

Verif
m

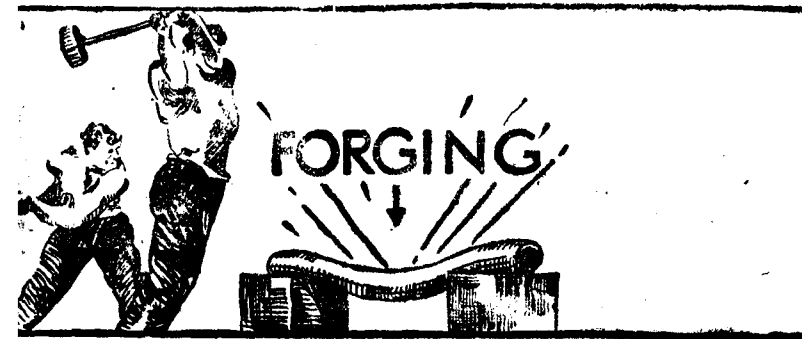
7-1111-10-16

Imitation Parts are Dangerous

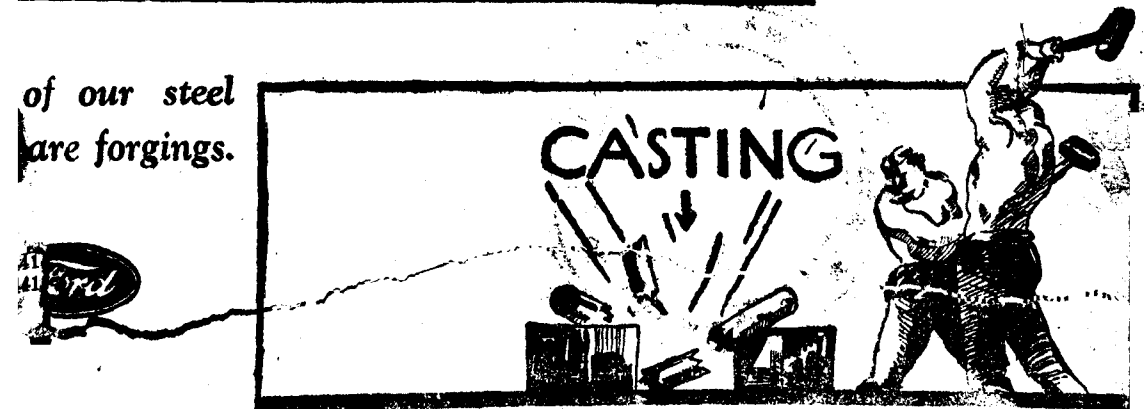
Genuine Ford parts are 100 % stronger than imitation parts. Spurious parts are not made to rigorous standards of Ford precision. They wear out quickly and even endanger human lives.

Forty different kinds of special steel are used in manufacturing genuine parts.

We are interested in the proper running of your car. The spurious parts dealer is interested in his profits.



of our steel
are forgings.



FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD.

Plants: BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS MULTAN COLOMBO

Rajan.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

EDITED BY MR. G. A. NATESAN.

VOL. XXXIII.]

JUNE 1932:—DETAILED CONTENTS.

[No. 6.

