seen how far the development of native councils and the exclusion of natives altogether from the Legislatures would conduce to the representation of native interests and the redress of their grievances. But there can be no doubt whatsoever about the ideal which the British Government should place before themselves and that is, that East Africa is a country for natives and that when the interests of natives clash with those of the settlers, the latter must go to the wall. The acceptance of this principle means that European interests should dominate in the Councils of the country and that is why the

British Government have decided that responsible Government for Kenya, though it might be the ideal, cannot be reached till natives are fit to share in the responsibilities that would devolve upon them if responsible Government is established and that for this reason the official majority in the Kenya Council should continue. There is to be closer union for the social and economic welfare of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda and the High Commissioner who is to preside over a Federal Council that is to be constituted possesses very large powers. Indians in their representations to His Majesty's Government reminded that if the Federal Council was established, they should receive equal representation with unofficial Europeans. It is very doubtful whether this has been conceded in the white Paper. It is to be apprehended that this closer union might eventually lead to a political federation involving the sacrifice of Indian interests. In the Kenya Council provision is made for eleven elected unofficial European members as against five for Indians and one for Arabs. This will be considered to be an inadequate representation so far as Indians are concerned. The White Paper is silent on the other questions regarding educational facilities for Indians, their position in the services and other points about which numerous representations have been made. The settler community in East Africa is already on the war path. They have rejected the White Paper and, as is their habit, they may even threaten to resist the introduction of new reforms. The whole question is to be referred to the Joint Select Committee of both House of Parliament, and the future alone can tell how far that Committee would be able to

resist the enormous pressure which will be brought to bear upon it by Lord Delamere and Company in East Africa and their friends in England.

CEYLON

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has decided the question of Indian franchise in Ceylon and the terms of the decision were published in India on the 16th of June. It will be remembered that the Indian Legislative Assembly demanded that the recommendation made in this behalf by the Donoughmore Commission that so far as Indians are concerned franchise should be given to those who can show a domicile of five years in the colony should be adopted in the place of the changes suggested by the Colonial Office. These latter stipulated that the Indian applicant for vote should produce a certificate of permanent settlement based on satisfactory evidence of five years' residence and that he or she was permanently settled in the island or was resident within the island with intent to stay therein; and that while registered as a voter he or she should renounce any claim to special protection by any Government other than that of Ceylon. These variations were objected to because they involved discriminatory treatment of Indians and amounted to an insult to Indians. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has now expressed his unwillingness to make any substantial modifications and he refutes the interpretation that the proposals involve any racial discrimination against Indians. But they have decided the requirement of the explicit renunciation of protection by any Government other than that of Ceylon only because it serves no practical

purpose "since in fact no Indian without the necessary five years' residence in Ceylon would be entitled to claim the special protection in question." But the other requirement regarding the certificate of permanent residence is retained. But an assurance is given that the holder of such certificate will not be subject to any penalty other than forfeiture of franchise if he pays a visit to India for a period not over twelve months in duration. The decision is not wholly satisfactory; but the India Office has accepted it and it is to be apprehended that the Government of India also would appear to look with favour upon the decision. At the time when the subject was discussed in the Assembly it was stated by the spokesman for the Government that the Government of India would not easily give up the claims on behalf of Indians. It remains to be seen how far they are going to stick to this promise. Mr. Hy. S. L. Polak, the good friend of India, is frankly dissatisfied with the decision of the Colonial Office.



HEAD OFFICE:—ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY,
E. Sept. '30.

KARL MARX

BY MR. F. E. JAMES, M.L.C.

KARL MARX was born in 1818 of Jewish parents, his father being a lawyer of considerable culture. When he was six years old, his family became Protestant Christians, a step, which according to the author,* may have been the outcome of a resolve "to facilitate his son's entry into the domain of European culture." Karl was educated at Bonn and Berlin, where he studied law, history and philosophy, and where he came in contact with many advanced thinkers. He thought of becoming a University lecturer, but his radical views closed this avenue of occupation, and he did not feel the necessity of looking for another. At the age of 25 he married Jenny von Westphalen, a lineal descendant of the Earl of Argyle, and in 1843 they decided to go to Paris, where the socialist movement was then at its intellectual zenith. Here he met Heinrich Engels, who was to exercise great influence upon his career. They understood one another's point of view, and did not cease to collaborate throughout their lives.

Marx wrote for a radical magazine, and also published with Engels, "The Holy Family," in which the social philosophy of Hegel is attacked, a self conscious and independent movement on the part of the working classes is urged. At the request of the Prussian Government, however, he was forced to leave France, and went to Brussels, where he and Engels settled for some months studying the socialist working class movement in that city. They founded a newspaper and also a League of Communists, which had for its purpose sheer revolution. In the books of this period Marx bitterly attacks those who advocate the way of evolution, and in his "Poverty of Philosophy" he urges the abolition of all classes as a necessary condition for the liberation of the

working class. In 1848 a revolution broke out in Paris, and it was followed rapidly by social upheavals in Germany. Thus was fulfilled what Marx had prophesied in 1843. "The day of the German uprising will be heralded by the crowing of the Gallic cock". He went to Cologne, where he edited a daily paper, in which, on the dissolution of the National Assembly by the King of Prussia, he advocated non-payment of taxes and armed resistance. He was prosecuted and tried in 1849 before a jury, but acquitted. Shortly afterwards, however, he was expelled from Prussia by the Government. He went to Paris, but was soon ordered to leave that city, and finally he went to England, which at that time was a haven of refuge for political exiles.

He was extremely poor and suffered constantly from ill-health. "Throughout life, he was hard up. He was ridiculously ineffectual in his endeavours to cope with the economic needs of his household and his family; and his incapacity in monetary matters involved him in an endless series of struggles and catastrophes. He was always in debt; was incessantly being dunned by creditors, persecuted by usurers, drained by blood-suckers. Half his household goods were always at the pawnshop. His budget defied all attempts to set it in order. His bankruptcy was chronic". He became correspondent to the NEW YORK TRIBUNE in 1852 and wrote for a number of other publications. The great International Exhibition held in London in 1862 was considered an appropriate occasion for the founding of an International Working Men's Association. The purpose of the Association was to unite the workers throughout the world for the emancipation of labour; and its manifesto goes on to declare that the "subjection of the man of labour to the man of capital lies at the bottom of all servitude, all social misery, and all political dependence." Marx

* Karl Marx His life and work. By Otto Ruhle, George Allen and Unwin Limited.

was for practical purposes the "fons et origo" of the movement, but it was soon plain, as the Webbs point out in their History of Trade Unionism, that the leaders were "trying to combine incompatible forces". There was nothing in common for example, between the British Trade Union movement, the Union of German workers, and the Italian Working Men's Club. Yet, for days and nights Marx did nothing but work for the developments of the Association. He soon encountered opposition however. He made several attempts to save the International from disintegrating elements, but found it almost impossible, and after the suppression of the Commune in 1870-1 and the destruction of its branches in France, it died a natural death. The remaining years of Marx's life were mainly consecrated to the completion of his famous work "Capital, a Criticism of Political Economy," the first volume of which was published in 1867. In 1881 his wife died, and in 1883 his favourite daughter. This seemed to be the final blow and Marx passed away three months later.

Marx's doctrine of scientific socialism is based on a materialistic interpretation of history. As a result of the industrial revolution he thought that the line between the proletariat and the capitalist would always remain quite sharp as long as capitalism existed that the proletarian would never obtain more than starvation wages. Gradually through the concentration of capital, capitalists would grow fewer, and the proletariat would grow more discontented. They would then organise, first locally, then nationally, finally internationally. Owing to their immense preponderance they would be victorious; a revolution would take place and the whole economic system would be changed and international socialism established.

History has shown that Marx was entirely mistaken. The lines between capital and labour is growing less sharp every year. The wages of the proletariat are steadily increasing, and they

are less discontented than they were in the last century. Direct action has been discredited, and the labour leaders in Britain are steadily advancing towards the acceptance of a policy of rationalisation in industry and co-operative enterprise between labour and capital. Marx also neglected the fact that in countries predominantly agricultural, such as India, Russia, China, or in countries like France, where peasant-proprietorship is so strong, the proletariat can never predominate, a fact which Lenin discovered before his death.

In spite of the author's obvious sympathy, he does not paint a pleasing picture of Marx. He was capricious and without discipline. "For months at a time he would not write a line; then he would hurl himself at his work like a titan. By day and by night he devoured whole libraries, heaped up mountains of extracts, filled thick manuscript books, left behind him piles of half-finished writings. Yet in all this work he had as little pleasure as he had at his meals; he groaned, cursed, deplored his fate, described himself as a slave of the intelligence, martyred his family. Often, when his household was urgently in need of the fees he might have earned he left it to Engels to write the necessary newspaper articles, while himself luxuriating in the ancient classics, poring over the most precious treasures of the libraries, devouring costly literature like caviare, or giving himself up with delight to the entirely unremunerative study of the higher mathematics. He could never get enough of these intellectual dainties, just as he could never eat enough caviare and mixed pickles to satisfy him. But regular work bored him, conventional occupation put him out of humour. Without a penny in his pocket, and with his shirt pawned, he surveyed the world with a lordly air. He detested social intercourse upon equal terms. He only cared to clink glasses with persons who praised and admired him. He took refuge in cynicism from any profounder manifestation of

feeling." He had tremendous intellectual capacity, but for him there was "no wisdom except his own". His system was Allah and he was its prophet. He was suspicious by nature, intolerable to his friends and jealous of his rivals. Herr Ruhle has a theory that all these peculiarities were a result of three factors in his life (a) his bad health (b) his Jewish birth and (c) his position as an eldest son, from whom great things were expected. "Comprendre tout est pardonner." Certainly it helps to understand some of his struggles, but it does not altogether excuse his meanness.

It is difficult to estimate accurately the influence which Marx had upon the development of modern socialism. There seems to be no doubt that in most countries his theories have been disproved

by history. Socialism, as it is understood in Britain to-day, is something against which his soul would revolt. It is certainly open to question as to whether "the shaking of the proletariat out of its historical namelessness, the compacting of it into a political power, the making of it into a conscious factor of historical evolution" were due to him. These have been rather attained in spite of his doctrines, and the Trade Union movement of to-day has been shorn of all he ever taught.

It is a sad book, but interesting. There is too much quotation from his works if the narrative is to be considered the chief thing. The author is, however a propagandist, and his method may please those few but faithful disciples of Marx who still believe that his theories are possible in the world of to-day.

The Psychic Life of the Criminal

BY MR. NATHENIAL P. SIRKAR, B.A.

"He fixed thee 'mid this dance
Of plastic circumstance
This present, thou forsooth wouldst arrest
Machinery just meant
To give thy soul its bent
Try and turn thee forth sufficiently impressed."
Robert Browning.

CRIME is an exhibition of the anti-social impulse. Conflict, inner conflict, is the prime mover in all delinquencies. It is the destiny of man to be alone so far as his internal struggle is concerned. Every one of us lives in his inner world of thought and feeling, and many a shade of darkness sweeps over that little world of ours every minute of our existence. Each human being has his own peculiar "thorn in the flesh," the nature of which no one except himself is aware, and only imperfectly at that. He is for ever at war with the dark, elemental forces holding an almost irresistible authority in that region of the mind known as the unconscious, the oldest part of the soul and a storehouse of countless memories, symbols and tendencies inherited from our far remote ancestors. Man has to put up an incessant

fight against the complexes or constellation of complexes presenting a solid phalanx of repressed urges more formidable than the famous "Hindenburg Line", for the enemy is within and invisible.

Sir Austin Feverel in George Meredith's novel elected to keep quiet instead of battling with the devil. What happened? The devil ate him up. Sir Austin took refuge in rationalization. He cast the blame upon humanity. But "the wild beast in him was not the less deadly because it did not roar, and the devil in him was not the less active because he resolved to do nothing."

Man has not only to fight his inner enemy but also the external forces of nature and environment that seem to mock at his petty, puerile endeavours to set things right, though at intervals Dame Nature condescends to give him moments of sweet oblivion when the air breathes music to his soul, sweet though sad, and the very sadness is tinged with the gladness of spring. The outcome of the

eternal clash between the pleasure principle and the reality principle, between the flesh and the spirit, between the brain and the spinal chord, determines a man's character and conduct in life. Crime is the outward, tangible symbol of the repressed impulses. It is the net result of the collision between the collective psychology of the society and the individual psychology of the criminal. The difference between the conflict raging in the mind of a criminal and that of the average individual lies in this that the mind of the former is in a state of acute dissociation and beyond control, whereas the dissociation of will in the average person is temporary and controllable, because the social sense is present. The anti-social instinct of the criminal may be either acquired or an Atavistic legacy. The essential feature, the hall-mark of all crimes, is weakness, deep-seated psychological weakness closely connected with organ insufficiency. Dr. Adler's theory of organ inferiority and its psychic compensation has an important bearing on the psychology of crime. Bodily defects and glandular anomaly induces psychic restlessness and irritation and thereby intensifies conflict. Any thing that interrupts physical harmony weakens self-control. The criminal is painfully aware of his defects, seeks the line of least resistance in his efforts at over-compensation and gives free vent to delusions and fantasies in order to escape from the burdensome realities of existence. He would pay any price, shrink from no crime if he could thereby cheat reality which like an iron rod threatens to strike at his most vulnerable point—his psychic centre.

Criminals of a certain type, especially murderers are given to constant broodings. This brooding is the reflex of their feeling of inferiority, their inner cowardice covered with an outward veneer of defiance, and their sense of helplessness, more psychical than physical. Their anxiety bears the stamp of compulsion. All obses-

sive ideas and thoughts have a deep psychological foundation. Freud regards obsessions as transformed reproaches returning from the repressed having reference to some forbidden sexual experience in childhood. In obsession the originally painful idea is isolated and divorced from its context and the freed effect is attached to another idea less painful but more acceptable to consciousness. The chief factor in obsessions is substitution of something else in place of the original unattainable goal of one's sexual impulse. The Ego is set to act defensively against something external which through association of ideas rouses the old painful emotion. In brief the internal struggle is externalised. There is fixation in the development of the Ego. A fixation is a tendency to hark back to an archaic mode of gratification. Anxiety results from the failure on the part of the Ego to renounce the primitive method of gratification at the suggestion of the Super-Ego. The point of fixation is at the anal-sadistic stage of development. Psycho-analysis teaches us that hate and conflict are more in evidence at the anal-sadistic stage of libido development than at the oral stage. (International Journal of Psycho-Analysis, Supplement No. 2 of 1928). The anxious broodings of the criminal are only unconscious sadistic wish-fulfilments. Consciously he is filled with dread on account of the destructive forces at his disposal, unconsciously the fulfilment of his sadistic impulses affords him satisfaction. The gloom, the anguished broodings of the criminal are not of the same type as those of the pessimistic Philosopher who feels that there is something wrong with the universe. There is always a silver lining in the broodings of the Philosopher. The deep sadness and misgivings of the Philosopher has an inner nobility, a hidden majesty, an echo, however faint, of the resurrection, which are entirely lacking in the confused brooding of the criminal living an entirely purposeless life. The

Philosopher has a sense of pity, a loving kindness for his fellow-beings. The criminal only pities himself, and when a man pities himself he is lost beyond recall.

During his anguished fears the criminal re-lives his past. He sinks into deep meditation over the old happenings of his chequered career, his previous hopes and fears, his crimes and atrocities, his libidinous experience and drunken revelries, in short the whole catalogue of his wasted life. His deep-seated tendency to hate originating from the early fixation of his libido goes on increasing in volume until his whole being is enveloped by it as if by clouds of overpowering darkness. "He that hateth his brother is in darkness and walketh in darkness darkness hath blinded his eyes." (1 John 2: 11). "Whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer." (1 John 3: 15). Like the Paranoiac the Criminal suffers from delusions of persecution. Through a sort of internal somersault he imagines himself to be the recipient of that all-consuming, towering hatred whose death-dealing currents have been set a going from his own internal psychic dynamo. As his thoughts move in a vicious circle he considers his position to be right and that of the world wrong. As the world hates him he thinks he is entitled to hate it in self defence. It is the hatred of the weak, the fallen, the miserable, in the drama of existence. Such hardened criminals are past regeneration, past praying for. There is only one cure for them, and that is death.

The criminal is not only a despicable pessimist but also an irrational optimist. He is a typical gambler. The gambler believes in his good-luck and gambles with his money in the hope of being re-imbursed a hundredfold or even more. The criminal also believes in his good luck and the strong probability of not being discovered, and gambles with his soul in the hope of ridding himself and humanity of the great scourge of reality and pursue his

course unhindered by any external condition. The criminal is incapable of love in the true sense of the term. Love implies yielding, and by his very nature he cannot and will not yield to the lure of love which would dissolve his egocentricity. Alone with his dark, gloomy, pestinential thoughts, he lacks the psychological foundation for regeneration. He does not realize that love is the supreme physician for all the disharmonies of the soul. George Meredith said, "Love is that blessed wand which wins the waters from the hardness of the heart." He does not know that only by giving up self, only through sorrow and suffering shipwreck in life's voyage is a man made whole. Did not Oscar Wilde shout to us from behind the prison bars, from out of the depths of his soul, that sorrow, the supreme emotion of which man is capable is at once the type and test of all great art? The lust-murderer brilliantly analysed by Bjerre in his criminal study killed his sweet heart while holding her in his embrace. Oh! what a sad, pathetic contrast to the emotions awakened in the great heart of Carlyle at the sight of the tombs of our beloved ones who died in our embrace, which he described in words of inestimable beauty in that memorable prose-poem "Sartor Resartus." The criminal fails to see that man though apparently alone in a world of chaos and endless night, is still in the safe-keeping of that great cosmic intelligence not ourselves, that makes for righteousness. Only by experiencing real love and sorrow could the criminal get a glimpse of the Promised Land, land of eternal spring and peace. Only then could he appreciate the inner significance of the rapturous melody of Swinburne:

"For Winter's rains and ruins are over,
And all the season of snows and sins;
The days dividing lover and lover,
The light that loses, the night that wins;
And time remembered is grief forgotten,
And frosts are slain and flowers begotten,
And in green underwood and cover,
Blossom by blossom the spring begins."

WASTAGE OF INDIA'S NATURAL RESOURCES

BY

MR. RAJANI KANTA DAS, M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.

Natural resources are those objects of nature which are obtainable without any human effort and which are known to be useful for productive purposes. Although the supply of these resources is limited, yet within the range of this limit there is a good deal of flexibility. With new discoveries and inventions, there always develops a new technique for the utilisation of the new material or for more intensive utilisation of the old, including the by-products. That natural resources might be classified under four categories namely, arable land, forests, fisheries and minerals.

According to the Census of 1921, the total land area in the whole of India amounted to 1,164 million acres, of which 668 million acres, or 57 per cent. of the total belong to British Provinces and 496 million acres or 43 per cent. to Indian States. Since only a few Indian States return agricultural statistics they have been left out of consideration in this treatise.

Out of 668 million acres of land according to the professional survey in British Provinces, the village papers recorded only 665 million acres. The following calculation is based upon the latter data. Of the total area of 665 million acres in 1926-27, 149 million acres or 22.4 per cent. were not available for cultivation, 87 million acres or 13.1 per cent. were devoted to forestry and the remaining 428 million acres or 64.5 per cent. were arable land.

Non-cultivable land consists of land which is absolutely barren or is covered with buildings, water and roads or appropriated for purposes other than agriculture, and so it is not altogether unproductive. Most of it lies in the hilly tracts in the Southern, North-western and South-eastern regions.

Of the total area of 428 million acres of the arable land in 1926-27, 153 million acres or 36 per cent. were cultivable waste or the land which had not yet been brought under cultivation or that which had once been cultivated but was left out afterwards, 50 million acres or 11.5 per cent. were laid fallow and only 226 million acres or 52.3 per cent. were sown with crops, as shown in the table below :

Classes of land.	Area in millions of acres.	Per cent. of total.
Cultivable waste ...	152.5 ...	36.0
Current fallow ...	49.7 ...	11.5
Area cropped ...	226.0 ...	52.5
Total ...	428.2	100.0

The net area actually sown with crops amounted to 226 million acres or 52.5 per cent. of the total arable land as shown above. But if the areas sown more than once are taken as separate areas for each crop, the total gross area sown in 1926-27 would amount to 256 million acres. Thanks to the climatic conditions, a considerable proportion of the arable land is adaptable to more than two crops a year, but on the other hand, a part of this area is not cultivable more than once and some may not be available for cultivation even for once for some time to come. It may therefore be assumed that, on the average all the arable land is fit for two crops a year. The potential area of arable land would thus amount to about 856 million acres of which only 256 acres or about 30 per cent. were utilised for productive purposes, and 600 million acres or 70 per cent. were wasted.

Next to arable land the forests are the most important natural resources. They not only conserve moisture, moderate temperature and

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prevent inundation and erosion, but also supply fuel, timber, feed and other material of highly commercial value. Thanks to territorial expansion, high altitude, heavy rainfall and long coastal line, nearly all classes of forests are to be found in India, such as the deciduous, evergreen alpine and tidal. Of the trees of commercial importance there are about 2,000 species, which might broadly be classed as soft and hard wood trees.

The forest areas in India amount to about 25,000 square miles or 23 per cent. of the total area of the country. These areas contain, however, a large proportion of unoccupied waste often devoid of trees. On the supposition that the actual area under forests is represented by that reported by Agricultural Statistics which was 87 million acres, or 13 per cent. of this area, it might be assumed that only about 56 per cent. of the total forest land is actually under forests. The area of merchantable forests is only 40 per cent. of the total, and the present annual cut is also about one-third of the annual growth. According to some authorities, not more than 10 per cent. of the forest resources of Madras have yet been tapped. Whether this remark is equally applicable to other parts of the country is hard to decide. But taking the most liberal view of the case, it might be said that not more than 25 per cent. of the forest resources are utilised for productive purposes and the remaining 75 per cent. are wasted.

As far as fisheries are concerned, India is immensely rich. The fresh-water fisheries of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa alone have an area of about 8,000 square miles, which are more than doubled during the rainy seasons due to the fact that to the existing rivers, canals, brooks, and tanks are added the enormous marshes and rice-fields. To these must also be added fisheries of other provinces, especially of Madras. In fact, the inland water fisheries of India are not excelled either in area or in potentiality by any other

fisheries except those of the United States. There are also large areas of brackish water fisheries, the most important of which are the Sundarbans occupying an area of 5,700 square miles. The richest fisheries of India are, however, the marine, including both the foreshore and deep water along the 4,500 miles of the coast line. Madras alone has a shallow water area of 40,000 square miles; similar large shallow water fisheries exist near Bengal, Bombay and Burma. Under scientific methods of culture and catch, these fisheries might prove almost inexhaustible.

Under the present system of production and preservation, a considerable proportion of the fish resources of India remain unavailable to the people. Allowing on the average 4 oz. of fish per person per day, the total amount of fish required per person would be over 91 lbs. a year. But the actual consumption is far short of the requirements. For instance in 1922-23 the fish-supply to the Calcutta market amounted to only 35.7 million pounds for a population of 1,323,000 of whom 80 per cent. or 1,062,600 were fish-eaters, i.e., only 33.5 lbs. per head per year, or about 37 per cent. of the required amount. Assuming that the fish-eating population of India receives the same proportion of fish supply as that of Calcutta—a supposition which becomes more apparent when it is considered that fish supply in the country is not so regular as in cities like Calcutta, it might be concluded that the fish supply fell short of the required amount by 63 per cent. Since this amount could be supplied from the fish resources of the country, the wastage of fisheries might be estimated to be about two-thirds a year.

India possesses also a considerable amount of mineral resources, of which the most important are gold, iron, coal, petroleum and water. Of the other minerals, India has a very wide range of resources in variety, though not in volume. In

certain minerals such as mica and manganese, India has the virtual monopoly.

Of the world's estimated resources of 3,500,000 million metric tons of coal, India possesses 87,000 million metric tons, and of 45,055 million barrels of petroleum, India possesses 995 million barrels. The richest mineral resources of India are, however, iron and water. The iron-ore deposits amount to 3,000 million tons and are surpassed by only those of America and France which have respectively 9,885 and 4,369 million tons. Of other important countries, Great Britain has 2,254 million tons, Sweden 1,548 million tons, Germany 1,374 million tons and Russia 1,032 million tons. Moreover, these iron-ores of India contain 60 per cent. of iron and lie on the average a distance of 125 miles from the fuel supply. These iron-ore resources are so immense that they might be said to be wasted if not utilised at present and production might be the same as the average production of other countries, such as the United States, Great Britain, Germany Sweden, Spain and Russia an average production of which was 16.2 million tons in 1926-27, as compared with 1.8 millions in India. In other words, the production in India was only a little over 11 per cent. of what it should have been and 89 per cent. might be regarded as wastage.

India suffers a still greater loss in the water power resources. Among the industrially advanced countries, India stands second only to the United States having 27 million horse power as against 35 million horse power of the latter. Unlike the minerals, the non-utilisation of water resources in the form of light, heat and power, or for the use of the irrigation and navigation, might be regarded as wastage. India utilised only 225,000 horse power of the water reserves, i.e., less than one per cent. as compared with 72 per cent. by Switzerland, 55 per cent. by Germany, 47 per cent. by Italy, 37 per cent. by

France and Japan, 33 per cent. by the United States, and 25 per cent. by Spain and Canada. On the basis that India ought to have produced at the least the average proportion of the water power of the above countries, i.e., 51 per cent. instead of 8 per cent. the wastage of India's water power resources would amount to about 98 per cent.

Country	Potential	Developed Quantity	Percentage of the total
United States	35.0	11.7	33
Canada	18.2	4.6	25
France	5.4	2.1	37
Japan	4.5	1.7	37
Spain	4.0	1.0	25
Italy	3.8	1.8	47
Switzerland	2.5	1.8	72
Germany	2.0	1.1	55
Total	75.4	25.7	41

Among these wastages must also be included that of various by-products: first, edible plants and animals, including mushrooms, oysters, mussels and frogs; second, wood for the manufacture of power alcohol and other commodities; third, fruits and flowers for agriculture, i.e., for the production of honey and wax; fourth, algae and larvae which grow in plenty under the tropical heat and rainfall, and which could be transformed into food by aid of fish and poultry.

From the wastage of fertility, forestry, fisheries and minerals, the latter being represented by iron and water, some rough idea might be had of the total wastage in India's natural resources, although it is more or less based on guess work. It has been shown that India loses about 70 per cent. of soil fertility, 75 per cent. of her forestry, 63 per cent. of fisheries and 93 per cent. of minerals, as indicated by the loss of water and iron resources. The total wastage in natural resources would thus amount to 75 per cent.

VIKRAMORVASIYAM

By VIDWAN G. J. SOMAYAJI, M.A., L.T.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ

PURURAVAS—King of Pratishtana, the Hero of the Play.

MARIAVAKA—The Vidushaka, the confidential companion of the king.

AYUS—The son of the king.

NARADA—A divine sage, son of Brahma.

CHITRARADHA—The King of the Gandharvas.

KANCHUKI—The Chamberlain.

KESIN—A demon.

INDRA—The Lord of the Gods and King of Heaven.

BHARATA—A holy sage, the founder of Hindu Drama.

URVASI—A nymph of Heaven, the Heroine of the play.

CHITRALEKHA—Another nymph. Her friend, or maiden Attendant.

SATYAVATI—The wife of Chyavana.

THE morning sun was shining and the ethereal space was brightly lit when a number of celestial damsels flying on the cloudy path suddenly sent a shriek for help. These were the Apsarases that wait upon the divine court of Indra, and that day they had been returning from their attendance upon Kubera the lord of wealth, when suddenly a Rakshasa by name Kesin, the ruler of Hiranyapura waylaid them and kidnapped Urvasi the gem of their group, along with her attendant Chitralekha. Hence it was that the Apsarases cried for succour and besought the help of any friend of the Devas who might be passing that way at that hour.

King Pururavas the mighty, the grandson of the sun god (Surya), and the ruler of Pratishtana Nagara was returning in his aerial

car from the solar sphere where he had gone to attend upon the sun god, and heard the cry for help from the heavenly maidens. He hastened to them and the ladies with drooping faces and frightened looks quickly related to him what had befallen to their friend, whereupon the heroic Pururavas ascertained the direction in which the demon ran away, pursued and killed him with one arrow. He thus rescued both the maidens who for fear could not at first sight even know their deliverer, got them into his chariot and carried them off to their companions who had all the while been anxiously waiting on the top of the Hemakuta mountain, to know what has become of the king's attempt to release their friend. Urvasi out of mere fright was unconscious all along but was soon brought back to consciousness in the company of her friends. Great was the joy at the time of the meeting and many were the expressions of gratitude poured upon Pururavas, but he was too much engrossed in looking at the faultlessly beautiful form of Urvasi and was saying to himself 'Rightly did Narayana create her from his thigh to excel all celestial beauty.' Urvasi who, by this time, could fully understand to whom she owed her deliverance, saw in the person of the king reason to thank the demons for being instrumental in bringing about that present situation. Urvasi and Pururavas were smitten with love for each other and they were alone for a time in that crowd.

By this time the danger that had befallen Urvasi became known to Indra, who sent

Chitraradha the king of the Gandharvas to fly to relieve her from the demon, and Chitraradha starting on his commission came to know of the deliverance effected by Pururavas. He soon joined the rejoicing group of damsels and thanked the king in the name of Indra, for having thus restored that magnificent jewel of the celestial court. Pururavas expressed his obeisance to the lord of heavens, delivered Urvasi formally and excused himself for not being able to accompany him to the capital of Svarga, on account of certain duties he had to discharge at that time in his own capital. They departed, and Urvasi, while rising from the top of the mountain into the skies, got her necklace entangled into a thicket and requested the help of her attendant. So she stayed a few minutes more than the others and threw her last amorous glances at the king before she finally departed to the heavens. Pururavas felt, as if the flying Urvasi had been carrying away his heart along with her, like the swan that flies away with the broken lotus stalk entangled in her feet.

The king returned to his abode and began to attend to his normal duties, but very soon a change in his person was discerned by people who were near and dear to him. The one that was most affected was the Queen, the daughter of the king of Benares, who grew very anxious to know the cause of the king's sullenness and desire for a sort of retired life. The only one that was aware of the king's secret was the Vidushaka, who had been the king's personal attendant in most of his love affairs and though he was enjoined by the king to observe the utmost secrecy with reference to this affair, could not contain

himself and was too ready to give out the information to the first individual that happened to see him, when the female attendant of Her Majesty came to him with the very intention of fishing out the information from him. She could very easily learn from him that the king was in love with Urvasi and at once carried it to the ears of the queen.

By this time the king freed himself from the duties of the state and came back to his wonted abode of solitude to pore upon the picture of Urvasi that had permanently been impressed upon his mind. He met there his friend the Vidushaka, and both of them sat together thinking of the topic so dear to the king. At the suggestion of the Vidushaka they removed to the pleasure grove (Pramadavana) hoping that the king would possibly derive some solace from the beautiful scenery around him. On the other hand the cool wafting breezes, the cuckoo's sweet cooing and the chirping of the happy birds soon fanned the fire of love, which burned in him with all the greater intensity. While the king was passing his tedious hours in his pleasure grove, the condition of Urvasi was in no way enviable. The pleasures of paradise after which everybody hankers, were the most painful to her, removed as she was from her lover.

Snatching a few hours of leisure and accompanied by her attendant Chitrlekha she flew down to the mortal world to feast upon the sight of the idol of her heart. On the way she felt how immodest her action was, but the motive force of love was sufficiently strong to carry her through the journey, and soon she discovered her lover

in his Pramadavana quite absorbed in his own thoughts of love. She saw him so occupied but was not sure if she was herself the object of the king's adoration, and so wanted to overhear their conversation by remaining invisible. She did so and was very soon convinced of his love to her. Not willing to keep him any longer in uncertainty she wanted to express her attachment to him and devised a plan to achieve that end. She created a bhurja leaf by her supernatural powers and wrote a love message on it which read as follows, 'My Lord, if indeed I, whose heart you do not know, am towards you (who love me) such as am supposed by you, then how is it that even the Nandana breezes become excessively hot to my person rolling about through restlessness even on a bed of Parijata, flowers,' and threw it near them. The king read it and gave it to the Vidushaka who said to him 'How is it that Urvasi has merely made her love blossom but not bear fruit.' At this juncture Urvasi requested her friend to convey her love in person to the king, before she could prepare herself to appear before him. While Chitrlekha was thus explaining Urvasi's condition to the king, she discovered herself at the opportune moment, and the king overjoyed at her appearance received her with extended arms and made her sit close by him. Scarcely did a few minutes pass when the messenger of the gods announced to Chitrlekha from above, that she should hasten Urvasi to get ready to assume her part in the staging of a drama composed by the heavenly bard Bharata, to witness which Lord Indra had been waiting along with the rulers of the cardinal points. Thus Urvasi was obliged to part from the

king a second time. After her departure the king wanted to console himself by looking at the billet sent to him by Urvasi and asked the Vidhushaka for it, but having lost it he had merely to blink the question.

While the king was so engaged with his own love affair, the queen, whose fire of jealousy was soon wafted to a flame by her attendant's information, came to the Pramadavana to overhear them. She accidentally glanced at the billet carried away by the southern breeze, took it up out of curiosity, and heard it read by her attendant. The cup of insult was full to the brim and the queen introduced herself abruptly on the scene, held up the billet and handed it over to the king in the most unexpected manner, just at the time when he was searching for it. The king almost taken aback by this unexpected turn of events, wanted to extricate himself from the difficulty by saying that it was not the same Bhurja patra for which they had been searching. The Vidhushaka put forth another excuse saying that the king was really suffering from an attack of biliousness for which he advised the queen to administer the proper remedy. Seeing the incoherence of their explanations the queen started in full rage to go away to her own chambers, when the king fell at her feet and begged of her pardon. With a half reluctant heart the queen went her way only to be struck with remorse later on. Seeing that the sun had already attained the highest position in the sky, the king retired to his chambers along with his companion.

Urvasi thus reminded by the messenger of gods flew to the heavens to assume her own

part in the drama to be staged before the gods. The divine theatre was thronged with spectators with Indra at its head. The play began. Everybody was rapt in expectant attention. Urvasi played Lakshmi and Menaka played Varuni. Varuni questioned Lakshmi before she attended the Swayamvara gathering, whom she loved. Forgetting momentarily herself and her character in the play, Urvasi was once more with her lover Pururavas in her imagination and replied at that very unwary moment that she was in love with Pururavas instead of with Purushothama. This misdemeanour before the royal audience was enough to enrage the celestial playwright and stage-manager, Bharata, and he cursed Urvasi to lose her celestial nature. After the drama was concluded Urvasi bashfully stood before Indra looking a request of forgiveness, which was immediately granted saying that she would be permitted to live with her love Pururavas on the earth till he would see his own offspring from her.

Here in Pratisthana the royal consort, struck with remorse for having thus repudiated her lord's expressions of excuse and penitence, was searching for an opportunity to conciliate herself with her husband, and devised the performance of a Vrata in consultation with her attendant. Accordingly she sent word to the king to await her arrival on the Manibarmya palace in the evening at the time of the moonrise. The king could see through the plan of the queen, and accordingly awaited her arrival at the appointed place, accompanied by the Vidushaka. Seeing the magnificent orb of the moon rise in the east Pururavas paid his homage to his

sire's sire and prayed to him. But soon he began to take up to his wonted tune, his love for Urvasi, and was almost lost in it when Urvasi herself attended by her faithful friend came to the very same place and remained invisible to hear the professions of the king during her absence. He was remembering, incident after incident, his experiences with Urvasi and saying that his body with the exception of one arm was useless as it was the only portion of his body that came into contact with her while getting down from his ethereal car on the mountain of Hemakuta. Feeling that any more delay on her part would be inexcusable, Urvasi was on the point of revealing herself when the servants announced the approach of the queen.

Clad in white garments, with only Mangala Sutra on her body, and the sacred grass on her head, the fasting queen arrived at the place, was welcomed by the king and questioned as to the purpose of her present vow (vrata). She bowed to her lord and answered him that she had started this penance to propitiate her lord. The king replied in the proper way and told her how he was overjoyed by her attention, upon which the penitent lady worshipped the Brahman Vidhushaka, gave him presents of eatables, money and clothes and told her lord "May the Chandra with his Rohini witness this statement of mine? I shall not interfere with your majesty's love affairs. Your lordship is free to love whomsoever it pleases your lordship, if thereby the present bodily and mental condition is improved." Having conciliated her lord thus and received his loving permission the queen withdrew to her own chambers leaving him and his companion to themselves. Urvasi

who had been witnessing all the loving attention paid by Pururavas to his consort, began to feel uncomfortable but was soon relieved by the ungrudging permission of the queen granted to the king.

The king again lapsed into his reverie about Urvasi and wished that she should come down from the heavens and amorously close his eyes from behind. She heard the wish and soon translated it into action and once more did the lovers meet in the Pramadavana, but this time not to part so soon. Having thus discharged her duty Chitrlekha bade fare-well to her friend and flew to the heavens.

Having been permitted both by Indra and the royal consort, Pururavas now married Urvasi and having entrusted the state to his ministers, the Royal pair left to Gandhamadanavana to spend their honeymoon. There amidst the most delightful surroundings, the cool mountain streams, and the inviting and shady bowers resounding with the wild cuckoos' song, time glided on. They thought that they could continue like that for some time at least, but fate which would have it otherwise soon kept ready the pangs of separation to the unhappy couple. It so happened that they one day went on to the sandy banks of the Mandakini to enjoy a happy stroll and there a young Vidyadhara lady was playing in the sand with pearls. The king gazed at her long and Urvasi who probably saw more than what was really meant by that long gaze of the king, wanted to punish him for his supposed misconduct by hiding herself from him for some time. With this intention, unobserved she slipped into the adjacent grove wherefrom she did not again emerge. The place she entered, really belonged to the forest of Kumaraswamin who,

having taken upon himself eternal celibacy was practising there penance. There was a curse attached to that forest that, whichever woman enters it, would immediately be turned into a creeper. Poor Urvasi was not unaware of it but the curse of her Guru operated upon her mind at that moment and made her forget it. She was at once metamorphosed into a creeper.

Poor Pururavas who was being tossed by fate from happiness to misery and misery to happiness successively, very soon found out that he was alone and began to search for his love. He called and called until the trees and mountains echoed and re-echoed with his love-sick cries; he searched every bower to see if she had hidden herself anywhere but nothing was of any avail. He was distracted and began to address the cuckoos, the clouds, the wild elephants and all the nature around him. While he was thus aimlessly wandering from place to place, he saw something shining red, in the cleft of a rock and began to think of what it could be. "What is it which shines yonder? It cannot be a piece of deer's flesh left by the lion which preyed upon it, nor can it be a piece of live charcoal. Oh! It is a precious gem sparkling like the red asoka flower, and the sun looks as if he is trying to pick it up with his rays. It attracts me. I shall go and bring it. But what should I do with it? The dear one whose plaited hair decked with celestial flowers, I could adorn with this precious gem, she herself is now away from me, and so I shall not insult the precious stone by soiling it with my fears."

Soliloquising thus he was about to leave the stone and go his own way when an invisible

voice said to him, "O son, take that stone. It is the Sangamaniya jewel produced out of the lace of Parvati's foot and he who wears it will very soon meet with his dearest." Having heard this the king thought that it must be some ancient sage in the shape of an animal, or some invisible and benevolent Providence that had so advised him, took up the precious stone and began to address it as follows "O, jewel! If thou canst bring me the jewel of my heart, I shall make you the ornament of my head, even as Lord Siva wears the digit of the moon on his head." He again began to wander in his distraction and looking at a creeper, clasped it as if it was his own love. Fortunately it was the very creeper into which his love has been metamorphosed and by the touch of the Sangamaniya she regained her form in no time. He looked at her and addressed her saying, "O, love, having parted from you I was like one immersed in darkness, and having got you back fortunately I feel that I am like a dead man attaining consciousness."

Urvasi said, "O, my lord, though I was prevented from expressing myself I was witnessing all that had happened to you."

Pururavas asked "What obstruction, my dear; where did you go leaving me all this while to suffer in my loneliness?"

Urvasi explained to him at length the curse attached to her, how she became a creeper, and how the touch of the Sangamaniya stone alone could bring her back to her usual form. The king then showed her the stone and adorned her hair with it, which by its red lustre gave her face the look of a red lotus. Urvasi then reminded her lord that it was a

long time back they had come there and begged him to return to his capital, lest she should be disliked by the ministers and the people for having thus selfishly kept the king entirely to herself. At his request she carried him upon a cloud decorated with flashes of lightning, back to Pratisthana.

They returned to the capital and were living a happy life for a very long time with no desire unfulfilled except the want of a heir. One day it so happened that Pururavas went along with his ladies to have a bath in the holy place where the Ganges and the Jumna meet. The servants to whom all the jewels and dresses were entrusted were carrying them to a place of safety and on the way a kite perceiving the red Sangamaniya stone sparkle in the sun, mistook it to be a piece of flesh and carried it off in one swoop in its talons while the servant merely cried for help in bewilderment. The king hearing of this soon ran after the bird and sent the accompanying maiden to fetch a bow and arrows to strike the offender with. By the time she returned with the bow, the kite flew away out of reach and the king had merely to lay them aside. But soon a proclamation was made that the bird should be followed to its nest and hunted down to bring back the Sangamaniya.

The king and Vidushaka were talking of how dear the stone had been to them in as much as it was the same that brought back Urvasi, and presently the man in attendance entered with the stone and an arrow in hand and the report that that arrow from an invisible hand brought the offender down with his booty. The king was agreeably surprised at its recovery, ordered that it may be properly

purified and sent in and began to examine the arrow that was the cause of his seeing the gem back. Finding something written at its end he began to read it as follows: "This is the (Bana) arrow of Ayusha, the destroyer of enemies, the son of Urvasi and Pururavas." This was a more agreeable and greater surprise to the king. How could Urvasi from whom he never separated himself give birth to the child, without his knowledge, is a question which was really perplexing to the king. He then remembered that when he performed a sacrifice in the forest of Naimisa, he had been obliged to be away from Urvasi and it must be then that the child should have been born.

While the king was just trying to link circumstances together, the chamberlain announced the arrival of a lady from Chyavana's penance grove accompanied by a boy, and they were soon admitted into his presence. The lady Satyavati brought the boy and introduced him as his son by Urvasi, who, she said brought him when a baby to the penance grove, told her that he was her child by the king, and asked her to bring him up with a request that the matter should be kept close. The boy that day behaved in disregard of the rules of the Ashrama by killing a bird flying with a piece of flesh in its beak and Chyavana hearing of this, ordered her to hand him over to his parents. She further intimated the king that the boy had undergone all the religious ceremonies of Jata Karna etc. in regular order, and mastered the science of archery. (Dhanurveda.) The king sent for Urvasi who came, received the boy and thanked the lady Satyavati for her kind help, when Satyavati took leave to go back to the ashrama.

The happy union was enjoyed to its fullest extent by all the people, when suddenly it was noticed that Urvasi had been shedding tears with her face turned aside. The king alarmed at this asked the reason of her sorrow upon such a happy occasion as that. Then she replied: "This is the time of our parting. Indra has ordered that I should stay with your Lordship till you should see your own child by me and it is to avoid this and prolong my stay, that I kept him away from the palace under the pretext of his education."

"O, what a cruel fate is this to have cut away my happiness in this way" cried the king and he determined to go away to the forest and lead the life of an ascetic leaving the Government in the hands of the Prince. The boy hearing of this asked "O father, can a young calf bear the burden of a grown up bull; can I take up the reins of Government into my hands at this age." The father replied: "O, no, my dear boy, be not afraid, the ruling talent is latent in you; it is not your age but your birth that will fit you into your new duties."

Just at that time Narada the divine sage was announced and admitted before the king, and to him the king, queen and the prince bowed. Narada blessed them and announced Indra's wish as follows: "O, Pururavas, we wish that you should not resign your warrior life and get into the forest to make penance. We are in need of your help in our future wars with the demons. "We permit Urvasi to stay with you life long."

The joyful occasion terminated in the happy coronation (abhishekam) of the Prince with the holy waters brought by Narada.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE IN INDIA

BY PROF. J. FRANCO, M.A.

THE value of the book* lies in the very clear and comprehensive survey that it provides, within the compass of a single volume, of the financial relations existing



DR. PRAMATHANATH BANERJEE

between the Central and the Provincial Governments of India from the time of the Regulating Act of 1773 down to the present day. The author has traced very concisely the history of the period of financial centralisation with all its attendant disadvantages. He has also described the very cautious measures of decentralisation undertaken by the Government of India, from time to time, in response to official and popular criticism, until a somewhat satisfactory solution was found in the system of "permanent contracts" which was in vogue prior to the Montford Reforms. A noteworthy feature of the book is the inclusion

* PROVINCIAL FINANCE IN INDIA. By Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., D. Sc. Econ. (Lond.) Macmillan & Co. 10/6.

of copious extracts from relevant correspondence and official documents at every stage. The work gains in interest when the financial aspects of the Montford Reforms are taken up, a very full account is given of the views of the Government of India on the Montford proposals and a whole chapter is devoted to the criticisms offered by all the Provincial authorities. The circumstances leading to the Meston Settlement are then taken up and the unfortunate consequences that followed its adoption, in every province, during the first three years and more, are fully detailed. The difficulties of the "industrial" as against the "agricultural" provinces are also fully brought out. The need of a change is thus clearly established. In the final chapter on "the Problem and its solution" the author gives his opinion on the direction the changes should take. He is not satisfied with the "clean cut" as regards resources, introduced by the Meston Settlement. The case is made abundantly clear for giving the provinces an elastic source of revenue, for example the Income-Tax, either partially or fully. But in view of the needs and responsibilities of the Central Government the surrender in full, of the Income-Tax cannot be contemplated. It is therefore suggested that it be made a "divided head" of revenue. The publication of the book is very opportune for all those interested in the matter of the relations between the Central and the Provincial governments especially now that the Simon Report has been published. The work is marked by scholarliness, judgment and good taste and is bound to appeal alike to the student of public finance by its depth and to the general reader by its literary merits.

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES

BY MR. KRISHNAKANTA HANDIQUI M.A., (CAL., OXON).

THE distinguishing feature of a German University lies in the fact that it is a teaching unit, carrying on higher academic instruction in its various Faculties. An English or an Indian University, on the other hand, usually relegates the work of teaching to colleges, and retains for itself only the task of supervision and the administrative machinery. The London University buildings in South Kensington, for instance, contain only the offices of the University, while lectures are held in independent colleges, situated in various parts of the capital. On the contrary, the University of Berlin, for example, is a centralised institution, a huge college, so to say, which exists primarily for teaching, to which administration is only a necessary adjunct.

In Germany, colleges do not exist. Generally speaking, the functions of the English or the Indian college are carried on by the secondary schools, which give a general education, reaching beyond the limits of the ordinary B. A. standard. The German school boy, on finishing his school career, can go to the University and immediately* begin the study of Law or Medicine, for he has already passed the "College" stage in his school.

There are usually four faculties, those of Philosophy, Law, Theology and Medicine. The Philosophical Faculty is a far-reaching department, roughly equivalent to our Faculties of Arts and Sciences; it includes practically all our Arts subjects, Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, including in some cases even Agriculture. In some Universities, however, there is a separate Faculty for Mathematics and the Natural Sciences (in Gottingen, Heidelberg, Jena and two others.)

The Faculty of Law includes Political Economy in many Universities, such as Breslau, Gottingen,

* Students, who come through "Upper Real schools", where no Latin is taught, are required to pass an examination in Latin before they can take up the study of Law or Medicine.

Jena etc. It is then called the Faculty of Law and Political Science, or Law, Economic Science, as the case may be. Munich has a separate Faculty for Political Economy, which includes Forestry, while Frankfurt and Cologne have each a Faculty of Economic and Social Science. In some Universities, Berlin and Leipzig among them, Political Economy belongs to the Philosophical Faculty.

In connection with the Faculty of Medicine, it may be noted that there is an Academy of Medicine at Dusseldorf, where medical students are allowed to keep certain University terms, while a few Universities possess also a Faculty of Veterinary Science.

The Universities, twenty-three in number, vary in age. Heidelberg, the oldest of them, goes back to 1386, while Frankfurt dates from 1914 and Hamburg from 1919. Cologne goes back to 1388, but, after its dissolution in 1794, it was given a new lease of life only in 1919. Leipzig, Berlin and Munich were established in 1409, 1809 and 1826 respectively. The famous University of Wittenberg, with which are associated the names of Luther and Melancthon, was amalgamated with that of Halle in 1815. It may be noted that the new University of Cologne and that of Bonn (established in 1818) are so near each other that, by a special arrangement, students of one University can attend lectures, delivered in the other, covering the distance in about half an hour by train.

If we put the Universities of Berlin and Munich in a class apart, with more than 8,000 and 6,000 students respectively, and place next to them Leipzig with about 4,500 and then Breslau and Cologne with a little more than 4,000 each, we can divide the greater part of the remaining universities into two groups, one with a number of students, ranging approximately between 2,000 and 2,500, and the other with a number fluctuating roughly between 1,500 and 2,000. To the

former group belong Göttingen, Frankfurt etc., to the latter Jena, Heidelberg and a few others. Kiel and Erlangen have a number slightly below 1500, while Rostock and Greifswald have only 800 to 900 students, a number much less than that shown by some of the technical "High Schools".*

There is a similar discrepancy in the number of teachers, but there is no German University with less than a hundred teachers (Professors, *Privatdozenten*, Assistants etc.) The University of Berlin outstrips the sister Universities in a much greater degree in the number of teachers than in that of students. It has more than 600 teachers, while Munich comes next with only about 330, Leipzig follows with a little above 300.