PAGE	PAGE
THE LEAGUE AND THE FAR EASTERN DISPUTE By Mr. Hrishikesh Roy, M.A. ... 393	Bhavnagar Grants ... 430
THE PERCY REPORT By Mr. P. N. Vasudeva Rao, B.A. ... 396	Holkar Legal Practitioners ... 430
ON MEETING AN OLD SWEETHEART: (A POEM) By Rosa Zagnoni Marinoni ... 399	Rewa Reforms ... 430
EDUCATION IN INDIA By Prof. Hans Raj Bhatia, M.A. ... 400	The Gaekwar's Advice ... 430
SORROWS MEET By Mr. A. S. P. Ayyar, M.A. (Oxon), L.C.S. ... 401	Baroda Land Revenue Remission ... 430
CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN PHILOSOPHY By Mr. W. S. Rowlands, B.A. (Oxon) ... 406	Education in Travancore ... 430
THE DEPRESSED CLASSES By Prof. R. P. Sannis, M.A. (CANTAB) ... 410	Administration of Junagadh ... 430
WHAT A POLICYHOLDER SHOULD KNOW By Mr. S. K. Sen Gupta, M.A. ... 412	INDIANS OVERSEAS
REBELLIONS AND RIGHTS By Mr. G. S. Raghavan ... 415	The Asiatic Land Tenure Bill ... 431
ADVENTURES OF AN AERONAUT ... 416	Indians in Portuguese East Africa ... 431
WORLD EVENTS By Prof. A. J. Saunders ... 417	Brazil for Indians ... 431
INDIAN AFFAIRS By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST" ... 419	Indians in Malaya ... 432
TRADE AND FINANCE By "SRIVAS" ... 422	Repatriates from Malaya ... 432
DIARY OF THE MONTH ... 424	The Kenya Inquiry ... 432
THE WORLD OF BOOKS	TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS
Journalism from A to Z ... 425	Mr. Gandhi's Arrest ... 433
The Village Panchayat ... 425	Modern Painters ... 434
Courage as Philosopher ... 426	King Chhatrasal ... 434
Flowers of Hindu Chivalry ... 426	India and the League ... 435
Panohatantra and Hitopadesha ... 426	Tolerance ... 435
Karma-Less-Ness ... 426	Making the new India ... 436
Rebel India ... 427	Imperial Preference ... 436
The Holy and Living God ... 427	Indian Literature ... 437
Studies in Tamil Literature and History ... 428	Beauty of Japanese Women ... 438
Modern India ... 428	Philippine Independence ... 438
A Brief Survey of Indian History ... 428	Machines and Spirituality ... 439
INDIAN STATES	Mughal Contribution to India ... 439
Princes' Advisory Committee ... 429	The Future of England ... 440
Relief to Hyderabad Ryots ... 429	The American Constitution ... 440
Hyderabad State Library ... 429	INDIA IN PERIODICALS ... 440
Mysore Lawyers' Conference ... 429	QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE
Jubilee Memorial in Mysore ... 429	The Consultative Committee ... 441
New Railway in Mysore State ... 429	Lord Lothian's Appeal ... 441
Sanskrit Education in Mysore ... 429	Pandit Malaviya's Statement ... 441
Maharajah of Kashmir's Gift ... 429	Dr. Sapru's Warning ... 441
The Bhavnagar Ban ... 430	Mr. Sastri on the Danger of Delay ... 441
	UTTERANCES OF THE DAY
	Sir Samuel Hoare's Declaration ... 442
	Mr. Sastri on the South African Agreement ... 442
	Sir K. V. Reddi on India's Future ... 442
	POLITICAL
	Lord Lothian's Statement ... 443
	The Frontier Council ... 443
	Lord Irwin on Gandhi's Failure ... 443
	The Bengal Ordinances ... 443
	PERSONAL
	Mr. Lloyd George's Retirement ... 444
	The late Bepin Chandra Pal ... 444
	President Doumer ... 444

(Contd. on page 6.)

GODREJ'S SANDAL SOAP

USE GODREJ'S SANDAL SOAP

But do not let its name mislead you into believing that the soap is made of sandalwood oil.

Soap can never be made of sandalwood oil which is a volatile oil. Soaps can be made only of what are called "fixed" oils like Cocoanut, Groundnut, etc., or of animal fats. After the soap is made of such oils or fats, a few drops of sandalwood oil are added to it and it is called **SANDAL SOAP!!**

Similarly, some makers add to the soap a few drops of glycerine and call it Glycerine Soap!! Most of the so-called Sandal and Glycerine soaps, Indian as well as foreign, are made of low grade animal fats. All classes of Godrej's Toilet Soaps are guaranteed to be made of high class Indian Vegetable Oils.

A GERMAN SKIN SPECIALIST, HERR KARL LUSURTZE WRITES:—

"I have devoted years to the study of human skin and have found that soaps made of animal fats are very injurious to it. Having read in an Indian Paper in Munich, Germany, an advertisement of Godrej's Toilet Soaps claiming that they were made exclusively of vegetable oils, I got out a quantity of No. 1 soap and after a three months' personal use and subsequent chemical tests, I unhesitatingly give it the place of honour as a health and beauty soap. As a hair wash it can rank with the best soaps. Its daily use should form an item of every lady's toilet. I specially lay stress on its qualities as a deodorant of offensive perspiration so worrying to many a female beauty. Several ladies to whom I recommended the soap are highly gratified especially with regard to the hair they prize so much."