There is no hierarchy of degrees in German Universities. The Doctorate is the only degree granted. Dr. phil. is the usual Arts and Science degree, although certain Universities with a separate Faculty for natural science grant Dr. phil. nat. or Dr. rer. nat. The other degrees—Dr. jur., Dr. med., Dr. med. dent., Dr. med. vet.—need not be explained, while in Political Economy the degree is Dr. rer. pol., Munich conferring, however, the picturesque Dr. oec. publ.

The Doctorate of the Philosophical Faculty, the well-known German Ph.D. is granted on a thesis, after a three years' course of study under conditions, characterised by a great freedom of study. There is also an oral examination in the subject, to which the thesis belongs and two other minor subjects (*Nebenfach*).

The German Doctorate is often misunderstood in India. It is neither a hollow degree of the average Indian or American type nor the apex of a showy superstructure of academic hallmarks. It is granted to young men, who, after an enlarged and liberal course of general education in the secondary schools, have, during a period of three or four years in the University, come in contact with learned professors, and learnt to study and

* The figures are from Statistics of the year ending 1925.

observe in the seminar, library and laboratory, but have, above all, grasped the method of handling original sources, however modest the range of investigation might be. The young Doctor, who is usually 21 or 22 years old, goes forth, fully equipped for adventures in the realm of scientific investigation. He does not always follow intellectual pursuits, or if the newfledged Doctor be a maiden, she may even enter the world of cinema as an artist. But it is the training that counts, and we have to consider only what it can and often does produce. The German system, obviously, does not produce scholars, whose "brilliance" depends upon examination results, and fades as the knowledge, with which he was stuffed before the examination, slowly escapes the vigilance of an overworked memory.

We must not, however, be one-sided, and make too much either of the examination or of the thesis system. The doctrine of Montesquieu holds good in education as well as in sociology, and we have to reckon with national temperament and social environment. To the German, imbued with a love of knowledge and painstaking research and provided with a comprehensive but specialised course of secondary education, the thesis system seems well-adapted and beneficial. It presupposes, however, adequate facilities and a sense of proportion, modesty and responsibility, in a word, a scholarly temperament in a scholarly atmosphere. Otherwise, research may be cheap, and serve as an easy guide to academic laurels and a cloak for intellectual sham. It would be so in Germany itself, were not the cartloads of theses, often more or less pamphlets, followed eventually by volumes, characterised by that scholarship and insight, which have laid the foundations of German intellectual supremacy during the last hundred years or so.

In many Universities, the accepted theses are put, according to merit, in four classes, generally named "sufficient", "good", "very good", and

remarkably good". The introduction of similar distinctions seems necessary in many Universities outside Germany, where there is no means to distinguish one Doctor from another.

The regulations, obtaining in the Philosophical Faculty, do not wholly apply to the other Faculties. For the Doctorate in Law, Medicine and Political Economy, it is necessary to pass a preliminary examination. In the Faculty of Philosophy, the Union of Laboratory Directors has instituted a preliminary examination for the Doctorate in Chemistry. There is also a number of Diploma examinations, mostly professional. We may refer to the examination in the Science of Co-operation in the University of Halle.

The oral examination is common to all Faculties, but the duration of study varies. In the medical Faculties, it is five years plus one year's practice in the hospitals, while Political Economy requires four. The Faculties of Law and Philosophy require, as a rule, a course of three years' study. An academic year is divided into two Semesters.

Concessions in respect of terms and examination are granted to graduates of foreign universities, while many universities accept theses written in English. Berlin insists on the thesis being written in German, but many foreign candidates write it in their mother tongue and, then, have it translated into German. I have seen similar things in France, and instances of a candidate, puzzling over the linguistic mysteries of his own thesis, in its translated form, are not extremely rare. Foreign students, however, may not appear in the state examinations, and where they exist e. g. in the Faculty of Medicine, the conditions of study are not the same for Germans and foreigners.

The number of foreigners, studying in Universities and higher technical and similar institutions, not all of them for degrees, was in 1925 more than 8000. Statistics are not available, regarding the number of foreigners, who come to study the

educational system or, generally, to take advantage of the unique intellectual facilities, which Germany offers to the mature scholar. In many departments of knowledge, to be acquainted, at first hand, with the extent and progress of German scholarship, is an asset to all, who are engaged in higher academic studies.

Among Oriental students, the Chinese seem to be in the majority. In 1925 there were nearly 300 Chinese, 100 Japanese and about 70 Indian students in German Universities and higher institutions. It is a well-known fact that, of all Oriental nations, the Japanese have profited most by contact with German science and method. In law, education, science and to some extent, even in literature, Germany has exerted a powerful influence on the life of modern Japan, and this influence continues to increase with the growth of intellectual and commercial co-operation.

We must now refer to the various scientific Institutes, which form a special feature of German Universities. The number of these Institutes is so large that we can mention only a very few of them. Connected with the University of Berlin are the Institutes for Oriental Languages (called in this case Seminar), Experimental Therapy and Biochemistry, Physics (under Prof. Einstein),* Physical Chemistry and Electrochemistry, Biology, Metallurgy etc. The University of Jena is closely related to the great optical works, known as the Zeisswerk and to the state optical school, the best in Germany. The University of Leipzig has the famous Psychological Institute, founded by Wilhelm Wundt for researches in Experimental Psychology, and in connection with Marburg University may be mentioned the Institute for Experimental Therapy, noted for its researches in serum. There are Institutes for cancer research in the Universities of Berlin, Hamburg and Heidel-

* Prof. Einstein has a special observatory of his own, called the Einstein Tower, at Potsdam for experiments in connection with the Theory of Relativity.

berg, and we may refer to some remarkable Institutes for Social and economic science, among which may be mentioned the Institute for International Commerce and Ocean traffic in the University of Kiel and notably the Institute for Economic and Social Science, divided into several departments, in the University of Munster, and the similar Institute, in the University of Frankfurt for the study of Economic science, also with several departments, and having for its basis the former Academy of Social and Commercial Science, older than the University itself. The University of Hamburg has a special Institute, called the "World Economy Archive," besides, other establishments for the study of ocean traffic, and a big Institute for the study of tropical and marine diseases. It must be remembered that this list of Institutes is extremely meagre and does not give any idea of the role played by them in the University system and the intellectual life of the nation.

Certain Universities enjoy a special reputation for certain subjects. Marburg is well-known for Theology and Philosophy, Gottingen for Mathematics, Wurzburg for medicine (Rontgen was a Professor in this University), while the new University of Cologne, which, like that of Frankfurt, has no Faculty of Theology, is paying special attention to social and economic science. But the reputation of German Universities really depends upon their general equipment and the far-reaching fame of many of their professors. Space will not permit us to mention the great names, associated with many of them.

Before we conclude, we may be permitted to emphasise one point—the physical welfare of students in the Universities. In every University there are ample provisions for physical culture, in the shape of halls for gymnastics, boxing, etc. (Fecht-und Turnhalle), and reserved areas for outdoor sports. There are, as a rule, Gymnastics and Sport teachers, and often, "Sport Doctors"

for medical supervision and assistance. It is noteworthy that in many Universities Jujutsu forms part of the programme of the Gymnastic Halls. Physical culture is a very prominent feature in the University of Konigsberg, which has in the magnificent Palaestra Albertina building, a thorough organisation for the physical welfare of its students.

Technical education is left to the institutions known as Technical "High Schools" (Technische Hochschule), which are in reality Universities, empowered to grant diplomas and the "Doktor" degree, and often larger than some of the smaller Universities. There are other establishments, also called "High Schools," for Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Forestry, belonging to the same rank as the great Technical "High Schools." These three subjects are, however, taught in some of the Universities, also Leipzig, Munich and Giessen have each a Faculty of Veterinary Medicine. Agriculture is taught in many Universities; it is a prominent item in the University curriculum in Breslau, Leipzig, Jena, Gottingen and Konigsberg, which have each a number of Institutes for various branches of Agriculture. Forestry is prominent in the Universities of Freiburg and Munich which have, specially the latter, important Institutes for the specialised study of Forestry. In the matter of technical education also there are, of course, subjects, which are common to the Universities and the technical "High Schools". Reference may be made to the mineralogical and geological Institutes, which exist in several Universities.

Side by side with the department of Political Economy in the Universities, there is a number of commercial "High Schools" (Handelshochschule), which belong to the same type as the London School of Economics or the Free School of Political Science in Paris.

A YEAR ABROAD

WORLD EVENTS

BY DR. A. J. SAUNDERS.

TO spend a year abroad at this time of international readjustments is a privilege indeed. Our journeyings took us to Europe, England, United States, and Australia. It may be of some interest to the readers of the INDIAN REVIEW, if I outline briefly some of the impressions received on international questions as we passed from country to country. Travel is a liberal education; every moulder of public opinion, whether he be a writer or journalist, a teacher or preacher, or a politician, should be required to travel in these days, for it needs an international mind to understand and grapple with the social and political world problems of our day.

IN EUROPE

Perhaps the most wonderful recovery in Europe since the War is that of Italy. We travelled leisurely from Brindisi in the South to Milan in the north, and everywhere one could not be mistaken about the evidences of political solidarity and economic prosperity. Ten years ago Italy was on the verge of a revolution. The Communists were preparing the stage for enacting a coup similar to the Russian example. But Mussolini anticipated them; with his followers he marched on Rome, took over the Government, established a Fascist Regime, and has remained in power ever since. He is a political dictator, but a strong man with qualities of constructive leadership was needed for the job, and he saved the situation. His Government has given the most careful attention to economic betterment, production and markets, educational reform, and the whole nation has become a bee-hive of industry. It is true that Mussolini is spectacular in his methods, and makes fiery speeches, but that is all a part of the piece that he is playing. He has to consolidate his people, and hold them to an objective of national advance and recognition. And he is doing it. The modern

Italian like his ancestor—the Roman—loves to place himself under the direction of a national hero who can do things; Signor Mussolini is the most interesting personality in Europe to-day, and he has performed a miracle of political and economic recovery in Italy.

I am afraid that the concordat arranged last year between the State and the Church in Italy has passed without due consideration of its significance. To my mind it seemed the greatest event that took place in 1929. The imprisoned Pope was released; he became a Sovereign Lord in his own right, and now every crowned head and Government in Europe must accord him recognition as a temporal sovereign as well as the spiritual head of the great Roman Catholic Church. It is not without significance that within a few months of the ratification of this concordat we find the Vatican in conflict with the British administration of Malta. It may simply be a coincidence, but I cannot help feeling that we are going to have more of this kind of thing from now on.

We found France earnestly at work trying to recover as a nation from her fearful experiences during the War. France has a wonderful capacity of rapid recovery from a national disaster. She has done it twice within a century: after her defeat in the Franco-German War and again after the havoc of the Great War, France is prosperous; she has practically no unemployment, and her people are united and have a mind to work.

IN ENGLAND

England in early summer is like a garden of roses, beautiful to the eye and shedding perfume everywhere. But there is canker eating into the very heart of old England. Norman Angell was correct when he wrote in the *Great Illusion* that in modern warfare no one wins and everyone loses. In addition to her brave men and millions

of treasure, Great Britain has lost her markets on which the life and prosperity of the nation depends. Numbers of her factories are closed, nearly two millions of her workers are unemployed while a visit to the great ports of London and Liverpool leaves one depressed in the extreme.

I am emboldened to make three suggestions which may have some bearing upon the present crisis. This is no time for party politics in Britain; the disease needs a consultation by the very best brains the country possesses. England is flooded with foreign goods while her own men and factories are idle; stop that dumping. And overseas colonising in Canada and Australia and South Africa would help considerably to relieve the obvious overpopulation in Britain.

IN AMERICA

The most prosperous country to visit to-day is without doubt the United States of America. The War changed her from a debtor into the creditor of Europe. She holds 60 per cent. of the world's gold supply; she controls the world's credit and money market, and a large share of international trade is financed by her exchange houses. Paradoxically as it may seem the stock cash of last November was due to her financial prosperity. American big business is a tremendous fact in our world economic situation to-day.

But even American prosperity is tempered by economic distress and unemployment. In order to capture and hold the world markets costs must be reduced; labour is the most costly item in modern production, so machines are taking the place of men because they are cheaper, and consequently the United States, are faced with a serious and evergrowing unemployment problem. The machines are grinding out wealth, but many men have no work, no homes, and no food. It is a vicious circle, and must lead to trouble.

America's greatest single problem is prohibition; that the coming of prohibition has done inestimable good cannot be denied, but how for even in a

democracy like the United States the majority can impose its will upon a strong minority in revolt is the question to-day. That is the real issue, and one can easily see how difficult a problem it can become to solve.

IN AUSTRALIA

It was ten years since we were last in Australia, and many and great were the changes and development that we saw. Everywhere I went Australians were intensely interested in the social and political movements taking place in India. But Australia has two major problems of her own to deal with. They are—Trades Union Government, and production for export. The Federal Government of Australia, and with two exceptions I think all the State Governments are Labour Governments. They are obsessed with maximum socialism, and are ruling the country to promote their class interests. Pettiness, jealousy, and class antagonisms are expressing themselves on every hand, while the goodwill and the credit of Britain is being withheld on which the country is depending for its life and progress.

The serious coal strike in new South Wales has just closed after 15 months of stoppage. It was doomed to failure from the start but the men encouraged by their professional agitators held out until their markets and millions of pounds were lost. Now only half of those who went out on strike are able to be taken back to work.

The Labour Party set out to make Australia a paradise for the worker. Wages were raised, hours of work were reduced, and the practice of "go slow" was followed. The net result to-day is that Australia cannot compete in the world markets; she has had to borrow money in order to meet her unfavourable balance trade, but now comes the decision of the British creditors to refuse any more advances. The result is when I left in June that Australia was practically on the rocks—truly a fool's paradise. Of course Australia will recover, but the medicine though hard to take was very necessary.

Rural Reconstruction in Guzerat

By MR. C. V. HANUMANTHA RAO, M.A.

THERE is at present a widespread movement inspired by the ideal of rural reconstruction as a necessary corollary of which village studies have assumed much prominence. A systematic and scientific investigation of the conditions and problems of the village is a necessary desideratum before the work of rural reconstruction can be gauged in its correct perspective; for it is only an intimate acquaintance with those problems that enables the reformer to discover their weak points and enable him to apply his pruning knife of reform in an unerring manner and tackle them effectively. There are already some books in the field such as those of Jack, Mann, Slater and others, but they are all too few when considered in the light of the fact that India is essentially a land of villages and village life constitutes the core of the political and economic system of the country.

The present work by Mr. Mukhtyar* is a detailed survey of a 'typical' village in South Guzerat and can therefore be said to represent the village conditions obtaining in that part of the country in general. It contains not only the usual features that characterize previous studies of a similar character made in regard to land and labour but comprises in addition a comprehensive description of the marketing organization of the village under survey, a description of the personal possessions of the villagers, a discussion on the general economic conditions of the people and their standard of living, greater details about agricultural indebtedness and a programme for the reconstruction of the village.

The conclusions that emerge from the study are, firstly, that agriculture is the main occupation of the vast majority of the people of the village and secondly, that only such remedies are

calculated to better the economic position of the people, which is admittedly very bad, as will conduce to the improvements of agriculturists and agriculture in general. About the people themselves, however, the important and outstanding fact is their poverty and their ignorance, their illiteracy and their lack of initiative and nothing can be expected to be accomplished by them towards their own amelioration unless they are lifted out of the vicious circle in which their lives move, unless, as the author says, "the Government, whether represented by the Agricultural, Educational or the Co-operative department assist them in initiating measures of reform." And in regard to these, the author has come to the conclusion, even as so many others who have laboured before him and who are labouring still, in the same field have done, that the main direction in which reform should lie is in the provision of adequate credit facilities to relieve the agriculturists from the grip of indebtedness and the prevention by legislation of the increasing tendency towards fragmentation of holdings.

The result of Mr. Mukhtyar's investigation that more than half the families of Atgam (which is the village selected by him) are living below the reasonable standard of living, even according to their own low idea of a standard of living, which simply means that they are living below the level of subsistence—quite a serious matter, which, when considered in the light of being an illustration of the conditions existing in general throughout the country shows unmistakably the extent of the poverty pervading the masses. Low production on the one hand and excessive population on the other are deduced by the author as being the causes that lead to this deplorable state of affairs. But we have to note that 'excessive population' is a relative term, which, in regard to India, loses much of its signification, when interpreted in relation to the

*LAND AND LABOUR IN A SOUTH GUZERAT VILLAGE. By G. C. Mukhtyar, M.A. Ed. by Prof. C. N. Vakil. Longman's Green & Co.

vast potential resources of the country, which still remain to be exploited. For while population may be excessive in a state of low production, it will cease to be so when the resources of the land have been scientifically developed, when agriculture itself is made to resist diminishing returns by the introduction of modern methods and when occupations are created which will prove a supplementary source of income to agriculturists during the off-season.

The population statistics of the village furnished by the author himself go to prove that population has been almost steady, the birth rate being in excess of the death rate by only 3 per mile—a factor which in itself has to be considered as undoubtedly serious in view of the depressing repercussions which it will have in the long run on the man-power of the nation and which can be taken as significant of a tendency to overpopulation only in the present stationery state of production.

In a review of this kind, it is not possible to refer in detail to all the various aspects of the problem touched upon by the author; but this much can be said in conclusion that Mr. Mukhtyar has brought to bear a sympathetic understanding on the problems he set himself to investigate and that his work gives many points of procedure to any one eager to engage himself in the work of rural economic enquiry. It is a move in the right direction, and quite in accordance with the suggestion made by the Royal Agricultural Commission, that Indian Universities are taking an interest in this branch of economic study and the Bombay University and Prof. C. N. Vakil deserve the thanks of all on their efforts in encouraging the publication of books in it. Mr. Mukhtyar will be performing a beneficial function if he pursues his studies further and makes other contributions to this pressing problem of rural reconstruction.

Bombay at Night: An Impression

BY MR. ADI K. SETT, F. R. S. A.

IT is very late in the night. All things are momentarily dead. The sky is a sheet of saffron and a few stray stars are like brilliants. The tranquil calm of the night has veiled the City in mystery.

The dreamer, wrapped in soft reveries, stands in a part of the exquisite gardens built on the ridge of overhanging rocks, and gazes in a trance, at the limpid beauty of the City that spreads itself at his feet. Like the wife of a *nouveau riche*, the City is loaded with jewel upon jewel of lights. Her large and shapeless body is seething with gems. Tiara after tiara perches upon her head, her arms are a mass of armlets, her hands are covered with multi-coloured bangles, every finger is decorated

with rings. Around her large and rounded neck and on her spacious bosom are innumerable strings and necklaces of all the precious stones of the world put together. Her legs are wound with woven strings of coloured beads and on her feet are fastened jewelled bells.

In the distance, opals glint with a golden brilliance. Then there are rich, red rubies. Scattered about are just a few emeralds, amber and aquamarines, garnets and jade and jasper.

Far across the waters are the dark silhouettes of regal edifices, faint shadows of domes and towers. All is silenced in the depth of night, there is not a stir or a sigh. And above the hush of the night rises the eternal song of the sea.

The Round Table Conference

[Pronouncements of outstanding interest to India have been made in the course of this month. His Majesty the King while opening the India House in London on July 8 made a speech in which he referred to the "troubled passage of events" and pleaded for "wider sympathy." (See page 490) His speech was followed by H.E. Lord Irwin's long-expected announcement on the Round Table Conference to the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State at Simla on the 9th. His Excellency made a moving appeal to all to co-operate. Lord Irwin declared that the Round Table Conference will be free to consider the whole Indian problem in all its bearings, with liberty unimpaired by the Simon Commission's Report. The Report, he said, will not be anything more than part of the material at the disposal of the Conference. His Excellency concluded that he saw no reason why "from a frank discussion on all sides a scheme might not emerge for submission to Parliament." Immediately following the Viceroy's speech in the Central Legislature an important statement signed by a number of leaders of Liberal and Moderate opinion in India on the subject of India's participation in the Round Table Conference was issued over the signatures of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the Hon'ble Mr. G. A. Natesan, Mr. R. K. Shanmugam Chettiar, Mr. H. P. Mody, Raja Gazdhar Ali, Mr. Fazal Rahimtullah, Mr. Ismail Khan, Mr. Sen, Mr. B. Desai and Dr. Riazuddin Ahmed. The signatories, after expressing their relief at Lord Irwin's assurance that the Simon Report does not form "the necessary and inevitable basis of the reforms" say: "We feel very strongly that India should participate in the London Conference and not lose or abandon this opportunity to come to satisfactory terms with the British Government and to bring to a speedy termination an agitation and a struggle bound to last so long as India's legitimate aspirations are not met". They further urge the Government to repeal the emergency measures and to offer an amnesty to political prisoners, and they appeal to the Congress to terminate the campaign of non-co-operation and civil disobedience. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in a telegraphic communication cordially associated himself with this statement.]

I. H. E. THE VICEROY REFORMS OF 1919

I must now address myself to the subjects which constitute the principal and daily pre-occupations of all concerned with the political future of their country. I desire to speak most frankly, for the gravity of the times requires that I should place all those who hear or read my words in full possession of my thought. I would remind you briefly of the background against which recent events are set. During the last half a century, the development of political thought in India has been a continuous process. Particular events notably the War, quickened the pace with the result that the value of the Reforms of 1919, marking though they did a very definite new departure and affording wide opportunity for public-spirited men to serve their country, was in some quarters soon discounted in the forward movement of political opinion. One of the joint authors of those reforms had gained the confidence of political India in a way that it has been given to few British

politicians to do. But, even the position that Mr. Montagu held in the Indian hearts did not suffice to protect from disparagement the scheme associated with his name. Many influences were at work and, of these, the Reforms were not the least effective to make it certain that the nationalist spirit in India would develop and that quickly and that such development would be sought upon the lines that British experience and contact of the political classes with British education and practice naturally suggested.

BRITISH LACK OF APPRECIATION

Outside India this movement was imperfectly appreciated and if in India, criticism of that had occupied more place upon the stage than constructive thought of what might be, Indians, might not, with some justice, reply that Great Britain, pre-occupied as she is apt to be with pressing problems nearer home, had been slow to apprehend how rapid a transformation was passing over the Indian outlook; and so, bred of impatience, on one side, and lack of appreciation, mistaken

for lack of sympathy, on the other, suspicion grew, aggravating, as the years passed, the difficulty of bringing to bear on these matters from either side the dispassionate judgment that their complexity demanded.

LAST YEAR'S ANNOUNCEMENT

When I came to India I came with one dominant conception of the work, which, in this generation any Viceroy must set out to try to do amid all his duties of administration as the head of a great Government. No Viceroy, as it seemed to me, could, for one moment, forget that the principal duty, which he owed alike to those on whose advice he had been called by the King-Emperor to his office and to those whom for five years it was his duty and his privilege to serve, was to devote all his energies in the maintenance of a progressive, orderly and contented India within the orbit of the British Commonwealth. It is not necessary for me to recall the influences, naturally centrifugal, at work upon the other side. Differences, racial with all that they imply in distinction of thought, differences of religion affecting men's minds the more profoundly, because their operation was more frequently in large degree subconscious, differences of environment and history, all these and many more combined to make the task of effecting and preserving true unity between Great Britain and India one which would strain the capacity of the best material on either side. And yet, I could feel no doubt that it was the one supreme purpose for which no effort was disproportionate.

THE GOAL OF DOMINION STATUS

It was also evident that looking ahead it was hardly to be expected that India, rightly sensitive of her self-respect and growing every year more conscious of national feeling, should, of her own free will desire to remain indefinitely a partner in the political society of the British Empire upon terms which implied a permanent inferiority of status.

It was for this reason, and with the object of removing avoidable misunderstanding on this vital matter, that His Majesty's Government last year authorised me to declare that, in their view, the attainment of Dominion status was the natural completion of India's constitutional growth. That declaration was made and stands.

His Majesty's Government simultaneously announced their intention to convene a Conference as widely representative in character as possible, in order that, after the submission of the Statutory Commission's Report, spokesmen of Great Britain and India might take free counsel together upon the measures which His Majesty's Government would later present to Parliament. That report has now been published and I do not think that any impartial reader whatever may be his opinion upon the actual recommendations made, will deny that the Commission have made a weighty and constructive contribution to a most difficult problem.

THE SIMON COMMISSION'S TASK

Great however as was its intrinsic value, greater must be the authority of the report. It was neither the desire nor the function of the Commission to anticipate the decisions of His Majesty's Government reached after a Conference with representatives from India or of Parliament itself. Their task was described by Sir John Simon in the following words:—"No one," he said, "should regard the Statutory Commission or its colleagues as though we were setting and deciding the constitution of British India. Our task is very important, but it is not that. Our task is that of making a fair, honest and sympathetic report to the Imperial Parliament. When we have made our report, then it would be India's opportunity to make her full contribution, which is right and necessary to her future constitution, which would be framed by Great Britain and India together."