THE WELL-KNOWN FRENCH JEWELLER, MON. JOSEPH VAN PRAGG DOING BUSINESS IN BOMBAY AND PARIS SAYS:—

"My skin is very sensitive. I have used the best of European and American Soaps, but I find Godrej's to be better than all those soaps, and I am taking Godrej's soap with me to Paris for use while in Europe."

MAJOR DICKINSON, GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL ANALYSER, SAYS:—

"GODREJ'S SOAPS ARE PERFECT IN ALL RESPECTS."

Appreciative testimonials have been received from men like Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Annie Besant, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas and Sir Fazalbai Currimbhay.

Cheaper soaps than Godrej's toilet soaps have hitherto not been made anywhere in the world. The comparative high prices of No. 1 & 2 Soaps are owing to the addition of extract of benzoin and other substances known for their beneficial effect on the skin.

SOLE AGENTS:—

NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & Co.,
121, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

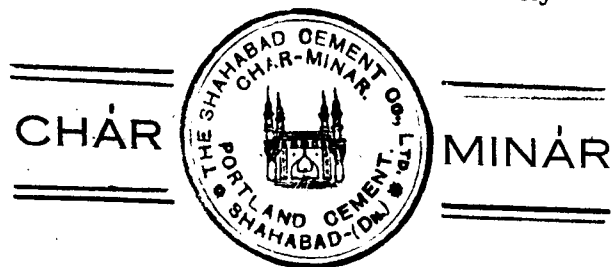
E. Dec. '32. Rajan.

CALENDAR FOR 1932.

1002.

JANUARY.							FEBRUARY.							MARCH.							APRIL.						
SUN.	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	6	13	20	27	...	...	3	10	17	24	...			
MON.	...	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	4	11	18	25	...			
TUES.	...	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	...	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	...	5	12	19	26	...			
WED.	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	...	6	13	20	27	...			
THU.	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	...	7	14	21	28	...			
FRI.	1	8	15	22	39	...	5	12	19	26	...	...	4	11	18	25	...	...	1	8	15	22	29	...			
SAT.	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	...	...	5	12	19	26	...	...	2	9	16	23	30	...			
MAY.							JUNE.							JULY.							AUGUST.						
SUN.	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	...	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	...	7	14	21	28	...		
MON.	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	...	...	4	11	18	25	...	...	1	8	15	22	29	...		
TUES.	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	5	12	19	26	...	...	2	9	16	23	30	...		
WED.	...	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	...	6	13	20	27	...	...	3	10	17	24	31	...		
THU.	...	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	4	11	18	25	...	...		
FRI.	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	...	5	12	19	26	...	...		
SAT.	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	...	6	13	20	27	...	...		
SEPTEMBER.							OCTOBER.							NOVEMBER.							DECEMBER.						
SUN.	...	4	11	18	25	...	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	...	6	13	20	27	...	...	4	11	18	25	...		
MON.	...	5	12	19	26	...	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	5	12	19	26	...		
TUES.	...	6	13	20	27	...	...	4	11	18	25	...	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	...	6	13	20	27	...		
WED.	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	5	12	19	26	...	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	...	7	14	21	28	...		
THU.	1	8	15	22	29	...	...	6	13	20	27	...	...	3	10	17	24	...	...	1	8	15	22	29	...		
FRI.	2	9	16	23	30	...	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	4	11	18	25	...	...	2	9	16	23	30	...		
SAT.	3	10	17	24	...	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	...	5	12	19	26	...	...	3	10	17	24	31	...		

The Cauvery Metur Dam, South India, one of the largest dams in the world, is using exclusively



PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED TO
LATEST BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION
HARDENS RAPIDLY, GIVING STANDARD 28 DAYS
CONCRETE STRENGTH AT 4 DAYS.

Madras Presidency & Mysore:
BEST & CO., LTD.,
MADRAS

H. E. H. The Nizam's Dominions:
ALIADIN & SONS,
SECUNDERABAD.

The Deccan:
RASHID KHODADAD & CO.,
1331, West St., Camp POONA.

The Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd.

"BOMBAY HOUSE",

BOMBAY,

24, BRUCE STREET, FORT.

E. April '33

National Insurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—NATIONAL INSURANCE BUILDING.

7, Council House Street, CALCUTTA.

New Policies Issued in 1931 for over	...	Rs. 1,32,33,000
Showing an increase over the New Business figure for 1930 of	...	16.54%
Claims paid up to end of 1931 over	...	Rs. 90,00,000
Invested Funds amount to over	...	Rs. 1,75,00,000

LOW RATES

LIBERAL CONDITIONS

NEW TABLES

NEW BENEFITS.

For particulars and Agencies please write to:

THE BRANCH SECRETARY,

R. G. DAS & Co.,

or

MANAGERS.

MADRAS BRANCH,

113, ARMENIAN STREET,

MADRAS.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT RISKS

Covered by

NATIONAL FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd.,

National Insurance Building,

7, Council House Street, CALCUTTA.

For terms and Agencies apply to:

The Branch Secretary,

Madras Branch,

113, Armenian Street,

MADRAS.

or

R. G. DAS & Co.,

MANAGERS.

E. Jan. '33.

CONTENTS

(Contd. from page 2.)

LITERARY

Prince George As Literary Critic	... 445
A Judge's Tribute to the Press	... 445
Books for the Sick	... 445
Rural Libraries	... 445

EDUCATIONAL

Wastage in Education	... 446
Education in the C. P.	... 446
Fascism and Universities	... 446
Co-Education	... 446

LEGAL

The Meerut Case	... 447
Lawyers' Conference	... 447
Lahore High Court	... 447
A Judge on Justice	... 447
Release of Criminals	... 447

MEDICAL

Mosquito Control	... 448
New Medical Medal	... 448
A Cure for Paralysis	... 448

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Indian Artificial Silk	... 449
The Unemployment Problem	... 449
The Petit Mills	... 449
Match Industry	... 449
Calico Printing Industry	... 449

AGRICULTURE

Scientific Farming	... 450
Cotton Cultivation in Bengal	... 450
Sugar Boom in India	... 450
Successful Sugar-cane Research	... 450
Punjab Agriculturists	... 450
Cross Breedings in Grain	... 450

SCIENCE

A Professor as Hatha Yogi	... 451
A New Invention	... 451
The Conquest of the Himalayas	... 451
The Telephone Link	... 451
The Berlin Zoo	... 451

RAILWAYS

Electric Railways in India	... 452
Railway Administration	... 452
Railway Workmen	... 452
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	... 452

AUTOMOBILES

Indian Motor Market	... 453
Motor Accidents	... 453
The New Ford	... 453
A New Model Austin	... 453
New Type of Motor Omnibus	... 453

CURRENCY AND BANKING

Federal Finance	... 454
Bankers' Clearing House Returns	... 454
Export of Gold from India	... 454
Silver and Gold	... 454

INSURANCE

Women and Insurance	... 455
The National Insurance Co.	... 455
The Metropolitan Insurance Co.	... 455

LABOUR

The Trade Union Committee	... 456
Depressed Classes in Madras	... 456
Unemployed Workers	... 456

WOMEN'S PAGE

Women and the French Senate	... 457
The Status of French Women	... 457
Dr. Anna May Wong	... 457
Sickness Benefits for Women	... 457
Woman to Conduct Orchestra	... 457

ART AND DRAMA

Possibilities of Gramophone	... 458
Laughter in Theatre	... 458
A Romantic Document	... 458
Mr. Birley's Gandhi	... 458

SPORT

Gama and Carnera	... 459
The Indian Team in England	... 459
Captain of India's Team	... 459
World's Chess Champion's Feat	... 459
Indian Olympic	... 459