NON-OFFICIALS TO BE CONSULTED

The duty of expressing an opinion now passes to the Government of India and just as the Commission would have failed in their duty to Parliament, by whom they were appointed, if they had not presented a report that reflected faithfully their own conclusions, so the Government of India would fail in their duty, if they similarly did not approach the consideration of the Commission's report with a full sense of their own responsibility. We have not hitherto been able to do more than give a preliminary and tentative examination to the report, and before reaching conclusions, I think it is right that I should have the opportunity of discussing the whole subject with some of those who can speak for non-official Indian opinion. I hope to have occasion to do this with some of the Ruling Princes and representatives of the States next week and I should propose also to invite representatives of different views and interests from British India to meet me for this purpose as may be found convenient.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

I am only too well aware of the degree to which the calm examination of these questions has been prejudiced by the events that have engaged the public attention during the last few months. It will be remembered that, following upon my refusal to anticipate the discussions of the Conference, Mr. Gandhi, in spite of my declaration of the purpose of His Majesty's Government and of the free opportunity for mutual co-operation and accord which that Conference was designed to provide, decided to launch a campaign of civil disobedience and proceeded to use his great influence to persuade his countrymen to adopt a course of open defiance of law. Before this reckless plunge had been finally taken I did my best to give a clear warning of the consequences that it must involve. But the warning fell upon deaf ears. That campaign has now been in progress

for some three months and all of us whatever be our judgment upon it, must be conscious of the damage in countless direction that has already been inflicted. Those who have identified themselves with this movement would have us regard it as a perfectly legitimate form of political agitation to which resort is had only under the pressure of regrettable necessity. I cannot take that view. In my judgment and in that of the Government, it is a deliberate attempt to coerce established authority by mass action and, for this reason as also because of its natural and inevitable developments, it must be regarded as unconstitutional and dangerously subversive. Mass action, even if it is intended by its promoters to be non-violent, is nothing but the application of force under another form, and when it has, as its avowed object, the making of Government impossible, a Government is bound either to resist or abdicate.

AN ANALOGY

The present movement is exactly analogous to a general strike in an industrial country which has, for its purpose, the coercion of Government by mass pressure as opposed to argument and which a British Government recently found it necessary to mobilise all its resources to resist. Here it has been sought to employ more dangerous weapons even than this and the recent resolution of the All-India Working Committee of the Congress, insidiously designed to seduce police and troops from their allegiance, leaves no longer room for doubt of the desperate lengths to which the organisers of the movement are prepared to go and gave the Government no option but to proclaim the body responsible for such a resolution as an unlawful association.

"NOXIOUS MICROBES"

He would in truth be a false friend of India who did not do his utmost to protect her from acquiescence in principles so fundamentally destructive. I gladly acknowledge that there have

been public men who, in the face of strong opposition, have not been afraid to condemn in unequivocal terms the civil disobedience movement. I could wish their example had been more widely followed. After all, is it not a very dangerous doctrine to preach to citizens of India that it is patriotic and laudable to refuse to obey laws or to pay taxes? Human nature is often reluctant to do either and, if there is anything certain, it is that if society is once thoroughly inoculated with these noxious microbes, the disease will perpetually recur until one day it paralyses the Indian Government of the future which, by these methods, it is sought to bring into existence. It may not be long before Indian Ministers are responsible for example, for the assessment and collection of land revenue or other taxes. They would have little cause to think those who had allowed the impression to gain ground that withholding of payments legally due was a proper method of voicing general political dissatisfaction with the established Ministry.

THE ORDINANCES

Therefore it is that I have felt bound to combat these doctrines and to arm the Government with such powers as seem requisite to deal with the situation. I fully realise that in normal times such frequent resort by the Governor-General to the use of his special powers would be indefensible. But the times are not normal and if the only alternative is acquiescence in the result of efforts openly directed against the constituted Government of the King-Emperor, I cannot, for one moment, doubt on which side my duty lies.

SYMPATHY WITH INNOCENT VICTIMS

I have never been blind to the fact that, in the circumstances which we are considering, there would inevitably be serious clashes between the forces of Government and that section of the public which supports the movement, and that many persons would thereby unavoidably sustain physical injury. From the first, moreover, it was

certain that during the disturbances innocent persons must at times suffer with the guilty. Where this has been the case I deeply deplore it and tender my personal sympathy to those concerned. But it is necessary to consider where the primary responsibility rests. When the fire brigade has to be called in to extinguish a fire it frequently does serious damage, but though the fire brigade does the damage, none would suggest that it was responsible for the fire which was the original reason for its being called in, least of all, when the fire was due to direct incendiarism. No good, therefore, is done by shutting our eyes as to where the original blame must lie and whatever criticism there may be of those whose task it is to put out the conflagration, speaking generally, I have nothing but commendation for the servants of Government, both civil and military, who have been doing their duty with great steadiness and courage in conditions of the severest provocation and often of direct risk to their lives. Several, I speak of the Police, have been brutally murdered and in many cases they and their families are subjected daily to the grossest forms of persecution. I am glad to know that several Local Governments have sanctioned for them allowances for the extra duties which they have had to perform and have not been backward in bestowing rewards for exceptionally meritorious service.

The gravity of the present moment, however, does not deflect my judgment on the question of constitutional reform by a hair's breadth to the right or left. Hon'ble members know that I am not fighting civil disobedience because I lack sympathy with the genuine nationalist feelings of India.

I have never concealed my desire to see India in enjoyment of as large a degree of management of her own affairs as could be shown to be compatible with the necessity of making provision for those matters in regard to which India was not yet in a position to assume responsibility.

I am, therefore, bound in this time to keep two principal objectives in the forefront of my mind. And in this regard I wish to state my position and that of my Government in the clearest terms. So long as the civil disobedience movement persists, we must fight it with all our strength because, whatever may be the spirit by which many of its adherents may be animated, I believe from the bottom of my heart that it is only leading many of India's sons and daughters in mistaken service of their Motherland unwittingly to expose her to grievous harm. On the other hand, so far from desiring to secure a so-called victory over a nationalist movement constitutionally pursued, I desire nothing more than to be able to help India, so far as I can, to translate her aspirations into constitutional reality.

I would ask what fairer method could be devised for this than one by which all the various points of view can be sifted in discussion and where, not by majority voting, but by the influence of mind on mind in daily personal contact, a sustained attempt can be made to discover, once for all, the more excellent way in which Great Britain and India, to the benefit of each, may walk together.

The date of the assembly of the Conference has already been made public and, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, I am now able to define its functions more precisely.

FUNCTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

After very careful consideration, His Majesty's Government have reached the conclusion that it would not be right to prescribe for the Conference any terms more limited than were implied in my statement of November 1st last, and that the Conference should enjoy the full freedom that those words connote. The Conference accordingly, will be free to approach its task greatly assisted indeed, but with its liberty unimpaired by the report of the Statutory Commission or by any other documents which will be before it.

It is the belief of His Majesty's Government that, by way of conference, it could be possible to reach solutions that both countries and all parties and interests in them can honourably accept. And any such agreement at which the Conference is able to arrive will form the basis of the proposals which His Majesty's Government will later submit to Parliament.

From such a definition of the scope of the Conference it is clear that His Majesty's Government conceive of it not as a mere meeting for discussion and debate, but as a joint assembly of representatives of both countries on whose agreement the precise proposals to Parliament may be founded.

The Conference will thus enjoy the unfettered right of examining the whole problem in all its bearings with the knowledge that its labours are of no academic kind and His Majesty's Government still hope that Indians of all schools of thought, whatever the attitude that some have hitherto taken, will be ready to share in this constructive work.

I see no reason why, from a frank discussion on all sides, a scheme might not emerge for submission to Parliament which would confound the pessimism of those who would tell us that it is impossible for Great Britain and India, or for the various interests in India, to reach an agreement.

My Government is anxious to render to the Indian side of the Conference every assistance that it can and for this purpose, has decided to place a secretariat at its disposal consisting of Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Mr. Latifi and Mr. G. S. Bajpai whose knowledge of many different sides of administration will, I am confident, be of great value.

GREATNESS OF INDIA

Gentlemen, I have only a short time left of my official term of office and I would anticipate its end by concluding that, what I have sought to say is rather as a friend than as the Viceroy and

Governor-General. And when I look back over the time I have spent in India, I can recall no occasion on which I have consciously sought work for anything but India's good. I believe I can claim to have learnt something of the feelings that fill the hearts of many Indians of all classes and all shades of thought who have been good enough to extend to me a friendship which I shall hope to enjoy long after I have said good-bye to India and the present troubles are left behind.

India is a country the scale of whose history and physical features alike condemn those who would take small views. The monuments with which her land is enriched attest the faith and perseverance of her master craftsmen and reprove those who would believe that any other qualities can serve the constitution-builder who builds not for himself but for futurity.

SOLUTION FOR RIDDLE OF INDIA

I believe, as I have said often, that the right and best solution of the riddle of India will be found only by Great Britain and India joining together in the search, but this demands faith, the faith which we are at times tempted to think only a miracle could now give in the measure dictated by our necessities: and many would have us believe that the age of miracles is past. Yet in India, more than elsewhere there is the capacity to apprehend the spiritual power by which things apparently impossible are brought to pass and I at least cannot doubt that, could we but recapture the spirit of mutual trust between our two countries, we should, in so doing, liberate invincible forces of faith to remove those mountains which have lately hemmed us round.

I am in a better position than others here to know the effect that would have been produced in Great Britain if the hand of friendship that she extended last November had been generously grasped in the same spirit by those who could speak for India. Many things said subsequently

on both sides would have been said differently or remain unsaid. New misunderstandings would have been avoided and the whole setting of the problem would have been favourable to a more just appreciation of the several points of views that have to be brought in harmony. It seems therefore an utter tragedy that, at the moment when the chances of settlement were perhaps better than they have ever been, and the stage was set for a free and unbiassed consideration of the whole problem, the party of the Congress should have thrown aside the finest opportunity that India ever had. I would hope that it might yet not be too late for wiser counsels to prevail by which all the political thought of India might be harnessed to the task of welding into unity the elements that compose her life, and, in conjunction with Great Britain, devising the best means for giving constitutional expression to them.

Thus two roads to-day lie open, one leading, as I think, to turmoil, disunity, disappointment and shattered hopes; the other guiding those who follow it to the India of our dreams, a proud partner in a free Commonwealth of Nations lending and gaining strength by such honourable association. India to-day has to make her choice. I pray God she may be moved to choose aright.

II. LEGISLATORS' APPEAL

MUCH has happened in India since His Excellency the Viceroy issued his statement on the 31st October announcing that a Conference would be set up in London at which His Majesty's Government would meet the representatives of British India and Indian States for the purpose of seeking the greatest possible measure of agreement with a view to placing final proposals before Parliament. This Conference which is being arranged to take place in October next, is one fraught with important consequences and its importance has become all the greater after the publication of the Indian Statutory Commission's recommendations. These have not only failed to

satisfy any important section of Indian opinion, but are, in our view, calculated to hamper and handicap India in regard to the attainment of Dominion Status, the declared objective of most of the political parties in the country and the avowed ideal of the Government.

The publication of the Statutory Commission's Report and the combined support accorded to it by practically all the leading journals and newspapers in Great Britain, as well as the daily attempts to make that report the frame work of all future constitutional changes, have created an intense feeling of dissatisfaction throughout India, and we are therefore relieved to find from the pronouncement of His Excellency the Viceroy that the recommendations of the Commission will not be (as indeed they cannot be) either the last word on the subject or the necessary and inevitable basis of the reforms.

STRENGTH AND JUSTICE OF INDIA'S CASE

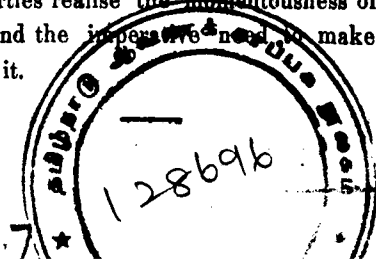
Pledged as the chief Indian political parties are to the achievement of Dominion status for India, subject only to transitional safeguards, we are confident in the strength and justice of our case. Our demands would be irresistible when presented with a substantial degree of unanimity, and that single-minded devotion to the highest interests of the country, which the occasion demands. None of us can be fettered as to the course to be pursued in case the Round Table Conference does not yield such results as we hope for, and expect nothing can be lost by participating in that Conference. No point of view need be given up save in so far as we arrive at mutual understandings and honourable compromises. We therefore feel very strongly that India should participate in the Conference, and not lose or abandon this opportunity to come to satisfactory terms with the British Government, and to bring to a speedy termination an agitation and struggle which are bound to last so long as India's legitimate aspirations are not met.

CREATION OF PEACEFUL ATMOSPHERE URGED

We are firmly convinced that it is the duty of the Government and our countrymen alike to create that atmosphere of peace and concord which are essential to the consideration of matters so vitally affecting the future happiness and progress of our land. It must be recognised that effective co-operation at the London Conference of those organisations like the Indian National Congress which are now keeping aloof, will lend greater weight to its deliberations and add to its representative character. The policy of strong measures and repression on the one hand and the pursuit of direct action and open infringements of the law on the other, can only serve to increase the tension which is already so acute and so widespread. Neither policy can be an end in itself and can only be regarded as the manifestation of strength which may well be directed towards creative and nation building efforts.

PLEA FOR GENERAL AMNESTY

At the present juncture, we feel it to be our duty to urge on the Government the necessity of repealing the emergency measures that had been recently enacted and making an unequivocal offer of amnesty to all those who have suffered the penalties of the law for their political opinions or actions but have not been guilty of any acts of violence. We simultaneously appeal to our brethren of the Congress and other allied organisations to terminate their programme of non-co-operation and civil disobedience, and avail themselves of the present opportunity to make a concerted demand on Great Britain so as to attain that political enfranchisement as to whose fundamentals there is such unanimity, and as to whose details we are hopeful of agreement as soon as our organised political parties realise the momentousness of the occasion and the imperative need to make the best use of it.



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The Simla Medical Conference

BY DR. JIVRAJ N. MEHTA

THE resolutions adopted at the Conference of representatives of Provincial Governments and Medical Faculties which was held recently at Simla, under the Presidentship of the member in charge of the Department of Health, Education & Lands and which has been published in the press require to be carefully considered before the Independent Medical profession and the Medical Faculties can echo the satisfaction which the Simla circles seem to voice at the result of the Conference. Some of the resolutions passed or tentative conclusions arrived at the Conference are undoubtedly disappointing and will need to be radically modified before they can be acceptable to the profession.

The composition of the Conference was unsatisfactory in that the independent medical profession was not at all asked to send its representatives to it. That being so the view point of the medical profession could not be represented at the Conference. It is true that Dr. S. K. Vaidya who is the member of the independent medical profession was there, but he was there as a representative of Bombay Medical Faculty. He must have, no doubt, pressed the independent medical profession's points of view with his usual vigour, but the fact remains that the profession as a whole, was altogether ignored at this Conference. This was, indeed, regrettable, as one of the functions of the proposed Indian Medical Council will be to deal with problems concerning medical ethics. The other regrettable feature of the Conference is that the resolutions considered at this Conference were not previously circulated among the Universities which were called upon to depute their representatives at a very short notice, with the result that in the preliminary consideration of the whole matter, the University representatives at the Conference could not confer

with their colleagues on the Medical Faculties on the items that may have been on the agenda of the conference. Moreover, the members themselves were called upon to take important decisions at a very short notice.

The hurry with which the Government of India have rushed through the Conference before the Simon Commission's recommendations could be either known to the University representatives or their full significance and their bearing on the enlistment of European Medical Officers in this country, particularly those in the Army, could be understood, seems to be significant. Will these army Medical Officers be outside the purview of the Indian Medical Council? The members of the Legislature as well of the medical profession will have to give considerable thought to this aspect of the question. I fail also to appreciate the hurry with which Government desires to rush the proposed Indian Medical Council Bill through the Central Legislature at its session to be held in Delhi early next year.

The proper way for the Conference would have been to accept by way of *Via media*, the resolution unanimously passed at the Conference of the Delegates of Medical Faculties held in Bombay, early in May, recommending the appointment of the Inter-University Medical Board consisting of a representative of each Indian University from its Medical Faculty and of the Government of India. The experience gained by the working of such a Board for a couple of years or so, would have been, I think, of inestimable value, in drafting a proper type of constitution for the Central Medical Council in this country. The period so gained would have also enabled us to study in greater detail the system of registration of medical practitioners, as well as the way by which the standard of medical education is regularised and controlled, in such countries as Germany, Japan

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and France, etc. A complete report of these points is very necessary to enable the Legislature correctly to judge the implications of the Medical Council Bill when it is brought up for discussion.

Reading between the lines of the published summary of the proceedings of the Conference seems to me that the proposed Medical Council is likely to be of the Federal type, with a provincial spirit markedly in ascendency. Moreover, the Conference has adopted a very strange recommendation by which distinguished medical practitioners who may have no teaching experience to their credit, will not be eligible for election to the Indian Medical Council from the Registered Medical Practitioners' Constituency. No doubt, it is desirable that doctors with teaching experience should be largely represented in the Indian Medical Council, but it is not in the best interest of the profession that members who may be useful to the profession in ways other than those concerned with teaching, should be altogether precluded from the Medical Council election. If the Conference had really desired that those in the teaching line should predominantly be in the Council, the more logical course would have been for it also to resolve that the nominees of the local Governments in this Council should also invariably have had at least five years' teaching experience, and the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, would not have been recommended to preside, even over the first Council, merely in view of his high administrative office.

The harmful effect of the recommendation referred to above would be that out of 300 or 400 teachers that will thus be eligible for election from the registered medical practitioners' constituency to the Medical Council, if this suggestion were adopted more than three-fourths will be Government Officers, as almost all the medical institutions where teaching is imparted are, with three or four exceptions, entirely staffed by

Government Officers. The Medical Council as constituted at the Simla Conference will thus be predominantly an official body. With the help of such a Medical Council it would be rendered comparatively easy for a large official control over the independent profession. I cannot therefore join in the chorus of satisfaction which is reported to have been felt in some circles associated with the Simla Conference at its result.

Another important matter to which I wish to refer is the resolution reported to have been passed on the first day of the Conference by which the Government of India were requested to ask the Secretary of State for India so to amend the rules regarding recruitment into the Indian Medical Service as to permit the holders of Indian degrees to be recruited into this service without the necessity of their qualification being registerable in England. The implication of this resolution is that whether reciprocity between the Central Medical Council is established or not, those holding British qualifications will continue to hold Government appointments in this country, in virtue of these qualifications only, though the Indian Medical Act ought to, when passed, preclude all those who are not on the Indian Register from holding medical appointments under any public authority. If the Indian Medical Council is to be an entirely independent body, as resolved upon at the Conference no person not holding a medical qualification registrable in this country can ever possibly hold any medical appointment in the country be it on the Civil side or on the Military side if the independence of the Council is to be genuine and not a mere eye-wash. The provisions in this regard in the Indian Medical Council Bill when framed will have to be very carefully watched.

It is to be hoped that the proceedings of the Simla Conference will be speedily available to the Public. The proceedings of the last year's ministerial Conference on the same subject took nearly eight months to see the light of the day and the Fletcher Committee's Report on the organization of Medical Research in India took an even longer time to be found on the market. These mistakes let us hope, will not be repeated this time.

More Views on the Simon Report

[The Simon Report and its Recommendations have been thoroughly condemned by all sections of public opinion in the country. In our last number we gave the views of some prominent men representing various interests. Since then public opinion has expressed itself in unmistakable fashion and some of the second thoughts of leading men are even more condemnatory than their first impressions. In the following pages are extracted the views of certain important persons whose opinion must count. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has denounced the Report as "a piece of unparalleled political humbug and chicanery" while the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri is "aghast" at the halting nature of the recommendations. It is significant that the bitterest critics of the Report include such men as the Hon. Raja Nawab Ali Khan, member of the Central Committee, the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Excise, Bombay Government, and the Maharaja of Mahomudabad.—Ed. I.R.]

SIR TEJ BEHADUR SAPRU

IN essence, it is a continuance of Miss. Mayo's spirit, though the method used is more insidious and the language of the Commissioners is less offensive. But these wicked methods of propaganda are directly opposed to all canons of a clean and honourable fight and to the traditions of statesmanship, and they must make India look upon Sir John Simon and his colleagues as partisans and enemies of Indian nationalism, masquerading as friends of India, to deceive an ignorant world.

I personally think that the entire Report, which I have now read, is a constitutional monstrosity and marks an absolute want of constructive statesmanship. It would have been more courageous and straightforward on the part of the Commissioners to say that the reforms should be scrapped and that England must go back to the pre-Montford reform Government. * *

The Secretary of State is to remain the 'Great Moghul,' the arch-protector of vested interests. His Council too is to remain, though on a more modest scale. The Princes are invited to walk into the Simon parlour; the minorities are allowed to play with their toy of separate electorates, and, as for the rest, they must come to some understanding or develop fresh misunderstanding with the majority. * *

I have no hesitation in describing it as a piece of unparalleled political humbug and chicanery. If it were only that it would not matter much, but what is of grave concern, is that it is a dangerous document to put before a sullen and discontented India and an ignorant world.

Dominion status, to which Lord Irwin and Mr. Wedgwood Benn have so often referred, is a forbidden word with the Commission. * * *

Even now I think the situation can be saved, if the Government in England adopts a more courageous attitude. There may be risks to the life of the Labour Government, but there are graver risks to the future of the Empire for the solid rock on which the Empire rests, in the continuance of the faith of India in the sincerity of England and of an honourable place in the Commonwealth.

If that faith is completely shaken, then the future must be full of gloom. I hope the authorities realise that no constitution has any chance of success, unless it is accepted by political India.

And suppose the constitution is forced on India, where is the guarantee that the same spirit which has been evinced during the last few months in this country will not follow that constitution in the actual working and wreck it? You have, on one hand, those who have not hesitated to condemn civil disobedience and have demanded, publicly and privately, a revision of policy both on the part of the Congress and of the Government. You have on the other hand, the sorry spectacle of a Commission taking an extraordinarily long time in producing their report and the Government being unable, both in India and in England, to make a declaration of their policy beyond repeating, time after time, that the door of the Round Table Conference is open and that the follies and failures of the Commission may be remedied, if only we will pass through that door. * * *

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[MORE VIEWS ON THE SIMON REPORT

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THE RT. HON. SASTRI*

The second volume of the Simon Report avowedly makes no reference to recent events in India. Even the important statement made by the Viceroy on October 31st last, with the consent of the British Cabinet, is not mentioned. The expression 'Dominion status,' therefore, does not appear in its pages. On the other hand, the goal of British policy is stated in these words: 'India, as a whole, not merely British India, will take her place among the constituent States of the Commonwealth of Nations united under the Crown.' Whether this place will be one of equality with the constituent States is left in doubt. This is elevated to the rank of a 'principle' underlying the recommendations. Apparently this 'principle' is to be capable of fulfilment. But no precise measures having this end in view are included in the proposals, while some considerations on which emphasis is laid would appear to show that the 'principle' would not be realised within any measurable time. * * *

The reasoning of the Report leaves one aghast. The Commissioners are unable to say what form democracy should take in India. In this state of uncertainty they would watch the results of the forward move taken in the provincial sphere which they are careful to describe as an experiment it is essential, they contend, that the centre should be stable. Their arguments in support of this contention are elaborate. The only defect is that no account is taken of human nature. No arrangement can be stable which confronts incongruous elements. Popular administrations must chafe under bureaucratic superintendence and control. Superintendence and control are necessary but if they are to be exercised without friction they can only be exercised by a Government more or less similar in composition and outlook to the provincial administrations.

* From the MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

Opinion in India will not agree any longer to entrust powers of guidance and control over the chosen leaders of the people to those who are not such. The matter is not dismissed by calling it an obsession, a dream, or an impossible ambition. It is there, an unalterable fact, and the part of wisdom is to reckon with it and not to ignore it. The time is past when the people of India could be governed against their wishes. Hereafter their consent is necessary.

The Simon Report threatens to raise a wall of misunderstanding between the friends of Britain in India and the friends of India in Britain. To admit that Dominion status, or full responsible government, is the goal and yet to hesitate because the future is obscure and the line of march not clear is very much like contracting a debt and evading payment. Indians remember a long story of disappointment and deferred hope. Every concession has come in the past after being long overdue, and in the event has abundantly vindicated itself.

PANDIT H. N. KUNZRU

The Commission invoke the Montagu declaration in support of their scheme, which Mr. Montagu would have been the first person to repudiate. A great deal of propaganda is being carried on to make us believe that the constitution will contain provisions for its growth, but no one has yet told us what method the Commission has proposed to enable us to acquire control over the Central Executive and the army.

The Commission has been as determined to avoid all reference to the phrase Dominion Status as Lord Reading was during his Viceroyalty. They treat the announcement by Lord Irwin on behalf of his Majesty's Government with silent and deliberate contempt. Their scheme nullifies the announcement and is meant to retain India in perpetual bondage. It is an insult to Indians and to the British Government.