AVIATION

Tatas and the Air Service	... 460
London-Detroit Line	... 460
The Air Way to the Cape	... 460
New Monoplanes	... 460
Imperial Airways	... 460
To South Africa in an Autogiro	... 460

FILM WORLD

A Code for the Movies	... 461
New Studio for Kolhapur	... 461
Song of the Serpent	... 461

HEALTH

Diet short of Vitamin B	... 462
Vegetable Food for Babies	... 462
Three Exercises for Women	... 462
'Alphonso' Mangoes	... 462

HOBBIES

Photography as a Paying Hobby	... 463
What are Hobbies?	... 463
How Animals Laugh	... 463
Hobbies of the Great	... 463

WIT AND HUMOUR

	... 464
--	---------

PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Lt.-Col. Colvin	... 443
Mr. Lloyd George	... 444
Mr. A. Seshadry Iyengar	... 445
Miss Suravi Singha	... 447
Mr. H. B. Shroff	... 449
Miss Sugar Geiss	... 461

THE CONQUEST OF OLD AGE

The great progress made by modern Science has, however, led to the discovery of remedies by which Old Age can at least be put off with certainty, so that man can increase the span of life and live with full vigour and vitality up to a very advanced age.

Three important methods are known at present which can be relied upon to achieve this aim.

1. Voronoff's (Paris) Surgical method by grafting new glands.
2. Steinach's (Vienna) Ligature method and
3. Lahusen's (Berlin) method of Internal Treatment by means of his well known GLAND HORMON COMPOUND "OKASA".



Okasa

MARK the way OKASA
Infuses ENERGY VITALITY & STRENGTH
into the body enabling YOU to keep
YOUNG - HEALTHY & ACTIVE

The first two methods are based on Surgical Operations and evidently we cannot consider these to be of universal utility. The method of internal treatment by means of OKASA is by far the best, the most efficacious and easily available means of checking Old Age, of restoring lost vitality, of strengthening the nerves, the brain, the heart and other vital organs of the body.

A very common mistake which people make is their indifference to health. They disregard all signs of approaching old age, such as weakening of nerves and lowering of vitality. They wait till they are old and infirm before they realise that youth and vitality are fast disappearing.

If the well known Gland Hormon Preparation OKASA, now officially recognised throughout the world, is started immediately, the vital centres, as shown in the figure, receive the best possible form of nourishment whereby any decay, weakening of nerves, loss of vitality, and deterioration of health is checked resulting in the conservation of energy and prolongation of life, full of vitality and vigour of youth.

In recognition of the remarkable nature of this discovery by Prof. Dr. Lahusen of Berlin, highest International Honours have been awarded to Okasa:—

"Grand Prix" Paris 1928
"Cross of Honour" Florence (Italy), 1929
"Diploma of Distinction"
with Gold Medals London, 1932.

OKASA stands alone in its genuineness and efficacy, and enjoys the highest reliability and confidence among the public throughout the world.

Obtainable at all leading Chemists

Price Rs. 10 per box of 100 Tablets Price Rs. 4 per Trial Packet of 30 Tablets

For descriptive literature, legally certified Medical Testimonials, and copies of International Diplomas, write to:—

SOLE AGENCY:—

OKASA Co., Ltd. (BERLIN).

12, Rampart Row, Fort, P. O. Box 396, BOMBAY.

E Sept. '32. M.E.B.

Books at Special Concession Prices to Subscribers of the "Indian Review".

Speeches and Writings of

RAM MOHUN ROY. SIR D. E. WACHA.
SARAJINI NAIDU. ANNIE BESANT.
SIR J. C. ROSE. SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.
DR. P. C. RAY. SIR W. WEDDERBURN.
LORD SINHA. M. MOHAN MALAVIYA.

Price of each Vol. Rs. 3 (Three).

To Subs. of the "Indian Review," Rs. 2-8 each.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE.

Indian Judges. Sketches of 20 famous Judges with a foreword by Sir B. L. Mitter. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Famous Parsis. Biographical sketches of 14 eminent Parsis. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Eminent Mussalmans. Sketches of Muslim Statesmen, Poets, Reformers, etc. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Indian Christians. Biographical sketches of famous Indian Christians. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Indian Scientists. Biographical sketches with an account of their Researches. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Indian Statesmen. Dewans and Prime Ministers of Indian States. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Hinduism. By Babu Govinda Das. Cloth bound. 450 pages. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Indian National Evolution. By Amvika Charan Mazumdar. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

The Governance of India. By Babu Govinda Das. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

The Mission of Our Master. By the Disciples of Ramakrishna-Vivekananda. Rs. 3. To Subs. "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Industry and Economics

On Khaddar. By Dr. B. Pattabhi Sittaramayya. Price Rs. 8. To Subs. of "Indian Review" As. 6.

Essays on Indian Economics. By Mahadeva Govind Ranade. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.

Indian Industrial and Economic Problems. By V. G. Kale. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "Indian Review" Re. 1-8.

The Improvement of Indian Agriculture. By Catheryne Singh. Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.

Lift Irrigation. By Mr. (now Sir) A. Chatterton. 2nd Edition. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.

Agricultural Industries in India. By Seodick R. Sayani. Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.

Indian Tales

Tales from Sanskrit Dramatists. Written on the lines of Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare. Contents: Vasavadatta, Avimara, Mricchakatika, Sakuntala, Malavicaagnimitra, Vikramorvasiya, Malati-Madhava, Nagananda, Ratnavati and Mudraraksasa. Rs. 2. To Subs. of the "Indian Review," Re. 1-8.

Indian Tales of Fun, Folly, and Folklore. Revised and edited by Prof. P. G. Sahasranamier, M.A. This is a collection in one volume of the Tales of Tenaltraman, Mariada Raman, Raja Birbal, Komati Wit and Wisdom, The Son-in-law Abroad, Raya and Appaji, Folklore of the Telugus, and New Indian Tales. Re. 1-4. To Subs. of the "Indian Review," Re. 1.

Sakuntala. By Kamala Sathianadhan, M.A. A prose version in English of Kalidasa's drama. As. 6 net.

Maitreyi. A Vedic story in six chapters by Pandit Sitanath Tattvabhushan. 3rd Edn. Price As. 4 net.

Religion and Philosophy

The Heart of Hindusthan. By Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan. Contents: The Heart of Hinduism, The Hindu Idea of God, The Hindu Dharma, Islam and Indian Thought, Hindu Thought and Christianity, Buddhism, Indian Philosophy. New Edition. Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.

Chaitanya to Vivekananda. Lives of the saints of Bengal. Re. 1-8. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-4.

Leaders of the Brahmo Samaj. With Seven Portraits and Sketches. Re. 1-8. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-4.

Ramanand to Ram Tirath. Lives of the Saints of N. India. Re. 1-8. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-4.

Sri Krishna's Messages and Revelations. By Baba Bharati. As. 8. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 6.

Light on Life. By Baba Bharati. Second Edition. Price Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.

Three Great Acharyas: Sankara, Ramanuja and Madhwa. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.

Aspects of the Vedanta. By various writers. 4th and New Edition. Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.

Sri Sankaracharya's Select Works. With the text in Devanagari and an English translation by S. Venkataramanam, B.A. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.

Prophet Muhammad. By Ahmed Shafi. His Teachings by Yakub Hasan. As. 12. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 10.

Life and Teachings of Buddha. By A. Dharmapala. 3rd Edn. As. 12. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 10.

Hindu Ethics. By Babu Govinda Das. With a Foreword by Dr. G. Jha. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.

Bhagavad Gita. With the text in Devanagari and translation by Dr. Annie Besant in English. As. 4 (Four).

Gandhi Literature

Mahatma Gandhi: The Man and his Mission. An enlarged and up-to-date edition of his life and teachings, with an account of his activities in South Africa and India down to his "Salt March" and the famous Irwin-Gandhi Pact, the Rupture and the agreement with Lord Willingdon, his departure for London to attend the second Round Table Conference and his message from S. S. Rajputana. With appreciations by the Rt. Hon. Sastri, Romain Rolland, Rev. Holmes, Lord Irwin, etc. 9th and New Edition. Re. 1. To Subs. of the "I.R." As. 12.

Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule. By Mahatma Gandhi. 3rd & New Edn. As. 8. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 6.