HON. RAJA NAWAB ALI KHAN

(Member of the Central Committee)

I have read the two volumes of the Simon Commission's report. I think there are only two sets of people in the country that can have any cause for satisfaction with the recommendations: members of the security services and Congressmen. I am afraid the effect of the recommendations in India will be that a large number of people that had kept away from the Congress and had abstained from civil disobedience will now join it. It will also give a tremendous impetus to the boycott of British goods. The position of the sane element in the country who stood for Dominion Status and success of the Round Table Conference and who always advocated a policy of reconciliation has become much more delicate. The recommendations of the Commission have left me sadly disappointed and disillusioned and I feel I owe it to my countrymen to express publicly my regret for having co-operated with the Commission. I particularly wish to draw the attention of the landholders who have often been described as the natural leaders of the people that their claim to leadership could be justified and maintained if they regarded the interests of the people as their own. Unfortunately for various reasons this has not been the case. Now the Commission by abolishing the special representation of the landholders throughout the country have left them no alternative but to identify themselves with the people, if they wish to maintain their political existence by entry into the legislatures.

HON. MR. B. V. JADHAV

The report is very disappointing from the point of view of the non-Brahmin party whose creed is to attain Dominion Status at as early a date as possible. The report does not promise that status, nor does it put forth any proposal which can be said to make at least a beginning.

MR. N. C. KELKAR

"Long live Indian slavery" would be a fitting title to the Simon Report. Some of those who used to swear by the Report will now swear at it. Other protagonists have already subdued their voice in speaking about it, and apologetic explanation has taken the place of enthusiastic advocacy. They realise that the Report does not deserve all the hallelujahs that were being sung in its praise. It is a document which will not, in any way, help to allay the unrest created by the growth of unsatisfied aspirations in the Indian mind. It will only fan the flames of agitation in one form or another.

MR. G. D. BIRLA

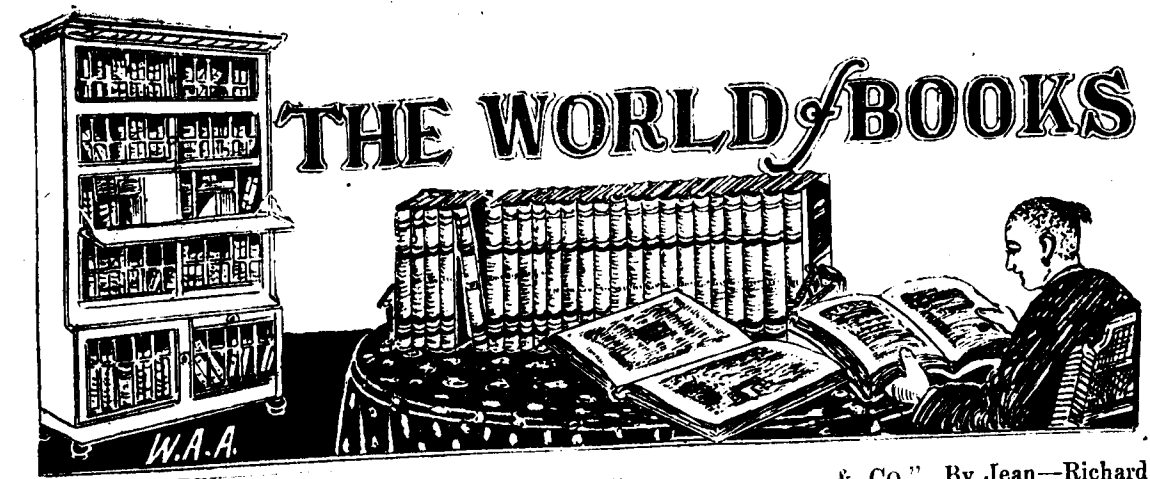
I am very much pleased to find universal condemnation of the Simon Report by every shade of public opinion in India.

Our Mussalman friends, who had built high hopes, will, I hope now realise that for a satisfactory solution of the communal question they should rather look forward to themselves and to their own fellow-countrymen than to any third party. After all it is between representatives of the two great communities alone that the question could be satisfactorily settled.

As regards the report, I think it is an insult to the intelligence of the people to call the recommendations any advance on the previous constitution. A more honest course for the Commission would have been to say frankly that they had no intention to recommend any advance and that their sole desire was to see British rule perpetuated in the country.

MAHARAJA OF MAHMUDABAD

Absurd and fit only to be consigned to the waste paper basket * * * I do not think it is worth while wasting time on its perusal. The recommendations are characteristically unsympathetic, and hopelessly prejudiced and utterly impractical.



A NEW ENGLISH PROSODY. THE REAL RHYTHM OF ENGLISH POETRY. By Katharine M. Wilson, M. A., Ph. D. (*Cantab*). Aberdeen: The University Press.

English verse was written, and written triumphantly well, for centuries before anyone thought of asking whether there were any laws in this province. But during the last half-century or so, a new 'subject' has been invented, the subject of English Prosody. There are only two prosodists who are at all well-known, Saintsbury and Bridges, and they are not known to any great extent for their prosody.

Now Miss Wilson joins the fray. Her purpose is not to defend any known doctrine. She does not think highly of prosody: at its best, she says, 'it is a blasphemous art wearing its shoes in the sanctuary' (p. 107). 'I have no system of prosody', she says also, 'because I do not know in the abstract why one series of movements should be rhythmic and another not. Instead of putting forward a system of prosody, I can only illustrate a method of scanning, and show some of the rhythmic factors at work' (p. 90). And again at the end, summing up all her work: 'It is enough if we have shown that the old prosodies are not sufficient, that the best prosodians of these methods burst their jackets' (p. 159). And indeed most of her book is a long argument against Saintsbury, done with much liveliness and humour.

.....& Co." By Jean—Richard Bloch. Victor Gollancz, Ltd., London.

Probably many Indian readers may be unfamiliar with the works of this well-known French novelist. The book virtually is the history of a family and of a business built up at first by an individual and afterwards developed into a great and profitable concern by its being manipulated in the end as a valuable dividend-yielding and profit-sharing concern. One cannot but admire the manner in which Jean Richard Bloch has presented the various characters in the novel particularly, the Simlers and the way in which they reveal themselves to the reader. The book is valuable as giving an insight into the manner in which labour, originally content and happy gradually develops into discontent....."a bitter image of industry, masters adrift upon an ocean of ill-will and jealousy, reduced to the part of castaways, feeling their powerlessness increase as each fresh wave carried them to its crest."

PAUL HERALD AND WITNESS. By A. C. Clayton. C. L. S. Park Town, Madras.

A full account of the life and work of the great Apostle written in simple everyday language. The compilation is the result of wide reading and is a wise selection of the best authorities on the subject.

TEMPLE BELLS. Ed. by A. J. Appasamy, M.A. Association Press, Calcutta.

This is a collection of readings from Hindu religious literature chosen with great care by the Editor for the benefit of Christian readers. The selections prove again the truth of the great saying that at bottom all religions are one. The spiritual experiences of the Hindu Sadhu and the Christian mystic are alike in their fervour and intensity and the English rendering of some select passages from the writings of the poet saints of India are singularly reminiscent of the psalms of Christian Bhaktas. The Editor has availed himself of the rich treasures of the literature of devotion in our vernaculars and we have selections not only from the Gita and the Upanishads but from the lyrics of Namdev and Thukaram and Kabir and Thayumanavar.

There are no less than ten reproductions of contemporary paintings in the book which is prefaced with a foreword from the pen of the Lord Bishop of Madras.

MOUNTAIN CITY. By Upton Sinclair. T. Werner Laurie & Co., London.

Upton Sinclair has already made his mark by his "Bosten" and "Oil." And his recent novel, "The Mountain City" is frankly devoted to the illustration of the dangers that aristocratic society is prone to in keeping their little girls in complete ignorance of worldly affairs and such fundamental things as love, marriage, and motherhood. The story reveals how Jed Rusker, a Yankee Sugar beet labourer made his name and fame by sheer American perseverance and dash. He steps into high society, marries Lucy Belle, a child of fortune, speculates on an oilfield and becomes a great oil magnate at the comparatively early age of thirty. The characters are vividly drawn and the book throws a flood of light on contemporary American social and political life.

INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGY. By Erwin Wexberg, M.D. Translated by W. Beran Wolfe, M.D., London, George Allen and Unwin.

The most significant contributions to modern Psychology have been made by Freud, Jung and Adler. The two latter may be said in a sense to take off from and seek to perfect in different ways the theory of Freud. For the Viennese school headed by Dr. Adler, sexual libido is not as for Freud the sole nor even the primary determinant of psychoneuroses. The distinctive contribution of Dr. Adler's psychology (which he calls Individual Psychology) is the notion of the inferiority complex which lies at the bottom of all psychopathological phenomena, working through two phases—a masculine attitude of domination and a feminine attitude of subjection. Both are really phases of one self-regarding sentiment according to McDougall. The fundamentally teleological account developed in the doctrine is highly significant and interesting both in theory and its application to psycho-therapy. Dr. Adler's own works are not quite as clear as they might be, at any rate in their English garb. The present publication is, therefore, very welcome to those who seek to keep *au courant* with modern psychology. The treatment and the translation are extremely lucid, and the printing (done in Germany) is very attractive.

FORTY YEARS IN BARODA. By Rao Bahadur G. H. Desai. Published by Pustakalaya Sahayak Sahakari Mandal Ltd., Baroda. Price Re. 1-8.

Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai, retired Naeb Dewan and Councillor, Baroda State, is one who can speak with authority on the progress of administration in that state, for his connection with Baroda extended over 40 years during which he was associated with many of the important state activities. His reminiscences are of absorbing interest and his book is a rich legacy to the succeeding generation of state councillors and administrators.

LORD HASTINGS AND THE INDIAN STATES. By M. S. Mehta. D. B. Taraporevala Sons and Co., Bombay. Price Rs. 10.

In its original form the book was a thesis submitted by Mohan Sinha Mehta, M.A., L.L.B. (All'd) Ph. D. (Econ) London Bar-at-Law, for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of London. In this monograph the author deals with a very serious constitutional problem which arrests considerable public attention to-day. The year 1813 which saw Lord Hastings as Governor-General in India was a critical period in the history of the East India Company. The Earl of Moira laid the foundation for the political supremacy of England in India on a firm and abiding basis. He discarded the ring-fence policy of his predecessors and inaugurated a new regime of subordinate alliance and isolation. In the study of this most interesting period Mr. Mehta has made a full and judicious use of rare manuscripts and confidential despatches. He bestows a living interest on the historical personae and his clear narrative style lends considerable beauty to his work. The book will be of great practical interest to all those who are busy considering the future of the Indian States in the present day. The book has a well deserved foreword from the pen of that great constitutional lawyer and statesman, Sir. P. S. Sivaswami Iyer.

THE NEW VIEW OF CHRISTIANITY. Geo. Newne, London. 2s. 6d.

This is a reprint of a thought provoking and most suggestive correspondence which originally appeared in JOHN O'LONDON'S WEEKLY, on a subject of never failing importance. Professor Bethune Baker, is the spokesman of the "Modermat" school of thought. Incidentally this slender volume is an index of the extent to which the older Universities have departed from hitherto "accepted" standards of Christian belief and criticism.

LEAFLETS AND ANNUAL BULLETIN OF THE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, LONDON. Published by G. Bell and Sons Limited, London.

The Historical Association, London is turning out excellent work by the publication of these leaflets and bulletins. Manned as it is by such eminent historians as Mr. Harold Temperley, Honorary Editor, Mr. F. J. H. Weaver, Secretary and Miss. L. M. Penson, Chairman of the Publication sub-committee, the publications of the Association are of a very high order. The Annual Bulletin of the Association No. XVIII. deals with the leading publications of the year 1928. These new publications are arranged and classified in seven sections, each section representing a particular epoch of History. The value of these notices is enhanced by the fact that the names of the publishers and the price of the books have also been noted down. The bulletin will be of special interest to libraries and teachers of History.

THE TIMES OF INDIA DIRECTORY OF BOMBAY 1930. Bennett Coleman & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

If the Indian year book is an all-India hand-book of reference this directory is confined to the city and Presidency of Bombay, giving copious and exhaustive information of considerable practical value to businessmen. It contains a comprehensive list of trades and traders in the western presidency, besides a directory of streets and residents and commercial houses of cities like Bombay, Poona, Karachi, Ahmedabad etc. The lists of residents are prepared in communal as well as functional basis and the arrangements and treatment of an immense mass of material leave nothing to be desired. We commend it to all businessmen and wish that such directories are available for other important cities as well, prepared with such judicious care and knowledge of public needs.

SHORT HISTORY OF INDIAN MATERIALISM. By Dashinaranjan Shastri. Published by the Book Company Ltd., College Square, Calcutta.

In this volume we have a clear but brief exposition of the Charvaka or Lokayata system of Indian philosophy. It was a scheme of thought which combined materialism and naturalism, and hedonism and nihilism and was hence opposed to the genius of the Hindu race and deservedly disappeared from India. The origin of this school was in the Sutras of Brihaspathi. This system of thought was based on casuistry rather than a proper dialectic and denied the authority of the Vedas and was opposed to the Vedic thought. It is Godless and soulless and has no faith in righteousness or the future life. It is thus surprisingly modern in note and extremely fatuous and false in fact. In practice such nihilism went hand in hand with libertinism and eroticism. The author shows how the Vaishnava cult refined and spiritualised the hedonistic elements in the materialistic system and combined joy in life with purity and spiritual devotion to God.

SCOUTING IN INLAND WATERS—RIVER SCOUTING. By Rao Saheb P. Rajagopala Aiyar, M.A. I.E.S., Retired Scout Commissioner, Tanjore.

This lecture on 'Scouting in Inland Waters' was read before the First Scouters' Conference at Trichinopoly on 26th February 1927 by the author. As said by His Excellency Lord Goschen who has written a Foreword to the booklet, the object of the author "is to develop in this Province Scout practices and exercises on the lines of Sea Scouting in England and other Western countries." The author of the booklet under review has had the advantage of working in the Kumbakonam College where, as Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer says in another Foreword, "the situation of the College by the side of the Cauvery affords unlimited opportunities for bathing and swimming." The present publication will therefore be found useful by all scouts and scouters throughout India.

BOOKS RECEIVED

MUST ENGLAND LOSE INDIA? By Lt.-Col. Arthur Osburn, D.S.O. Alfred A. Knoff, London and New York.

CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN PHILOSOPHY. Ed. by P. Adams & William P. Montague. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd.

AESCHYLUS: THE SUPPLIANT WOMEN. By Gilbert Murray, George Allen & Unwin.

THE PAINTED MINX. By Robert W. Chambers. D. Appleton & Company.

THE PETROL ENGINE. By the staff of the Motor. Temple Press Ltd., London.

SHIVA OR THE PAST OF INDIA. By Elizabeth Sharpe. Luzac & Co., London.

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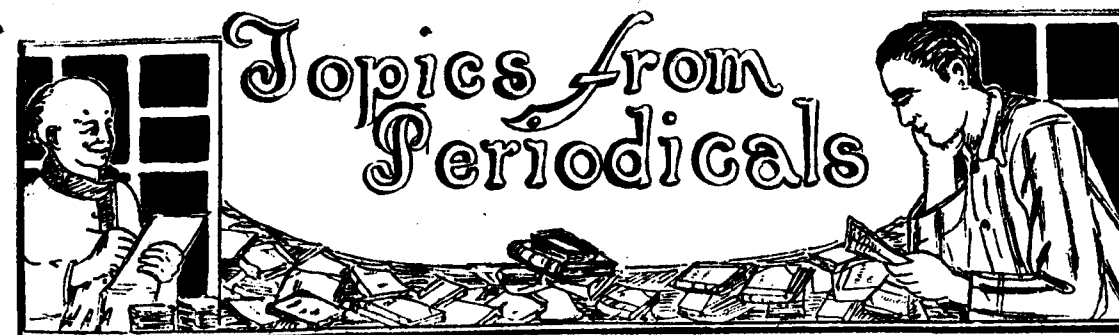
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BRANCH MANAGER,

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E. April '31



THE DANGER IN INDIA

That is the purport of the article entitled "India—Security and the Railways" in the June number of the *ENGLISH REVIEW*. While men of good will on either side are trying to find a remedy for the present impasse Englishmen at home are fed on such stuff as this:—

Does the general public in Great Britain ever realise that their fellow-countrymen in that mysterious Eastern land believe they are living on the brink of a volcano?

It is common knowledge to all in India that the leaders of the extremist party preach with impunity the gospel of independence of Great Britain; nothing will satisfy them but that every British man, woman and child shall be turned, neck and crop, out of the country. They openly advocate the repudiation of all debt, particularly that owing to Great Britain, and they demand that violent measures shall be resorted to, should persuasion fail.

To the plain man this is unmitigated sedition.

The writer of this scare-mongering paragraph is one Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Freeland who throws out this sop for the consumption of his countrymen:—"that Government has, at its command two principal weapons for the maintenance of law and order in the last resort *viz.*, the great improvements that have been effected in the armament and equipment of the military forces and in the means of communication between all parts of India". That is to say, a great army and the means of quick transport. With these the gallant writer would stem the tide of nationalism in India.

The rest of the article is of the *DAILY MAIL* variety with which we are familiar. The writer,

apparently in a panic, quite unwarranted by the situation as we know it, goes on to say:

The principal danger lies in the vulnerability of Indian communications at the hands of the many Bolshevik organisations, operating under cover of the contending political parties. To counter this movement involves strong and sustained action on the part of Government, and all well-wishers of India pray that such action will not be delayed. Bolshevism, like other poisonous diseases, flourishes best in the dark and among the ignorant and superstitious; unfortunately, the great mass of the population comes into this category. Education and enlightenment must necessarily bear fruit in the end, but they must be carefully planned to suit conditions. Perhaps one of the most flagrant errors we British have committed in India has been the establishment and encouragement of universities which turn out young men, who have received a partial training in the legal and literary professions, in such numbers that only a small percentage have a chance of finding employment to suit their bent. The remainder, jobless and discontented, are consequently easy prey for the anarchist. It is from among these intelligent and lawless men that the perpetrators of any contemplated outrage will be selected. They are quite capable of planning the complete isolation of any place by means of explosives and wirecutters.

Surely it is time that Government should rectify this mistake, and cut off the supply of such inflammable material.

How rectify "this mistake"? The gallant general is quick with his prescription. And it has the merit of simplicity as befits a soldier's cure:

To the plain man there is only one defence against the insidious attack of Bolshevism in India; there is only one way to rule an Eastern country; there is only one method of restoring confidence among the disheartened officials, traders and Ruling Princes alike; there is only one hope in the minds of all loyal subjects of the Crown, British and Indian. It is that the Central Government will display their real strength and will waste no more time in an endeavour to trim the political boat. All that is needed is that the country shall be ruled strongly and justly, as we British have always known how to do.

Is it too much to ask the British Lion to insist on this here and now, or must his tail be twisted off before he will assert himself?

MAHATMA GANDHI AND LORD IRWIN

Mr. Reginald Reynolds who was chosen by Mr. Gandhi to carry his final message to the Viceroy concerning the inauguration of Civil Disobedience writes in the last number of the *POLITICAL QUARTERLY* an interesting account of the failure of the Viceroy's meeting with the "big five." Mr. Reynolds obviously writes with intimate knowledge of the whole affair. After enunciating Mr. Gandhi's basis of co-operation he goes on to give some remarkable incidents bearing upon the transaction.

Two pieces of information which came into my hands at that time and were confirmed later illustrate remarkably well the complete gulf that lay between the Government and the Indian leaders. Not only was the Government so apparently ignorant of the character of Mahatma Gandhi as to imagine up to the very last that the Congress was "bluffing," but Lord Irwin himself was so hedged round with officialdom that he still imagined last December that a little tinkering with existing "reforms" would pass for Dominion Status, and satisfy even Congress demands. When his negotiations with the "Big Five" on December 23rd broke down, he exhibited genuine surprise, having expected to arrive at a simple compromise. I am able to substantiate the last statement on the authority of Mahatma himself.

The other refers to the interview Mahatma Gandhi gave to Messrs. Sherwood Eddy and Kirby Page, two well-known American journalists. The writer was also present on the occasion and could therefore vouch for their accuracy. All that he said was a reiteration of his public announcements, with the exception of one statement. The question of a "change of heart" was under discussion, and Gandhiji had again stated that his criterion was the willingness of the Government to stand or fall on a Dominion Status Bill.

Gandhiji was stating that he desired an "understanding" with Mr. MacDonald. Suddenly he startled us by adding that he would not object to a secret understanding, such as he had with General Smuts on a similar occasion, when an open agreement might have embarrassed the Government. At that point, I remember that I interrupted with a question: "How would you deal with Congress?" The reply was somewhat stupefying, "I should tell them that everything was all right, and they would believe me." I wonder how many politicians could say that!

The news, it is said, went to England by Air Mail, in a ~~separate~~ letter, designed to reach MacDonald if

PEASANT CITIZENSHIP IN DENMARK

Agriculture has been and remains the life of Denmark. The peasantry has been through strange vicissitudes, immense struggles and suffering. It has gone through a period of degradation and exploitation, but out of this it has risen to its full height of strength and self-respect—says Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya writing in the *TRIVENI*, for March—April.

The struggle of the Danish peasantry for full civic rights a cultural life free from exploitation, has important lessons for other nations like India.

She also narrates the stages through which Denmark passed to attain her greatness, and the following observations of the writer deserves to be quoted:

The influences which led to the French Revolution stirred the Danish nobility to the dangers apparent in the decline of the peasantry, with the result they succeeded in introducing a series of Acts in 1700. They were more radical than legislation in any other country of Europe, for, by forbidding payment in labour and moving the peasant on to his own land, the nobility could only hire labour. In 1788 the *Stavnsbaand* was abolished and the peasant was declared free. Then followed other measures allowing the tenant to purchase land, and on comparatively easy terms. Denmark thus laid the foundations for her later economic and social development by strengthening the very basis of her life—the peasantry. Gradually the peasant's holding grew more concentrated and compact. But these reforms at the close of the eighteenth century were only the beginnings in the direction of free-hold, for, as the Danish Economist puts it, "The peasant feels instinctively that the possession of the land is a matter of life and death to him." But not only does the Danish Economist believe this but the nation itself does so as has been proved by the vast strides made to realise this belief as an actual reality. "The land belongs to the people."

A ROYAL GESTURE

In an article in the June number of *INDIAN AFFAIRS* the editor Sir Albion Banerjee, expresses his conviction that a Royal gesture, similar to that made in 1911, constitutes the only means of winning back the heart of India. He suggests that H. M. the King should pay a second visit to his Indian Dominions and celebrate the twentieth year of his reign, by holding another Durbar at Delhi and exercise the Royal prerogative to vouchsafe India Dominion Status within a definite period, subject to the necessary safeguards for minorities.

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES

"The Indian States at the Round Table Conference" is the subject of an interesting article in the April-June Number of the *HINDUSTHAN REVIEW* by Rao Bahadur M. V. Kibe Saheb. The problems that confront the Indian States individually on the one hand and British India on the other in the coming Round Table Conference are, according to Mr. Kibe Saheb, as follows:—

- (1) The relationship of the Indian States to the Crown.
- (2) Paramountcy.
- (3) Intervention.
- (4) Arrangements for the conduct of political relations.
- (5) Treatment of matters of joint concern, and
- (6) Expert investigation of financial and fiscal problems.

The first three of these points are of vital importance from the point of view of the sovereign rights claimed or possessed by the States. The fourth will have to be solved whether in the event of Dominion Status being given to British India, the Crown of England thereby meaning, as in the Report of the Butler Committee, "The Secretary of State for India and the Governor-in-Council who are responsible to the Parliament of Great Britain" or British India becomes a Dominion in the Empire instead of a dependency as it is at present. In case these distinctions remain, different arrangements will have to be made for the conduct of political relations. As regards the last two they are mainly concerned with British India whatever its status might be. But the greatest difficulty is that no such proposition as the authorisation of a representative Committee to negotiate on behalf of the Chamber in pursuance of the Resolution adopted by that body can be entertained until its entire present constitution is changed much, if not fully, on the lines sketched in this paper.

These are practically the questions which are likely to be taken up at the Round Table Conference. It is understood that the Princes as a body will be, both separately and along with the representatives of British India, allowed to represent their case, and discuss it with the British Government and other parties. The writer concludes:—

The relations between the Indian States and the Crown may in the transition period be like those in the different classes in the Mandated Territories under the covenant of the League of Nations. The questions of Paramountcy and intervention cannot perhaps be satisfactorily solved until some other check is devised to ensure that good government and indeed, as the trend of events, show, some sort of representative government is introduced. Perhaps it is too early yet to expect that the Princes will tolerate even a friendly advice by any individual member of their order or its body at the present stage.

Before a Federation can be established in India, the States must possess something definite which they can

surrender. In the meantime, matters of joint interest such as means of communication or financial and fiscal problems can best be solved, but only to some extent, by having Boards of Arbitration or conciliation as already suggested. British India by its geographical position itself governs such matters. The monopoly of opium and salt and the individual efforts of the currency and customs duty were acquired and exercised in this way. The Rulers of Indian states and therefore, their Chamber, has no voice in the disposition of their armies, even for the maintenance of the internal safety in the country, not to speak of their having no voice in the defence of the country from an outside attack.

These questions again cannot be satisfactorily settled, says the writer, until the many problems that will confront the Round Table Conference receive solution at its hands.

THE ORIENTAL CHRIST

Swami Paramananda in the course of an article on the Oriental Christ in the *MESSAGE OF THE EAST*, states that

the man who has touched the heart of God has touched the universal heart. God's Spirit is cosmic, infinite; it is the common heritage of mankind. One becomes a good Christian not by clinging to a special creed, but by living. Living the life is the basis of all religions. It is what the Oriental understand. * * *

Whether we call ourselves Hindus, Buddhists, Christians, or by any other name, the mark of our religion is not in the creed that we profess, but in the universal love that we feel—the love that was in Christ, in the heart of Buddha, in the life of St. Francis, and which is the exalted Principle in the soul of man to-day. When that love becomes manifested through us, then are we ready to find our relationship with the Christ Spirit.

"In each human spirit is a Christ concealed

To be helped or hindered, to be hurt or healed."

Every time we hate, every time we show narrowness, bias, an unwisdom, we block the expression of that beneficent, that loving Christ which is within us.

"If from any soul you lift the veil,

You will find a Christ there hidden without fail."

If only we can lift that veil of ignorance, prejudice, harshness, and all such qualities, then will the Christ shine forth from the hiddenmost part of our being. Let us make this our ardent prayer.

Quoting from the Indo-Aryan Scripture he continues that

God is one—only one. He is our Father, our Mother, our Guardian, our Friend and Companion; He knows our inmost prayer, even before we have uttered it.

There is no difference between Jew and Gentile, Hindu, Buddhist, Mohammadan. It is the same fundamental Spirit of God presiding in all and all over.

When we realize that, we shall realize Christ—the Oriental Christ—who will rise like the sun, shedding His blessings upon the whole of humanity, withholding His light from none.

TOLSTOY AND GANDHI

Mr. Aylmer Maude, the biographer of Tolstoy publishes in the CONTEMPORARY REVIEW an article of absorbing interest on the identity of the Mahatma's philosophical ideas with the vague anarchism of Tolstoy. The article will be read in view of the present situation in India. Mr. Maude writes:

The idea was no invention of Tolstoy's or Gandhi's, it is one which has been widely held in many countries and many ages and always re-appears when people find the law a hindrance to the performance of what they consider their duty. Tolstoy took it first from the Gospel text: "Resist not him that is evil." Gandhi took it from Tolstoy, from the Gospels, and from the Bhagavad Gita. They both assume that the use of physical force to restrain our fellow men always indicates ill-will and is immoral. That is a very doubtful proposition. If it be admitted, we are logically compelled to proceed to the condemnation of army, police, legal proceedings, the punishment of criminals, and all government relying on these things.

In different forms and to different degrees this principle has reappeared over and over again. It was part of the Albigensian heresy in Southern France in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, which was suppressed by Simon de Montfort's Crusade. To-day we find it operating in Gandhi's movement in India and also among the Dukhobors in Canada, where schools—schools in which a Government which enforced conscription during the war (though the Dukhobors themselves were exempt) seeks to educate and presumably pervert their children—frequently and mysteriously burn down.

Among Buddhists and Hindoos similar beliefs operate though perversely enough the moral condemnation of the "Satanic Government", based as it is on the belief that the use of force is evil, generally leads in practice to acts of violence directed against the Government; a casting out of devils by Beelzebub.

Tolstoy's famous letter to Mahatma Gandhi, written in 1910 is also published in full. The letter is a remarkable statement of the principles of non-co-operation and amounts to a moral indictment of the basis on which all governments rest. Tolstoy writes there in impressive words:—

"The longer I live—and especially now that I clearly feel the nearness of death—the more strongly am I moved to express what I feel intensely, and what, in my opinion, is of immense importance, namely, what is known as 'Passive Resistance,' the abstention from all use of force in resisting government. The abstention is ultimately nothing but a following of the doctrine of love unperverted by false interpretations. That law was proclaimed by all the sages of the world—Indian as well as Chinese, Hebrew, Greek, and Roman. Most clearly of all, I think, it was proclaimed by Christ, who said precisely that in this is 'the law and the prophets.' But more than that, foreseeing the distortion that this

teaching frequently encounters from all sides. He pointed out the danger of the perversion of it natural to people absorbed in worldly interests, namely the belief that they have a right to protect those interests by force, meeting violence by violence and taking back things that have been seized, and so on, and so on. The whole of our Christian civilisation which is externally so brilliant, has grown up on that strange and obvious misunderstanding and contradiction, sometimes conscious, but for the most part unconscious. In reality, however, when defence by means of power was permitted, the law of love no longer prevailed or could prevail, and when once the law of love was no longer respected, there remained no law but that of the strongest. So Christendom lived for nineteen hundred years.

"The crux now is that one of the two must prevail; either we must admit that we do not recognise any religious teaching at all, and allow ourselves to be guided in our course of life only by the power of the strongest, or we must demand that all compulsory collection of taxes, all our judicial and police institutions, and above all our military forces, should be abandoned."

THE INDIAN PROBLEM

In an article in THE SPECTATOR Mr. Srinivasa Sastri says that no fact is so prominent as that the present generation of Indians have shed their faith in the high mission of the British people in the East. The statesmen here must grasp the truth that the Civil Service in India can no longer come between the intelligentsia and the common people.

The wonted mode of dealing with rebels will not do. World opinion will not tolerate the continued employment of force against a people who demand what is in reality their own and has been promised over and over again by solemn engagements. It is no good staying on in an atmosphere of ill-will which seems to admit of no cure.

Answering the question what will become of her, Mr. Sastri says before withdrawing much must be done to enable India to defend herself. Acute complicated problems the magnitude of which appear in the Simon Report must be solved or brought within reach of solution before the country can be handed over to her Natural custodians. A period of transition must therefore be provided for. The Indianization of the Army and the preparation of the citizens for self-defence have received so far nothing but perfunctory treatment. It would be gross betrayal and nothing short of infamy if Britain left India without liquidating this supreme obligation.

THE KHADDAR MOVEMENT

Mr. Balakrishna, writing in the D. A. V. COLLEGE UNION MAGAZINE for May, on the above subject, shows how India can be saved from un-employment. India is an agricultural country, 95 per cent. of her population being entirely dependent upon agriculture; and so agriculture must continue to be the principal occupation for a long time to come.

It is to relieve this staggering burden of unemployment among the agricultural population that the spinning wheel is brought forward. It is to stop this great annual dead loss to the nation that the spinning wheel is advocated. It is offered only to those who would otherwise waste their time in idleness. *It does not aim at withdrawing a simple able-bodied person who can otherwise be more remuneratively employed.*

The writer concludes that spinning was once the universal occupation. Millions already know the art, and those who do not can learn very easily. 90 millions can find occupation whereas, hand weaving can only supply work to 9 millions. The remuneration is small but considering the fact that the average income of India is only 1a. 6p. the gain of even an anna a day is very appreciable, and a welcome one. He further sums up in the words of Mr. Gandhi, its foremost advocate, who says:

The charkha need not displace other efforts towards reforms. It, however, possesses certain advantages that make it the only immediate, practical and permanent solution of the problem of India's chronic poverty. These advantages are the closeness of its adaptation to ingrained habits and modes of thought, action and institutions of the great majority of the people, its simplicity, its ability immediately to produce necessities, its cheapness of installation and operative, the relative simplicity and organisation required, its absence of need for any special legislation or Government aid of any sort, its ability to do without foreign capital or of any great capital from any source.

It taps very great existing but unused resources of physical power and raw materials by simple inexpensive means requiring slight skill.....It tends immediately to develop the moral qualities of the people, hope, initiative, and self-respect. It needs a minimum of assistance from the "educated people." It will lay the foundation of individual and group habits for reforms of other kinds.

The charkha is the most effective step toward a Renaissance of Indian economic life."

GANDHI'S PRISON LETTER

Mira Bai has published in YOUNG INDIA the first batch of letters from Mahatma Gandhi to the inmates of the Ashram. The authorities of the Yeravada Jail rightly permitted Mr. Gandhi "to send words of greeting and comfort" and the letters released for publication are full of simplicity and charm. Mr. Gandhi says that the prison officials are all kind and attentive to him.

"I have been quite happy," he writes, "and have been making up for arrears of rest. The nights here are cooling and, as I am permitted to sleep right under the sky, I have refreshing sleep."

In a general letter, Mr. Gandhi writes:—

"My health is all right. I rise in the morning at the Ashram hour (4 a. m.). I am given a light, so I can read the Gita chapters according to our custom. I am gradually recovering from my exhaustion of so many, many days. I rest regularly at eight in the morning and 12 noon, and thus get some two to three hours' sleep during the day. I gave up oranges during my march, but have begun to take them again here. On the first day I took raw goat's milk, and I am continuing it for the present. I take about three pounds. I shall have to reduce it a little or take it in the form of curds. In the mornings also I take cold water instead of hot. They give me full facilities for making it hot, but if the body can be maintained on cold water, why bother about hot water. I have left off honey. I had begun taking cold water baths, but from yesterday I am again bathing with hot water. The goat is milked in my presence, so there is no question as to the cleanliness of the milk; if raw milk proves unsatisfactory, I will, of course, get it heated.

"They have given me a man to clean vessels, etc. Dates and raisins I am taking. There is no reason to be anxious about my diet."

Then, referring to friends who might be going to send him fruits and other comforts, he says: "There is, and ought to be, no time in these days for taking superfluous care of others. We have no money, and ought to have no money, for superfluous expenses."

Referring to his spinning, he says: "As for my spinning, it is regular. I make a daily hank of yarn."

AMERICANIZATION OF EUROPE

"The distinctive features of Americanism,—Mechanization and Standardization,—are conquering not only Europe, but in fact the whole world," writes Mr. J. M. Kumarappa in the MODERN REVIEW for June under the above caption. As instances he gives an account of how Poland, Germany in particular, France and Great Britain too are adapting to American methods and ideas in industry as well as in culture. He further observes how in this Modernizing of Europe

the international activities of the American people must be put down as the most important. The influence of the American people is so profound and far-reaching that one may venture to say that what Paris was to Europe and America yesterday, that the United States is to the commercial world of to-day.

Few realize how great a part the American tourist industry plays in the Americanization of Europe. The vast sums coming from this trade are so important in the economic life of the various European nations that they do everything possible to Americanize themselves, their hotels and their pleasure resorts in order to attract the tourist trade. Thus the American tourist industry has come to be a powerful force in this process of Americanization of Europe.

Speaking of cultural ideas the writer points out that

Societies for the cultural exchange between European countries and the United States also help greatly to accelerate the process of Americanization of Europe. Hundreds of students from Europe go to America to study American industrial methods and to introduce them into Europe on their return. American educational procedure and administrative methods are also having an increasingly greater influence on institutions of learning in Europe.

"It is from the American," writes Sir William Beveridge, Director of the London School of Economics, "that we can learn much that is interesting and valuable because of the economic and political conditions in the United States. The American output of books on these subjects is of tremendous value, and we should miss nothing of it."

After mentioning how the new spirit of the present post-war Germany has made it anxious to advance herself, the writer adds:

The latest evidence of Berlin's Americanization is the establishment of chain stores on American model. Such

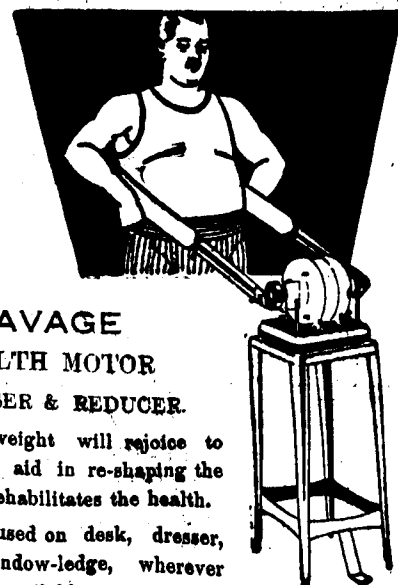
invasion of Germany by American business cannot but result in the introduction of American ideas and methods into German business.

Germany does not mind becoming Americanized nor turning to the United States for inspiration; in fact, she is ever ready to rebuild her industries and reorganize her production in accordance with the directions of modern American industrialism.

Dr. Willy Hellpach, a member of the Reichstag, sums up the general feeling in his declaration that the Fatherland has a better chance if it goes on towards complete Americanization rather than "one quarter Americanized" as at present.

Proceeding, the writer touches upon the economic predominance of America and how it is stimulating Europe towards an economic federation—a United States of Europe. The author concludes:

American civilization in the course of its development has given rise to some distinctive features. Though Europe supplied the background for the rise of American civilization, yet Americanism as a culture [in the form in which it now exists, is very different from the culture that America received from Europe in the early days of her history. Some maintain that the American type is a genuine mutation in the history of culture, that it is new, a product of the last century and that it is stamped with success. It is transforming the external conditions of life; it is assimilating other types to itself and recoinning them.



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Full particulars on page 9, advertisement Section, E. Oct. '30.

THE IDEA OF AN EMPIRE

The progress of the Empire-idea from the days of British settlements overseas down to our days is the theme of an article in the EMPIRE REVIEW for June. Mr. W. A. Hirst tracing the development of the Empire idea from its beginnings in the early years of the Eighteenth century observes:

Our Empire has now existed for some two hundred years. It may be said to have taken its present shape in the confused conflicts which are known as the Seven Years' War. At that time the East India Company decided "to stand forth as Dewan"; and the destinies of North America fell into British, as opposed to French, guidance. At the same time the West Indies grew in importance; indeed, they were then regarded as our most valuable possessions and our chief source of wealth from abroad. The Empire grew; it was not made. At the outset the West Indies were valued for sugar; North America for tobacco, India as land where fortunes might be made, and the Antipodes were regarded as fit only for penal settlements. Everywhere it was the trader and explorer who "pegged out claims", and the task of governing, administering, and organizing was undertaken reluctantly and usually as a mere desire to preserve trade and protect the traders.

Few were interested, few had visions. Here and there was a man of large outlook, such as Warren Hastings, Lord Wellesley, Lord Durham, Gibbon Wakefield, but they usually ploughed a lonely furrow and seldom obtained thanks or reward. Public opinion was completely apathetic. There were many great poets at the beginning of the nineteenth century, but not one struck an Imperial note. Until Tennyson the Empire was "unhonoured and unsung".

But what is the use of singing the glories of the Empire if the imperial system is of no value either to England or to the far flung Dominions overseas. Walter Bagehot held that it would be far better, more prosperous and safer if the territorial possessions of Britain were confined to the British Isles. And Bagehot was a cautious economist and no dreamer. Of him it is said:

He would have been glad to find a fair excuse for giving up India, for throwing the colonies on their own resources, and for persuading the English people to accept deliberately the place of a fourth or fifth-rate European Power—which was not, in his estimation, a

cynical or unpatriotic wish, but quite the reverse, for he thought that such a course would result in generally raising the calibre of the national mind, conscience, and taste.

But the Empire has withstood, for good or ill, the counsel of the economists as of the hot gospellers like Carlyle and Froude. The writer's own plea is for a sound economic policy that would link the different parts of the Empire in an indissoluble union. And far-sighted statesmanship, according to him, consists in giving to each part what suits it best. "Every encouragement should be given to union—no door should be closed." After dealing with the economic repercussions of recent years the writer pleads for a broad imperial policy.

The idea of an Empire has not been clear in the past; our process of acquisition and the Empire itself differed widely from every previous dominion, but there have been men of discernment, who envisaged something greater than anything then known, and we have now a time of peace and leisure from domestic and constitutional problems. Indeed, the only pressing domestic question is industrial depression and unemployment, and these troubles would be greatly alleviated if a satisfactory solution could be given to the fiscal side of the Imperial riddle. And in addition to this material condition, we have the other Imperial possibilities—the linking of free peoples by intellectual and moral ties, the improvement of the weaker races, and the apportionment to each member of its rightful place and powers in the Empire.

ROUND TABLE PARLEYS

In an article in the "Labour Magazine" the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri states that the weight attaching to the proceedings of the Round Table Conference depends almost entirely on the capacity for compromise and accommodation shown by Indian representatives. He hopes the greatness of the occasion will so influence them that disaster, which would follow the Conference's failure, would be averted.

Mr. Sastri says on the British side two conditions must be fulfilled, namely a political amnesty and a statement of the Government's intention to support the grant of Dominion Status with necessary safeguards. He adds that half-measures have no chance of acceptance in India to-day.

MODERNISM

Mr. G. K. Chesterton writes in the *FORT-NIGHTLY* for June an article on his pet aversion, modernism. Writing of the reaction of the intellectuals he points out that there is a strong reaction to Victorian habits, and Victorian manners, and even to Victorian morals. Speaking of the three poets of the Sitwell family he says:

Now at this moment, the marching column of mankind is in an extraordinary position. For one, it is not marching. The camp-followers may be charging; but the pioneers are retreating. In other words, it is exactly the sort of bold and enquiring spirits, who were always said to be in advance of the age, who are now most doubtful about the desirability of advancing. In short, I maintain that it is the intellectuals (for want of a more intellectual term) who have now suddenly discovered the dangers of mere novelty, of mere anarchy, of mere negation. It is not all the intellectuals, of course; and certainly not those who modestly gave themselves that name in the middle of the nineteenth-century. For these, by the ironic operation of their own favourite argument, are now old and venerable and established and respected; and, therefore, of no importance whatever. Men like Mr. Arnold Bennett, and Mr. Bertrand Russell, and Mr. H. G. Wells, are left behind by the advance; and are, therefore, under the illusion that it is still advancing.

But the point is that it is because they are so very modern that they have rebelled against Modernism. It is because they have themselves seen all the new tricks, and in many cases played, all the new tricks, that they have realised before anybody else that the whole bag of tricks may soon be played out.

I am not imagining this reaction because I want it; for, indeed, it is not especially the reaction that I want. I should have hoped for a popular revolt against perversions and pedantries of vice, which have never, in fact, been popular. I should like the normal people, who live on beef and beer, to make war on the hypocritical cranks who take their vegetarianism in the form of vegetable cock-tails less wholesome than the fruit of the vine. I should prefer the intellectuals to be slaughtered by what may be called the Morals; and the mob is still very moral. But the great point is that they should be slaughtered, if not by the clubs of the crowd then by the rapier of the more intellectual. God moves in a mysterious way and does not disdain the strangest or the humblest instruments; and we must not be ashamed of finding ourselves, if necessary, on the side of cultivated and the clever.

That is typically Chestertonian, to be sure!

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

SELECTED EXAMPLE OF INDIAN PAINTING AND SCULPTURE. By O. C. Ganguly, ["*Triveni*," April 1930.]

MEDICINE IN INDIA. By Col. Bhola Nauth, C.I.E., I. M. S. ["*The Indian Medical World*," April 1930.]

A SURVEY OF ANGLO-INDIAN POETRY. By Leo C. Robertson, M.A. (Cantab). ["*The Modern Review*," June 1930.]

THE THIN RED LINE OF INDIA. By R. G. Thurburn. ["*The Empire Review*," June 1930.]

INDIA'S UNITY IN DIVERSITY. By Ramananda Chatterjee. ["*The Modern Review*," July 1930.]

THE HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM. By Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Litt. D., M. L. C. ["*Indian Affairs*," June 1930.]

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E. Sept. '30,

Questions of Importance

LIBERAL MESSAGE TO PREMIER

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, President of the Western India Liberal Association, has telegraphed to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Lord Irwin, saying that the Western India Liberal Association view with apprehension the proposal to include in the British representation on the Conference all parties especially as prominent Conservative and Liberal leaders have declared themselves against the Indian demands.

The November pronouncement of the Viceroy spoke of His Majesty's Government meeting the Indian delegation, while the pronouncement of July 9 says "representatives of Great Britain."

If the above change is contemplated, those who welcomed the Conference on the footing of the November declaration, will have to reconsider the matter.

H. E. the Viceroy has telegraphed back to say that he was giving the most earnest consideration to the matter.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

The Council of the All-India Muslim League held a meeting at Simla, on July 13, under the presidentship of Mr. Jinnah. It passed important resolutions relating to the Simon Report, the Round Table Conference and the Frontier situation. The Council also decided to hold the next session of the League at Lucknow on August 16 and 17. The Council passed the following resolutions:—

REPRESSIVE MEASURES

The meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League records its sense of disapproval of the continuance of the Civil Disobedience campaign at this juncture inasmuch as it is fraught with danger to the best interests of the country and, therefore, it is of the opinion that Congress should call off the Civil Disobedience movement, and urges upon the Government to repeal and withdraw all repressive measures, and to meet the demand for an amnesty with a view to creating a proper atmosphere for the Round Table Conference.

SIMON SCHEME UNSATISFACTORY

The Council of the All-India Muslim League is of the opinion that the scheme of constitutional advance, recommended by the Simon Commission, is most unsatisfactory and inadequate.

While recognising the endorsement by the Commission of the principle of a federal system of Government, the

All-India Muslim League regrets that the Simon Committee's recommendations have fallen far short of the Muslim demand with regard to the system of electorates and other vital demands, and that no constitution, which does not satisfactorily meet those demands, will be acceptable to the Muslims of India.

FRONTIER SITUATION

The Council of the All-India Muslim League emphatically invites the attention of the Government to the existing serious situation in the North-West Frontier Province, which has been rendered more acute by differences on a vital issue between the two judges of the Peshawar Inquiry Committee with regard to the recent events, and by the most inadequate recommendations of the Simon Commission with regard to the reforms in that Province; and with a view to finding a way out of the present crisis, this Council recommends that Government should forthwith take proper steps in consultation with the leaders, to restore tranquillity and harmonious relations in the Province, and to avert similar happenings in the future.

THE ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE

On July 6 the Committee of The All-Parties' Conference met at Simla, under the Chairmanship of Sir Parasuram Patro. Mr Jinnah, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Colonel Gidney, Rev. J. C. Chatterji and Mr. Ujjal Singh were present. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was unavoidably absent. There were exchanges of views on the issues raised by Mr. Jinnah's 14 points for the safeguarding of Mussalman rights. But the Committee had to adjourn *sine die*, after passing a resolution expressing regret that there was no one present who could represent the Hindu community as a whole, and that it was not possible therefore for the Committee to proceed with its work any further.

MISSION OF SAPRU AND JAYAKAR

As we go to Press we learn that letters have been exchanged between the Viceroy and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, the Viceroy agreeing to both Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar seeing Mr. Gandbi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in jail with a view to persuading them to restore peace.

The Viceroy repeats the assurance given in his address regarding the Government's desire for Indians managing their own affairs, subject to temporary safeguards in spheres in which full responsibility is not yet possible.

Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar will conduct negotiations on their own responsibility.

Indian States

Utterances of the Day

H. M. THE KING EMPEROR

In opening the India House in London on July 8, H. M. the King said:—

A quarter of a century has passed since the Queen and I paid our first memorable visit to India. In that time India has never lost her hold in my affections and sympathy. There have been many changes and some dark days, but I rejoice to think that, through them all, she has steadily advanced to an assured place among the great peoples of the earth. Of that advancement, 'India House' is in some degree a symbol.

At this critical period in India's history, when the thoughts of all who love the country are centred on constructive effort, and on laying well and truly the foundations of the India of the future I regard it as a happy augury that we are able to open a building, which marks the end of one period of advancement, and the beginning of a new. But the 'India House' stands for more than that. As I look round me I see emblems of the religions and provinces and States of India. A building which contains them surely testifies to the unity of India itself. The position of the 'India House', among those of her sister nations here in the centre of my capital further symbolises the unity of the Greater Commonwealth, of which she is a part. For the deeper realisation of that two-fold unity, I most earnestly pray.

During the recent months, I have watched with anxious heart the troublous passage of events. Trusting in Divine guidance, I hopefully await the day that shall restore the gift of true understanding, and thus unite every race and creed in one desire to bring peace and contentment to my Indian peoples.

I have now much pleasure in declaring the 'India House' open, and I trust that it may not only serve the material progress of the country, but by spreading sound knowledge, may foster between the peoples of India and Great Britain that "wider sympathy" for which I pleaded many years ago and plead again to-day.

THE PREMIER ON INDIA

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Premier, at a Labour rally at the Crystal Palace said:—

"The men with whom we wish to co-operate have had to be arrested for actions which, if they themselves had been responsible for a purely Indian Government, faced with conditions such as those they have created recently, would have been compelled to arrest the people responsible for those conditions.

"The whole of this is a melancholy thing, which is unnecessary. The men who were going to be State Governors and responsible for administration, ought to look ahead and understand the conditions under which alone evolution and change were possible."

MR. CHURCHILL & DOMINION STATUS

Mr. Winston Churchill in a speech at Waltham Abbey declared: "No responsible person supposes for a moment that the forthcoming Round Table Conference can produce Dominion Status for India or that Dominion Status is likely to be obtained within the lifetime of anyone now living.