General

Malabar and its Folk. By Mr. T. K. Gopala Panikkar, B.A. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.

Shakespeare's Tragedies. By Rev. Dr. Miller. Being the critical studies of King Lear, Macbeth, Othello and Hamlet. Price Re. 1-8. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-4.

Miss Mayo's Mother India: A Rejoinder. By K. Natarajan. With an introduction by the Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan. 5th Edn. As. 12. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 10.

Visvabharati. By Tagore and C. F. Andrews. With 6 Portraits. As. 8. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 6.

Eminent Orientalists: Indian, English, German, French, and American. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.

Delhi: The Capital of India. With 54 illustrations. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re 1-8.

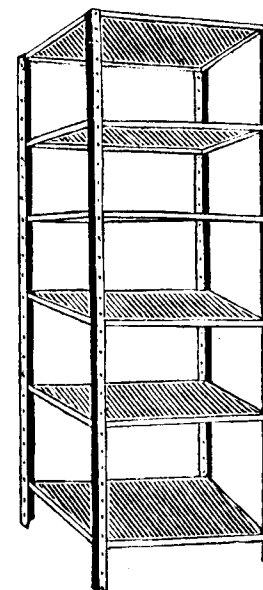
Temples, Churches and Mosques. By Mr. Yakub Hasan. With 68 illus. Re. 1-8. To Subs. "I.R." Re. 1-4.

For the Preservation of Books

G O D R E J

Steel Racks

(With adjustable Shelves)



Steel Rack 5ft. 4in. high x 36in. x 12in. with 6 adjustable shelves.

Rs. 22/- f.o.r.

Madras.

"In comparison with Steel Shelves supplied by foreign firms, your shelves are very cheap indeed the shelves are very strong and the whole finish is as attractive as, if not more than, the shelves made in America."

Prof. C. Kunhanraj, M.A.,

D.Phil. (Oxon.),

Honorary Librarian,

Adyar Library.

STRONG, RUST-Proof AND CHEAP

Apply (with dimensions to) :—

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. Co., Ltd.,

164, Broadway, Madras.

[Grams "GODREJ"]

' Phone 2452.]

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review". Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five) one year's subscription to the "Indian Review" in advance. Foreign Subscriptions: Great Britain 12 sh. (Twelve Shillings). U. S. A. 3 Dollars.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS, GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS.

E, May '33.

Index to Advertisers in the "Indian Review"