"If that is true, there is no advantage in encouraging false hopes, the only result of which is to weaken the confidence which the people of India have reposed in the British word. It will only cast them back in anger and despondency when they find that phrases have been used, however honestly and sincerely to which they attached one meaning, but to which a different meaning was attached in Britain."

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THE SIMON SCHEME

Contributing his views on the Simon Commission's Report to a symposium, published by THE ASIATIC REVIEW, Sir Leslie Scott expresses the opinion that the Commission's scheme is broadly right. He says that the Indian States would be well advised to consider carefully how they can best enter the Federation, when it becomes a practical possibility, but considers that the suggestion that they should be encouraged to enter the Federal Council one by one would be fatal to their influence.

THE PRINCES AND THE SIMON REPORT

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala led a Sikh deputation to the Viceroy and in the course of his address expressed disappointment at the Simon recommendations "particularly at the absence of any indication as to the future status of our country in the Empire in keeping with the declaration which Your Excellency made on behalf of His Majesty's Government." The Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes has thus courageously identified himself with the public in British India.

PATIALA INQUIRY

The Patiala inquiry, over which Mr. Fitzpatrick Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab, has been presiding, concluded its sittings on the 3rd of this month.

Sir Tej Bahadur appeared in this case with Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Mr. Sapru, Miss. Nehru, Mr. Gurita and other Counsel.

The Report of Mr. Fitzpatrick, when ready, will be submitted to H.E. the Viceroy.

EX-MAHARAJAH OF INDORE

The ex-Maharajah of Indore has appealed to the Versailles Court against the award of a pension to one of the guards of his Chateau, who by accident has been permanently incapacitated on the ground that the man was not employed by the ex-Maharajah but by M. Calmette, an ex-Police Commissioner who had contracted to supply guards for a monthly payment, which is alleged to include a commission.

INDIAN PRINCES AND FEDERATION

"I understand" says the Simla correspondent of the MADRAS MAIL, "that a meeting at Simla, on July 15 of Indian Princes considered a formula to express their views on the Simon Report."

While offering co-operation to the idea of ultimate federation and agreeing to join the Council of Greater India, they criticise the financial and other recommendations made by the Simon Commission with the view of giving effect to their scheme.

The Princes regretted that the Commission failed to recommend the institution of a Supreme Court in India, which they consider an essential requisite to federation.

There was also a discussion regarding the Prince's delegation to the London Conference. This will include the Maharajahs of Mysore, Bikaner, Alwar, Patiala, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajah of Rewa, the Chief of Sangli, and the Nawab of Bhopal. Two original non-Prince delegates will be Colonel Haksar, Director of the Princes' special organisation, and Sir Manubhai Mehta, Prime Minister of Bikaner State. They will represent the interests of the Princes as a body and not any individual State.

Among the advisers proposed are Professor Rushbrook Williams, Dewan Abdul Hamid and Sir Reginald Glancey.

It is understood that there was considerable discussion at the meeting on the question whether Sir Manubhai Mehta or Professor Rushbrook Williams should be an original delegate on behalf of the Princes. The final decision favoured the former.

The Princes have not expressed any opinion on the subject of the British Indian situation vis-a-vis the Simon Report and the Dominion status issue. Opinion on the subject was that while Indian Princes have sympathy with British Indian aspirations, any expression of opinion by them on the subject at this stage might be interpreted as interference in British Indian politics.

Indians Outside India

INDIANS OVERSEAS

Addressing the Central Legislature on July 9, H. E. the Viceroy dwelt on the position of Indians in East Africa, Ceylon and South Africa. He said:

WHITE PAPER ON EAST AFRICA

As honourable members are aware, two important questions relating to Indians overseas have been engaging the attention of my Government for some time past. One of these arose out of the recommendations made by the Hilton-Young Commission and by Sir Samuel Wilson regarding Closer Union in East Africa. The other concerned the basis of franchise under the new constitution in Ceylon. His Majesty's Government have recently announced their conclusions about both. I need not recapitulate them in detail as they have received full and wide publicity in India; but I wish to make a few observations on points of outstanding interest to India that emerge from these announcements. As regards East Africa, the proposals of His Majesty's Government are to be referred to a Joint Select Committee of Parliament. When this Committee is set up the Government of India will intimate their desire to place it in possession of their views on those proposals that concern the Indian communities in these territories. The conclusions of His Majesty's Government that the official majority should be retained in the Legislative Council of Kenya and that the establishment of a common roll is the object to be aimed at and attained are in accordance with the views consistently urged by the Government of India. Fears have been expressed in certain quarters that the scheme of Closer Union formulated in the White Paper may ultimately prove detrimental to Indian interests. I would, however, draw the attention of the hon'ble members to the various safeguards provided in the scheme to protect racial minorities. They may rest assured that should it later be found necessary, the Government of India will make the requisite representations on the subject.

FRANCHISE OF INDIANS IN CEYLON

The decisions of His Majesty's Government regarding the franchise in Ceylon recognise the claim of the Government of India to watch over the interests of Indian emigrants in the colony. Explicit renunciation of their protection by an Indian applying for a certificate of permanent settlement will not be required. There is no intention of repealing or amending, to the detriment of Indians, any of the laws of Ceylon affecting their position or privileges which they will continue to enjoy. As regards the future, the Governor will not be empowered to assent to any Bill diminishing or abrogating these privileges, unless he has previously obtained the instructions of the Secretary of State or the measure contains a suspending clause. Fears have been expressed that the effect of these concessions will be neutralised by inclusion, in the Order in Council of the provision that no holder of a permanent certificate, while registered as a voter, will be entitled to claim any rights, privileges or exemptions that are not common to all British subjects resident in the Island. This provision in no way affects the assurance of His Majesty's Government that there is no intention of curtailing the special privileges that are now enjoyed by Indians. There is no reason to think that, by friendly negotiation between the Government of India and the Government of Ceylon, the retention of existing privileges and the extension to all Indians of the concessions that the Government of India may be able to secure hereafter for Indians who do not enjoy the franchise by virtue of possessing certificates of permanent settlement, will not be achieved.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Before leaving the subject of Indians Overseas I should also like to draw the attention of hon'ble members to the fact that Ministers of the Union of South Africa have decided to postpone, till the next session, the Bill to regulate the tenure of fixed property by Asiatics in the Transvaal which was introduced in the Union Parliament in May this year. This delay which we warmly welcome permits the hope that the provisions of this measure which, as you are aware has caused considerable alarm among Indians in the Transvaal may ultimately be adjusted to satisfy the legitimate claims of the Indian community.

Industrial and Commercial Section

IS THE EMPIRE BRITAIN'S MARKET?

Sir Leo Chiozza Money has answered this question by coming down heavily on those Britishers like Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere who think of the empire in terms of markets for British goods. He writes in the NEW LEADER:—

Nothing could be farther from sound policy than to conceive or to discuss the Dominions or India, or the Crown Colonies, as 'markets.' The suggestion that Canada or India ought not to buy where she chooses and where she can best buy can be justified neither on economic nor 'imperial' grounds. The attempt to create a cash nexus has fatal implications. We are not only to take pride in the 450 million people of the Empire, but to calculate how much we can make out of them.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

Pandit Motilal Nehru, Acting President of the Congress before his incarceration issued the following circular regarding Foreign Cloth Boycott:—

All Congress Committees are requested to carry on vigorous and effective propaganda amongst the masses to induce them to take to self-rationing and hand-spinning.

SELF-RATIONING

The movement if effectively carried out so as to eliminate the bulk of foreign cloth would mean a considerable shortage of cloth (about 200 crores of yards) and this would operate to raise the prices of the Swadeshi cloth. This result could be counteracted to a considerable extent by the people resorting to self-rationing. In 1919-20 the country managed with only 300 crores of yards as against the normal consumption of over 500 crores of yards.

1. Everyone should manage with such Khaddar or Swadeshi cloth as he or she has in his or her possession and refrain from making new purchases at least for a period of one year.

2. Everyone should examine his or her wardrobe and make surplus Khaddar or Swadeshi cloth if any available for others.

3. Where it is found impossible to carry out clause I only such cloth should be purchased as is absolutely necessary for immediate needs.

Such purchases should be made in Khadi, i.e., hand-spun hand-woven cloth or failing that in Swadeshi cloth i.e., cloth manufactured by Indian mills owned and managed by Indians, from yarn spun only in such mills to the exclusion of all foreign yarn either in the body or borders.

PROTECTION OF INDIAN SILVER-WARE

The Government of India announce an enquiry by the Tariff Board into the question of extending protection to the manufacture in India of silver plates, thread and wire, the so-called gold thread and wire, made mainly of silver leaf and other silver manufacture.

The Government have also referred to the Board the question whether higher duties should be imposed on chrome, steel points, bearing plates, fish bolts, rivets, bolts, nuts, dog spikes, stretcher bars, gibs and cotters.

The enquiry is the result of a representation from Messrs. Henry Williams (India) Ltd., that the manufacture of these articles in India is hampered by the fact that the import duties on manufactured articles are lower than or equal to or insufficient above the protective duties levied on the material for their manufactures.

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Agricultural Section

THE PERIYAR PROJECT

Among the various hydro-electric projects under investigation, the Periyar Hydro-Electric Project is one of the important schemes, which have been engaging the attention of the Chief Engineer for Hydro-Electric Development, Madras, as well as the Government. From reports of investigation, it is understood that the Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme is an ideal one. The proposal, says a correspondent in the *TIMES OF INDIA*, is to generate power very near the Periyar Dam itself as it would appear that a 1,000 feet head is available near the site of the dam. In launching this project a minor difficulty has to be faced. There will only be enough water in the Periyar Reservoir for nine months and for the rest of the months in the year there will not be sufficient water for the generation of power. Therefore, it has been proposed by the Chief Engineer for Hydro-Electric Development that a generating plant be installed in the Periyar Dam and that when there is no water in the Dam for the generation of power for three months in the year the parts served by the Periyar Hydro-Electric Station be supplied by means of a tie line from the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme, which is already under construction.

It is reported that the main idea contained in the proposal had been approved by the P. W. D.

DESTRUCTIVE PESTS ACT

It is announced that in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 1 of section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, of 1914, the Governor-General in Council prohibits with effect from August 8 next, the import of unroasted coffee beans into Madras Presidency by Sea or, save where the import is from a place within India, by land provided that the prohibition shall not apply to consignments of unroasted coffee beans produced in India and covered by a certificate of origin signed by the Director of Agriculture, Mysore, the Director of Agriculture, Madras, or by any other officer of the Government of Madras.

LOW LEVEL OF COTTON PRICES

The implications of the resolution passed by the the Indian Central Cotton Committee, were explained by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, in an interview given to a representative of THE EVENING NEWS OF INDIA.

"I think the Central Cotton Committee have done very well," Sir Purshotamdas observed, "in telegraphing the resolution to the Government of India drawing their attention 'to the present low level of cotton prices and the resultant injury to the growers and to the economic condition of the country.'"

"The prospects of world conditions regarding cotton," he said, "are not very rosy, nor are there indications of a rise in prices. The nervousness caused in this country by the political situation is so great that it will seriously aggravate the world factors governing the prices of cotton. The Committee were, therefore, bound to draw the attention of the Government to the extremely unfavourable position of the cotton-grower of India should he have to market his growing crop from next October onwards at the low rates which prevail to-day for ready cotton."

"As to exactly what means can be devised to meet the situation, he continued, "it is not easy to say anything definitely at present. I am convinced that unless conditions improve materially and the Government devise some methods for assisting the cultivator, the latter will be hard hit."

Concluding Sir Purshotamdas said: "The Central Cotton Committee, who are supported by funds raised by taxation imposed by the Central Legislature, have justified their duty of looking after the best interests of the cotton grower under this extraordinary and unparalleled situation."

PROF. M. VAIDYANATHAN

Prof. M. Vaidyanathan, of Pachaiappa's College, has been appointed as the Statistician to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission.

Medical

NEW TREATMENT FOR CANCER

It was revealed at the annual meeting of the British Empire Cancer Campaign at the House of Lords, on July 15 that for the treatment of cancer, successful experiments have been made in the use of mustard gas, which was used with destructive effects in the War. The experiments have been carried out at Leeds University.

It is stated that the action of mustard gas was localised to the particular area treated and strictly limited in time, but none-the-less, the experiment was a remarkable one.

Speaking on the report at the annual meeting, Sir Charles Gordon Waston, Senior Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, referred to the successful experiments with the new treatment on mice and rats.

The Duke of York, referred to the hardship suffered by poor patients who had a long way to travel for radium treatment owing to the fact that for its more effective use radium was now being concentrated at large centres. He recommended that steps be taken for securing the speedy and free transport of such patients in urgent cases.

SURGICAL ANTS

The use of "surgical ants" with powerful jaws to stitch the wounds of men and women, and other strange medical practices developed by the Indians living in the interior of Peru, are described in a report of the Field Museum of Natural History expedition.

The natives, according to the explorers, show remarkable originality in the treatment of wounds and illnesses. Trees, shrubs and plants with medical properties are widely employed. In the case of a severe wound a certain ant is made to bite the severed edges of the skin and sew them together.

Great skill is shown by the women in treating the wounds sustained by their husbands in battle. Long thorns are sometimes used as surgeons' needles.

AMAZING DISEASE FIGURES IN INDIA

"There is probably not more than one medical practitioner to 50,000 people in the rural areas. Besides the scarcity of doctors, there is a terrible prevalence of disease," writes Dr. B. Chone Oliver of Poona, in *Conquest by Healing*. "A missionary who has worked for years in rural areas said that he thought very few people were really well. The vast majority of people are underfed. The infant death rate is appalling:—

For All-India it is	...	174 per 1,000
For Bombay	...	359 "
For Calcutta	...	326 "
For Cawnpore	...	420 "

"Malaria and other fevers caused over 50,000,000 deaths in a decade. There were over 7,000,000 from influenza in 1918. Leprosy probably affects nearly 1,000,000 people. Hook worm incidence is 80 per cent. in some places. The round worm is very common, and on investigation was found in 95 per cent. of High School boys in certain places. Typhoid fever is very common, tuberculosis is on the increase.

"Post-mortem examinations in the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, show a 'higher mortality in Calcutta from tuberculosis than from any of the so-called tropical diseases.' It is exceedingly common among women who live in seclusion."

CURE OF MEASLES

Describing experiments he has carried out at Stepney in the treatment of measles with a drug known as amidopyrin, Dr. T. J. Collier, writing in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, declares that the results were so satisfactory that it was decided to try the method on a large scale.

"Amidopyrin," he states, "has a striking curative effect on the course of measles. The disease may be completely cured if treatment is given early enough. It is specially suited to general practice, where the disease is seen at its earliest stage."

Science

SIR ARTHUR EDDINGTON'S DISCOVERY

A fascinating glimpse of the future was given on June 24 at the World Power Conference in a lecture by Sir Arthur Eddington (who was recently knighted).

Sir Arthur discussed the whereabouts of the key to unlock the cupboard of the illimitable sub-atomic energy so that engines instead of being pampered with coal and oil would be induced to accept a plain diet of sub-atomic energy, when a year's supply of fuel would be carried in a tea cup. "To the Engineer, this is a Utopian dream, but to the astronomer, it is a well-recognised phenomenon, which it is his business to investigate." It was suggested that a large supply of sub-atomic energy would not be released until matter was heated to forty million degrees, but Sir Arthur thought that the key could be found elsewhere and, when it was found, it might incidentally extend the life of the universe from millions to billions of years.

NEW INVENTIONS

Among the latest inventions which have been registered in the continent are: A device which can be set to make tea at any pre-determined time, and which rings an alarm as soon as the tea is made. Spectacles which enable the wearer to see behind. A method of preserving flowers and foliage in their natural shape. A combined stocking and tennis oversock. A time-recording machine which, in different colours, records punctual and late arrivals, and also shows the actual number of minutes late.

RUSSIAN HONOUR TO DR. NANSEN

The Academy of Science at Leningrad has proposed that the name of Franz Josef Land, in the Arctic Sea, be changed to Fridtjof Nansen Land, in honour of the late explorer. It is considered as certain that the Russian Government will accede to this proposal.

NITROGEN FROM THE AIR

The largest nitrogen fixation plant in the western hemisphere, which greatly increases the industrial and military independence of the United States, was described by Prof. Lauren B. Hitchcock of the University of Virginia, before the American Chemical Society.

This plant converts daily 350 tons of inert nitrogen gas of the atmosphere into sodium nitrate and anhydrous ammonia for peace-time industrial uses, said Prof. Hitchcock. But if the United States were at war, the plant would largely free her of the necessity of getting Chile saltpeter from South America for fertilizer, explosives and essential chemical industries.

The plant is a splendid example of the application of recent refinements in process. Application of the latest technology is necessary in order that the synthetic material may compete with the Chile product dug from the surface of the ground. It is located at Hopewell, Va., on the James river, 80 miles from Hampton Roads.

LAMP TO STOP TRAINS

Porters and railwaymen may one day be equipped with a hand lamp that works a secret ray which, when flashed upon an oncoming railway engine, will, by means of a special form of light-cell switch, bring the locomotive's vacuum brakes into action.

This device has been invented by Major Raymond Phillips, O.M.E., who as far back as 1903 invented a system of automatic train control that was tested successfully on several railways.

A NEW PLANET

Professor Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard University Observatory, has announced that the Lowell observatory at the Flagstaff, Arizona, has discovered a new planet situated beyond Neptune, larger than the Earth, but smaller than Uranus.

Literary

G. B. S.'s WORKS

At the age of 73 Mr. George Bernard Shaw is editing practically everything he has written that is appropriate, and the collection will contain many unpublished or forgotten articles and pamphlets, writes the special correspondent of the DAILY CHRONICLE. The collection will include the first novel he ever wrote. This is called "Immaturity," and every publisher Mr. Shaw approached refused it. This will comprise the first volume, and the world will have an opportunity of contrasting Shaw, aged 22, with Shaw today. There will also be an unfinished novel written in 1888, which lay in a drawer till unearthed by his secretary. It has been announced that only 1,000 sets of the collection are to be published. The correspondent asked Mr. Shaw whether this decision was final and irrevocable. "It isn't everybody who can afford to pay 30 or 35 guineas for books," he said, "but if you like to give me an order for another 1,000 sets I shall be glad to see about it. It will all depend on the demand." The first four volumes will be ready by the end of this month.

THE LATE SIR A. CONAN DOYLE

Death has occurred on July 8 of the famous author Sir Arthur Conan Doyle at the age of 71.

He died at his home at Crowborough. Lady Conan Doyle and two sons and one daughter were present at his bedside.

He had been ill since November, due to his work in Scandinavia in the autumn lecturing on spiritualism.

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER ORDINANCE

The unauthorised news-sheets and news-papers Ordinance of 1930, being the ordinance No. 7 of 1930 is promulgated. It has come into force from the 2nd July.

H.E. the Viceroy explaining the reasons says:—"Since the issue of the Press Ordinance organised attempts have been made to defeat its provisions and continue mischievous activities against which it was directed by issue of bulletins and news-sheets produced by cyclostyle and other simple processes. These publications are devoted, without disguise, to the promotion of sedition, dissemination of false and malicious news and instigation of the public to defiance of law. Experience has shown that remedies at present available against the publication of these bulletins and news-sheets are only partial and it has not been found possible to check effectively their output. This can only be done by taking the power to forfeit copies of such news-sheets and of newspapers which have not complied with the provisions of the Press Ordinance and also to forfeit the machine other than the declared presses on which they are produced. I have accordingly felt it my duty to promulgate the Ordinance which will enable more effective and speedy control to be exercised in these matters. The Ordinance will not affect in any way any press or newspaper which conforms to the provisions of the Press Ordinance and of the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867, nor does it impose on them any fresh restriction."

THE "DAILY HERALD"

The DAILY HERALD, in its new commercial form, is rapidly becoming one of the most powerful papers in England. Its excellent editorial control, with its characteristic independence, is now combined with first class business management, and the result is that, in a few weeks, the circulation of the paper has bounded up to beyond a million.

INOTYOL

SAFE TO USE · QUICK TO HEAL

FOR ECZEMA AND SKIN DISEASES.

Educational

MR. WADIA ON PRIMARY EDUCATION

The new Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, Mr. A. R. Wadia, gave sound advice to the delegates assembled at the Mysore Educational Conference in respect of the transfer of



PROF. A. R. WADIA

control to local bodies and concluded with the expression of the hope that Mysore would soon lead India in the number of its literates and the quality of education which it imparted to its people.

By way of explanation to the speech it may be added that under a Bill passed by the Mysore Legislature in March last, the control of primary education was transferred to local bodies and an officer has been placed on special duty to work out the details of the scheme. The new measure is to entrust to Local Education Authorities the consolidation, expansion and development of elementary education subject to the control of the Government in the Education Department. It provides for the expansion of elementary education in a systematic manner so that within a maximum period of 10 years there may be schools with the necessary equipment provided for all children seeking elementary education on a voluntary basis. The measure is also intended to make the State ready for a scheme of universal compulsory education.

APPEAL TO CALCUTTA STUDENTS

Dr. W. S. Urquhart, Vice-Chancellor, on behalf of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, has issued an appeal to students in the course of which he says: "It is an unusual, perhaps unprecedented, thing for the Syndicate of a University to address an open communication to students who have publicly announced their intention to commit what is apparently a deliberate breach of college and university rules. We deliberately used the word 'apparently' because we are convinced that you do not really wish to overturn the academic system." He adds: "We desire to discuss the matter with you as with young men and women who are capable of deliberation and reasoned reflection but who in the idealism and patriotism are ready to sacrifice their own immediate interests for the sake of what they conceive to be the common good of their country." Concluding, Dr. Urquhart says: "We shall not avail ourselves of the methods of coercion because it is our wish to express the University spirit in a different way. Correspondingly, we appeal to you to meet us in this attitude which we take up and we call upon the students of this University, who wish to remain outside the colleges, universities and classes, to refrain from exerting any constant whatsoever upon those of their fellow students who do not agree with them."

PURPOSE OF EDUCATION

"What are the purposes of education?" asked Mr. Oliver Stanley, M.P., in the House of Commons.

"Education is not an end in itself; it is only the means to an end. We do not become men so that we can be educated; we are educated so that we can become men. No system of education, however perfect and comprehensive, is any good at all unless it enables us, as education is intended to do, to live our lives better and happier than we should do without it."

Legal

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE

A Bench of the Lahore High Court, consisting of Mr. Justice Alan Broadway and Mr. Justice Bhide, dismissed on July 16 the petition filed by some prominent members of the Lahore Bar questioning the legality of the Conspiracy Case Ordinance.

Discussing the Habeas Corpus application, filed by the High Court Bar Association, on behalf of Desraj and other accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, the Judges differed on the point of jurisdiction. Sir Alan Broadway held that the question whether an emergency existed was purely administrative and was for the Governor-General to decide. Mr. Justice Bhide held that it was within the jurisdiction of the Court to decide the question.

LAWYERS AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

"THE INDIAN DAILY MAIL" understands that at a meeting of High Court Judges it was resolved that no action would be taken against those lawyers who have been convicted for taking part in the civil disobedience movement. It will be remembered that the Government a little while ago asked the Chief Justice to advise them whether no disciplinary action could be taken against those lawyers who have been sent to jail for taking part in politics. The lawyers who have gone to jail are Messrs. Nariman, Kapadia both having gone to jail as Presidents of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committees, K. M. Munshi, Purushottam Tricumdas, B. C. Kher, all salt satyagrahis and Mr. Ramrai Munshi of Ahmedabad for picketing a foreign cloth shop in the Fort area.

BAN ON GANDHI CAPS

Under the caption "Foolish Ban", THE EVENING NEWS, commenting on the Guntur Magistrate's ban on Gandhi caps, says: There is no justification, whatever, for the Guntur Magistrate's order prohibiting the wearing of Gandhi caps. It is orders of this type that bring the law into disrepute. The Madras Government ought to see that the order is withdrawn.

DR. MOONJE SENT TO JAIL

After serving his sentence of imprisonment till the rising of the Court imposed on him on July 12 Dr. B. S. Moonje, again led 30 "volunteers," and broke the Forest laws and cut grass and wood.

He and his "volunteers" were arrested. Sixteen were released unconditionally. Dr. Moonje and the "volunteers" were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each, in default to a week of imprisonment, Dr. Moonje's imprisonment to be simple and the "volunteers" rigorous.

THE PESHAWAR ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Government of India's resolution on the Peshawar Enquiry Committee report has been published. The report 'it is stated' upholds the civil and military action in suppressing "the riot" and firing.

The Government accept the Committee's finding and propose to issue proper instructions regarding medical arrangements on such occasions and also agree to consult the military authorities on the subject of danger involved in using armoured cars in quelling civil disorders.

Justice Suleiman holds that the events subsequent to the second firing did not justify firing to the extent resorted to, while Mr. Panckridge holds that they did. Government accepting the latter's view observe that the points raised by Justice Suleiman will receive "careful consideration."

COGNET'S HEMONEUROL

(HEMOGLOBIN WITH KOLA NUT AND
GLYCEROPHOSPHATE OF LIME)

FOR

Exhaustion through overwork or
illness.

Personal

REV. HOLMES ON GANDHI

"Why talk ye about God and the Son of God and His resurrection on this earth when He is here?"

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes put that question to the congregation in the Community Church at Park Avenue in 34th Street and in symbolic answer placed upon his head a Gandhi cap in pledge of recognition and devotion to the Indian who Dr. Holmes believes is now taking Christ's place in this world.

"This cap is a symbol of human devotion as sacred as the cross", Dr. Holmes said as he donned the headgear, which is made of the native khaddar cloth. "As the early Christians lifted the cross in token of Christ's triumph over shame and death, so the Indians are wearing this cap in token of Gandhi's triumph over tyranny and force."

Why should not this cap go around the world, as the cross has gone around the world? For millions of men in all countries to-day see in the Mahatma the true redeemer of our modern world. More than any other man since Jesus, Gandhi manifests that spirit of universal peace and brotherhood which can alone save us.

MR. GEORGE SLOCOMBE

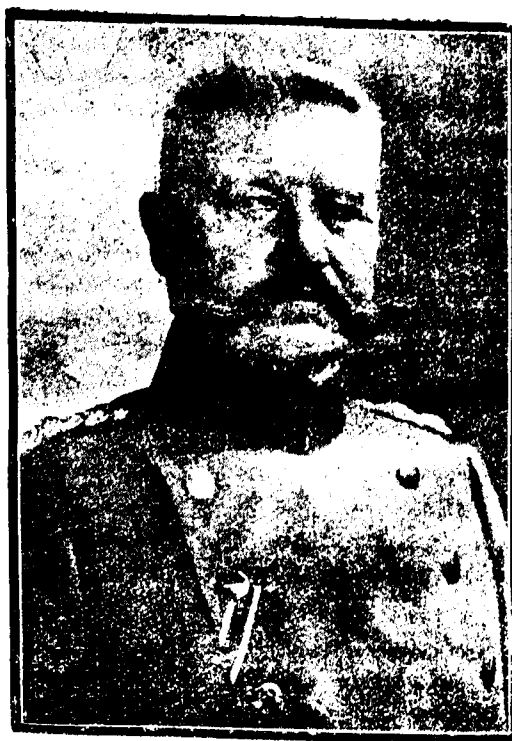
Mr. George Slocombe of the DAILY HERALD, London, who has been in India for nearly two months, on what may legitimately be described as a journalistic mission of peace, sailed for England on July 8. The sympathetic outlook that he brought to bear on the Indian problem, in sharp contrast to the fulminations of other journalists, has made him a 'persona grata' says the BOMBAY CHRONICLE, with the Indian public and politicians.

"The attentions of huge crowds to which I am not accustomed, were often embarrassing," he said, with a twinkle of modesty in his sharp and searching eyes, when the CHRONICLE's representative interviewed him at the Taj Mahal Hotel on the eve of his departure.

"I have made many friends in India and have met with nothing but kindness, wherever I have been. In two months I have not been able to see much of India, but I have learnt enough of the Indian people and their political leaders, to see things in what I believe to be their true perspective."

PRESIDENT HINDENBURG

The eighty-three-year-old President of the German Republic has now held office for five years



VON-HINDENBURG

and is still extremely popular with the German people. The story is being told of his conversation with an interviewer. "What do you do sir," inquired the interviewer, "when you get nervous?"

"I whistle."

"But I never heard you whistle."

"Neither did I," concluded Hindenburg.

Political

THE ASSEMBLY & THE SIMON REPORT

On the conclusion of three days' debate, the taken out of one hundred rupees proposed by Sir Shahnawaz, the Secretary of the Central Muslim Party, in his motion censuring the Simon Report as inadequate and unsatisfactory, was carried by the Legislative Assembly on 12th July by 60 votes to 48. The rest of the grant for the expenses of the Round Table Conference was voted without a division.

THE UPPER HOUSE ON INDIA'S GOAL

The Council of State debated for 4 hours on the 10th July a resolution moved by Sir Phiroze Sethna urging on His Majesty's Government the necessity and desirability of meeting India's demand for the immediate establishment of full Responsible Government, both Provincial and National, and Dominion Status, subject only to such reservations as may be considered essential to the transitory stage and to such provisions as may be required to safeguard the legitimate interests of the minorities.

Mr. G. A. Natesan supporting him, emphasised that the resolution embodied the demand of the Liberal Party, and attributed the present bitterness in the country to the incapacity of some authorities in the provinces to handle the situation. The time had come when the Government of India should identify itself with the Indian demand for Dominion Status in the same spirit which Lord Hardinge displayed when he supported India's fight in respect of South Africa. He appealed to British to give India self-government without bloodshed, without listening to the advice of that evil genius of British statesmanship, Lord Birkenhead.

Sir Sankaran declared that he was not disappointed at the Simon proposals because he did not expect anything better. The resolution was withdrawn eventually after Sir B. L. Mitter had assured the House, on behalf of the Government, that it was doing all it could to find a solution of the difficulties in the way.

SIR ALI IMAM AND THE CONGRESS

In answer to an inquiry by the Associated Press if the newspaper report regarding his joining the Civil Disobedience movement was correct, Sir Ali Imam, ex-member, Viceroy's Executive Council, has sent the following telegram on July 14: "I have accepted to succeed Mr. Hasan Imam as 'Dictator' on the condition that I shall have freedom to call off picketing and civil disobedience which I condemn as injurious to the Bihar and Orissa Province," but strongly urge vigorous spread of swadeshi holding fast to the Dominion Status Creed."

WAR BAN TREATY

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Arthur Henderson, said in the House of Commons on July 17 that all the countries invited by the Government of the United States to participate in the Treaty for the renunciation of war, had now done so with the exception of the Argentine, Brazil, Columbia, Ecuador, San Salvador and Uruguay. There are 61 signatories to the Treaty.



MOULVI MAHOMED YAKUB
The new President of the Legislative Assembly.

DULEEPSINHJI

A magnificent innings by Duleepsinhji was the feature of the first day of the second Test Match at Lords on June 28 the young Indian Prince emulating his famous uncle, "Ranji," by scoring a century on his first appearance against Australia. He scored the majority of his runs in characteristic style, but had two lives, at 65 and 98.

With Hendren he pulled the game round when matters were not going too well and later Tata was associated with him in another productive partnership, the Sussex professional going for the bowling in fine style.

England scored at a fast pace all through but the bowling was always good though it tired towards the close of the day. Bradman fielded splendidly. The Duke of York was present and the teams were introduced to him during the lunch interval while the Prime Minister lunched with the players.

"I am the proudest man in England to-day", said the Maharajah of Nawanagar, in an interview on Duleepsinhji's triumph in the second Test Match. "It could not be said," he added, "that Cricket as such could in any way affect the present situation, but this would go a long way to appease and satisfy the Indian mind in many quarters."

WOMEN'S MOTOR CYCLE TEST

Twenty-three out of 34 entrants to the Women's London-Lands End Motor Cycle Trial have reached Lands End in an average time of 23 hours covering the route of the Motor Cycling Clubs Annual Easter Trial including some of the worst hills and very dangerous byways in England. They are very proud of their achievement and many wanted to dance on their arrival at the Hotel.

The Motor Cycle Club's ban on women competing in their famous reliability trial has resulted in the organisation of the London to Lands End motor trial for women only to prove that women are as good as men in such a driving test.

ORIGIN OF GOLF

The problem of the origin of golf is still unsolved, though the majority of experts seem to believe it was first played in some form or other in Holland—the name, according to a facetious commentation, being really Holeland, because of the number of receptacles for golf-balls everywhere visible! In Dr. Friedrich Rosen's "Oriental Memories," however, it is suggested that it really originated in kora, a game the author played with Arab children many years ago when his family used to camp out under the far-flung branches of "Abraham's Oak" in Hebron. This game was played with bent sticks and marbles, the latter being propelled into small holes. Like all Eastern diversions, it is very old, and perhaps the Lost Tribes (some of whom must have settled in Scotland, if they settled anywhere!) were responsible for its world wide propagation.

NEW STROKE IN REPERTOIRE

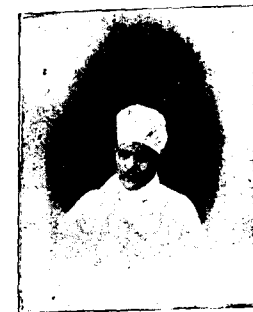
The improvement in Jean Borotra's ground strokes during the past year is little short of marvellous, says W. T. Tilden in "American Lawn Tennis." Last summer one saw signs of this, but on wood this winter he is a new player. He can swap shots from the base-line with anyone to-day. Borotra is a brilliant man, and he knew some time ago that the day was coming when he could no longer stand his continuous net-rushing through a long match. With his characteristic enthusiasm he set out to master a drive. It is not yet a classic stroke. It is cramped and awkward, but it is an effective reliable stroke, no matter how produced. With this drive to re-inforce his usual masterly volleying and smashing, Borotra is a better tennis player than he has ever been in his life.

MRS. URMILA K. PAREKH

Mrs. Urmila K. Parekh, is the first Hindu lady in the Bombay Presidency to qualify for a pilot's "A" licence. Mrs. Parekh took her training under Major Vetch of the Bombay Aero Club at Juhu,

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

The working committee of the Congress was declared to be an unlawful association and consequently Mr. Motilal Nehru, its President was arrested and convicted. Soon after Pandit Malaviya sent the following message to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Acting President of the Congress Working Committee: "The Government order declaring



PUNDIT MALAVIYA

the Working Committee of the Congress an unlawful association is the crowning act in the policy of repression they have been pursuing for the last two months. In the circumstances of the situation the only suitable answer I can make is to offer my services to the Congress Working Committee as a member. Command them whenever you think fit."

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has at once appointed Pandit Malaviyajee to be a member of the Working Committee. In the course of a letter Sardar Patel says. "I heartily welcome your offer and have decided under the powers vested in me as Acting President to accept your offer with thanks. I hereby nominate you on the Working Committee to fill up the vacancy created by Pandit Motilal's absence."

Doctor Besant, presiding over a meeting in London on July 4, called to consider the present political situation in India, at which many prominent Indian Liberals and members of Parliament were present said she had become day by day very impatient over the Indian problem, seeing

that English people did not care what happened in India. "It appears to me," said Dr. Besant, "boycott is the only weapon, as England understands only something which affects herself."

Now that the Congress Working Committee has been declared an unlawful association, said Dr. Besant, as an ex-President of the Congress and, therefore, a member of the All-India Congress Committee, she felt her place was behind the Congress and she appealed to all Liberals to rally round the Congress.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, the Acting President of Congress has sent a cable to Dr. Besant, accepting her offer.

SIR P. C. RAY ON SWADESHI

"I am Swadeshi, and Swadeshi is my religion. Political considerations do not sway me." With these words Sir P. C. Ray declared open the



SIR P. C. RAY

Swadeshi Exhibition organised by the Madras Swadeshi League on July 15 at the Gokhale Hall in the presence of a distinguished gathering including many ladies.

He added: "I dislike the word boycott and I have always avoided in my speeches and writings the use of this term. Boycott is for a specific object and on the subject being gained, its 'raison detre' ceases to exist, and it is called off, whereas Swadeshimism is based upon pure love of one's goods made in one's country."

Diary of the Month

- June 16. All-India Railwaymen's Federation meets in Simla.
- June 17. The Egyptian Cabinet resigns.
- June 18. Bombay gives a grand reception to Pt. Motilal Nehru.
- June 19. Persia and Egypt sign a treaty of Commerce.
- June 20. Cabinet decision on E. Africa is published.
- June 21. Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri is re-elected President of the Servants of India Society for the next three years.
- June 22. Mr. Slocombe interviews Motilal Nehru on the present situation.
- June 23. Sir Ernest Hotson interviews Bombay Leaders *re.* the police excesses.
- June 24. Recommendations of the Simon Commission are published.
- June 25. Capt. Smith completes his Trans-Atlantic flight thus gridling the globe.
- June 26. The Labour Conference (Geneva) adopts 8 hour day for salaried Men.
- June 27. Mr. Macdonald confers with Opposition leaders *re.* the Situation in India.
- June 28. Fliers of the "Southern Cross" are presented with the Scroll of Honour at New York, City.
- June 29. Final evacuation of the Rhineland takes place, the last soldier vacating the land after 12 years.
- June 30. Pandit Motilal Nehru is arrested and convicted under Cr. Law Amendment Act.
- July 1. Martial Law is withdrawn from Sholapur.
- July 2. Vallabhai Patel is given a rousing reception by Bombay citizens numbering over a lakh.
- July 3. Lala Dunichand has been arrested and convicted.
- July 4. Pt. Malaviya is nominated member of the A. I. C. C.
- July 5. Mr. Rajendra Prasad is arrested and convicted.
- July 6. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is dead.
- July 7. All-India Depressed Classes Conference meets in Meerut.
- July 8. H. M. The King opens the India House in London.
- July 9. H. E. Viceroy addresses the Central Legislature on the present political situation.
- July 10. Maulvi Md. Yakub is elected President of the Assembly.
- July 11. Von. Bernhardt is dead.
- July 12. Dr. Moonjee is arrested and sentenced.
- July 13. Assembly passes the censure motion on Simon Commission Report by 60 votes against 41.
- July 14. R. M. Deshmukh, Minister (C. P.) resigns his office.
- July 15. Sir Ali Imam accepts dictatorship of the Patna Congress Committee.



SIR ALI IMAM

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

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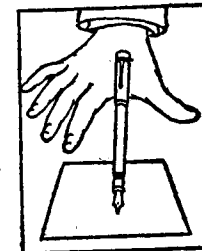


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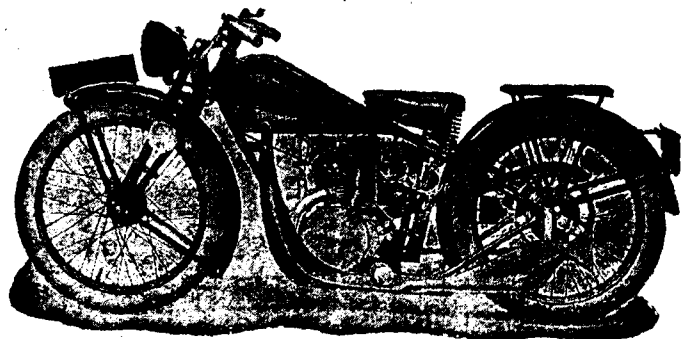
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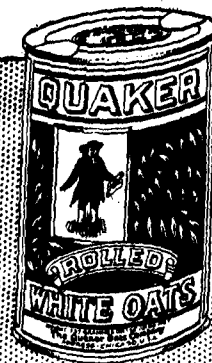
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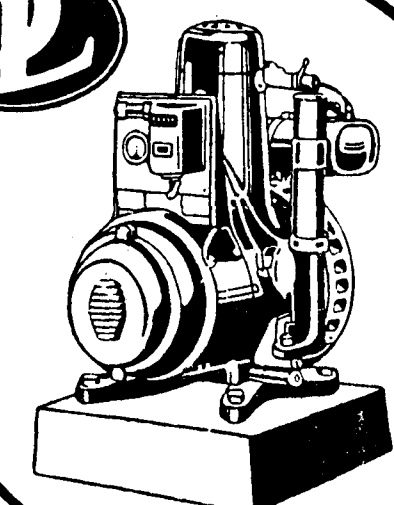
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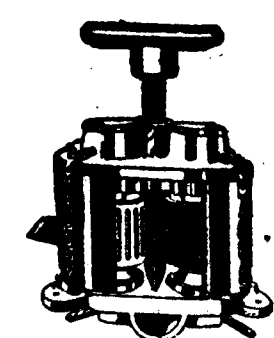


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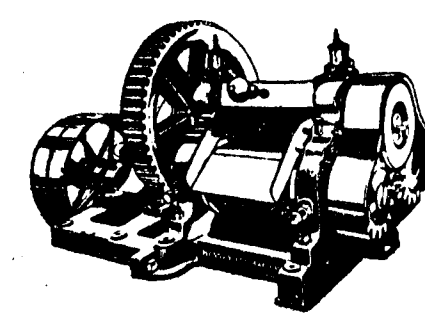
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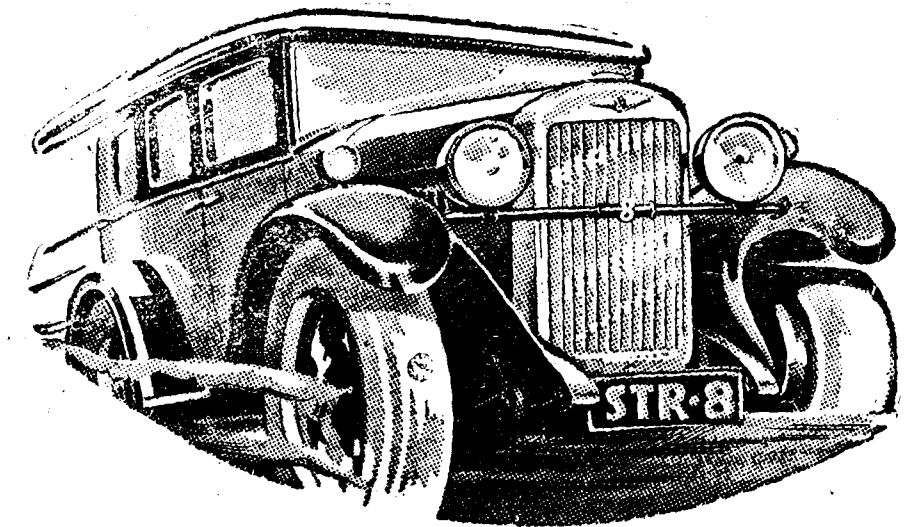


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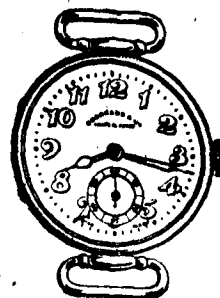
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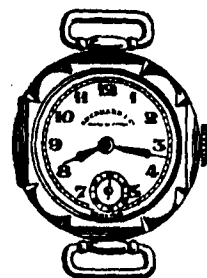
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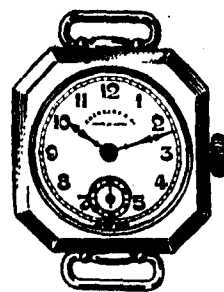
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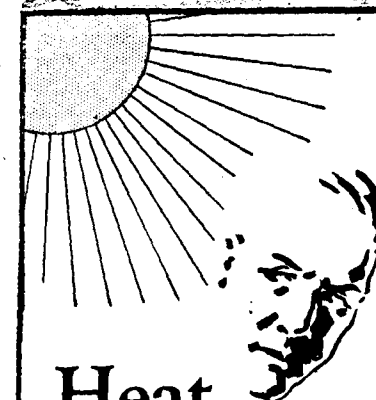
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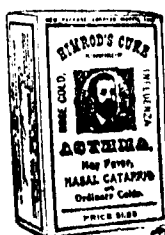
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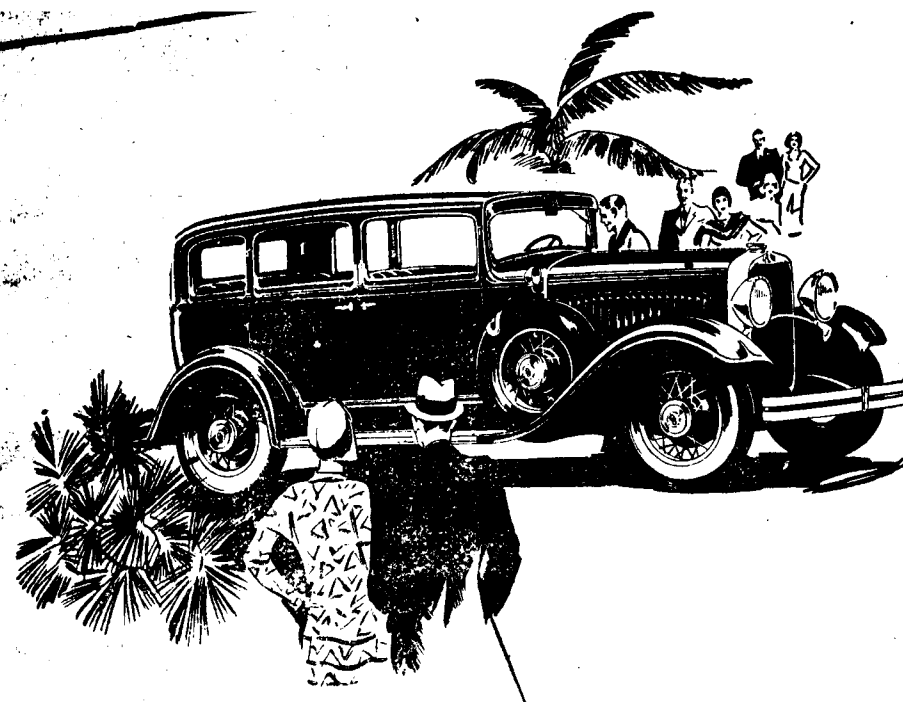
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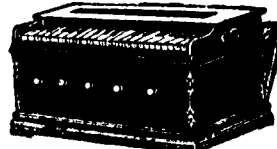
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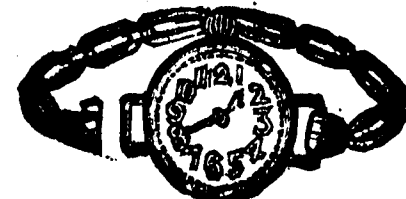
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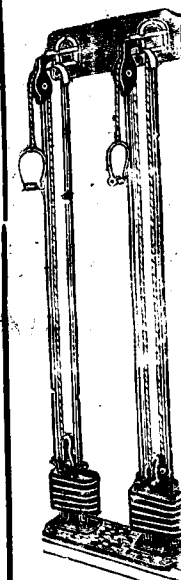
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL SAILINGS—BOMBAY TO LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing About	Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing About
S. S. "Rawalpindi"	16,619	26th July 1930	S. S. "Rajputana"	16,568	30th Aug, 1930
" " "Morea"	10,954	2nd August "	" " "Ranpura"	16,601	6th Sept, "
" " "Kaiser-i-Hind"	11,518	9th " "	" " "Mooltan"	20,847	13th " "
" " "Narkunda"	16,572	16th " "	" " "Ranchi"	16,650	20th " "
" " "Macedonia"	11,120	23rd " "	" " "Mantua"	16,946	27th " "

+ Through Steamers from Australia. * From China.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL SAILINGS—CALCUTTA TO LONDON.

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING ABOUT
S. S. "Bhutan"	6,000	26th July 1930.
" " "Padua"	7,736	8th Aug. "
" " "Perim"	7,648	22nd " "

* Cargo steamers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS—CALCUTTA & MADRAS TO LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing About
		From Calcutta
S. S. "Mulbera"	9,100	19th July 1930
" " "Mantola"	9,065	2nd Aug. "
" " "Mashobra"	8,324	16th " "
" " "Mandala"	8,248	30th " "
		From Madras
		23rd July 1930
		6th Aug. "
		20th " "
		3rd Sept. "

BRITISH INDIA COASTAL SAILINGS.

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

STRAITS via RANGOON—Fridays, also Sundays (Transshipping passengers).

CHITTAGONG TO AKYAB, KYAUKPYU, AND RANGOON—Every Monday;

COROMANDEL, CEYLON AND MALABAR PORTS TO BOMBAY—As inducement offers.

STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN—Fortnightly.

FREMANTLE, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY—Monthly with additional sailings as required.

MAURITIUS via COLOMBO—About every four weeks as inducement offers.

From Madras to:—RANGOON—Every Friday at 10 a. m.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—Every alternate Wednesday at 5 p. m.

From Bombay to:—KARACHI—Direct on Wednesdays and Fridays with English Mails.

Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports—Subsidiary Mail steamers leave on Wednesday via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports and the Fast Mail on Fridays, the latter calling at Karachi, Bushire and Mahomerah only.

Malabar Coast Ports, Ceylon, Coromandel Ports and Calcutta or Rangoon—As inducement offers.

East and South Africa—Fortnightly, calling at Seychelles—Monthly.

From Karachi to:—BOMBAY—Direct every Thursday with English Mails.

Basra via Bushire and Mahomerah—only on Sundays at noon; via Persian Gulf Ports on Sundays or Mondays.

MALABAR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA OR RANGOON—As inducement offers.

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E. Sept. '30.

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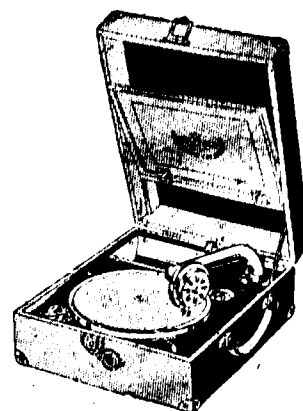
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