11

	PAGE		PAGE
Addison & Co., Ltd., Madras	... 19	Govt. of India Central Publication Branch,	
Advaita Ashrama, Calcutta	... 23	Calcutta	FIRST COVER
Advance, Calcutta	... 31	Guardian, Calcutta	... 27
All-India Astrological and Astronomical		Gujrat Provident and Industrial Co.	
Society, Calcutta	... 30	READING MATTER	... 432
Allwyn Steel Equipment Co. FACING 3RD COVER		Himalaya Assurance Co., Calcutta	... 12
Anglo-Indian Drug and Chemical Co. 4TH COVER		Hitavada, Nagpur	... 21
Appasawmy Chetty & Co., Madras	... 27	India Electric Works, Ltd., Calcutta	... 20
Astrological Bureau, Calcutta	... 36	Indian Finance, Calcutta	... 32
Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works	4	Jalal & Sons, Madras	... 17
Bhattacharya & Co., Calcutta	... 29	Jupiter General Insurance Co.	... 8
Bidyabhusan, Prof.	... 34	Kala Bhavan, Baroda	... 1
Biswas & Sons, Calcutta	... 27	Kalidas Motiram, Dr.	... 32
Bombay Chronicle, The	... 22	Kaviraj N. N. Sen & Co., Calcutta	... 26
Burma Shell	... 9	Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut	... 12
Byramshaw & Co.	... 23	Limaye Bros., Madras	... 29
Calcutta Soap Works	... 7	Madras Mail, The	... 24
Carnatic Studio, Madras	... 29	Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway	... 25
Castophene	... 36	Madras Type Foundry	... 26
Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay		Metropolitan Insurance Co., Ltd., Madras	... 8
READING MATTER	... 436	Narasimham & Co.	... 34
Ceylon Morning Leader, Colombo	... 28	Natesan & Co., P.	... 6
Chirological Society, Calcutta	... 10	National Insurance Co. FACING CALENDAR	
City Library, Dacca	... 34	Neo-Komala Vilas, Madras	... 21
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., Madras	13	New India Assurance Co.	... 424
Crompton Engineering Co. (Madras) Ltd.	... 15	Okasa Co., Ltd., Bombay	INNER CONTENTS
Cunniah Co., G.	... 13	Oriental Government Security Life	
Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd.,		Assurance Co. FACING INDEX TO ADVERTISERS	
Bombay	2ND COVER	Osler, Ltd., F. & C., Madras	... 31
Curzon & Co., Madras	... 2	Painolene Mfg. Co.	... 26
Domestic Engineering Co., Madras	... 21	Polson Manfg. Co. FACING 1ST READING MATTER	
Dwarkin & Son, Calcutta	... 32	P. & O. and British India Companies	... 35
Erasmic Perfumers, London	... 3	Rane, Ltd. (Madras)	... 20
Flit	... 11	Saifee Automobiles	... 13
Ford Motors	FACING SECOND COVER	Sassoon & Co., E. D., Bombay	3RD COVER
Gangaram Trust Society	... 36	Sett & Co., P., Calcutta	... 11
G. I. P. Railway	... 33	Shaw, M. L., Calcutta	... 30
Genetal Supplies Co.	... 34	Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd. BELOW CALENDAR	
Godrej and Boyce Mfg. Co. INNER CONTENTS		Simpson & Co., Madras	... 16
Godrej Soap, Ltd. INNER CONTENTS		Spartan & Co., Madras	... 10
		Spencer & Co., Madras	... 13
		'Sri' Works, Calcutta	... 37
		Surajmal Lallubhai & Co., Madras	
		READING MATTER	... 439
		Tabore, Pundit	... 36
		Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Calcutta	... 7
		Tata, Sons, Ltd., Bombay	... 5
		Tegar Chemical Works, Calcutta	... 10
		Times of India Press, Bombay	... 18
		Titaghur Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Calcutta	... 14
		Yoga Institute, Bombay	... 30

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1874.

1930 RESULTS

New Business : 26,481 Policies assuring Rs. 544 Lakhs.

Nett Interest Income : Rs. 52 Lakhs.

Total Premium Income : Rs. 179 Lakhs.

Claims Paid : 3,281 for Rs. 81 Lakhs.

Loans to Policy-holders : 8,013 for Rs. 32 Lakhs.

Funds Increased to nearly Rs. 10½ Crores.

Policies in Force : 1,78,322 assuring with Bonuses Rs. 38 Crores.

All the operations involved in the above, conducted at the low expense ratio of 22.4% of the premium income.

The magnitude of this Great Indian Company's operations can be judged by these figures, as can also its

ECONOMICAL AND EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT.

On its past record and its future prospects alike the **ORIENTAL** claims the increasing support of all patriotic Indians who desire to see an **INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY** numbered among the **GREAT INSURANCE INSTITUTIONS** of the **WORLD**.

Applications for further information should be addressed to :

**The Manager,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY**

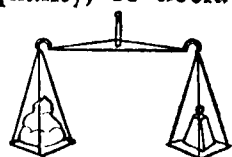
or to any of the Company's other Offices as undernoted :

AGRA	GAUHATI	PATNA
AHMEDABAD	JALGAON	POONA
AJMER	KARACHI	RAIPUR
ALLAHABAD	KUALA LUMPUR	RANCHI
BANGALORE	LAHORE	RANGOON
BAREILLY	LUCKNOW	RAWALPINDI
BHOPAL	MADRAS	SINGAPORE
CALCUTTA	MANDALAY	SUKKUR
COLOMBO	MANGALORE	TRICHINOPOLY
DACCA	MOMBASA	TRIVANDRAM
DELHI	NAGPUR	VIZAGAPATAM



*Why buy
butter with your
eyes blind folded?*

When a dealer tries to deceive you by a cheaper butter you can readily understand that it is very inferior quality, or decidedly short in weight—12 to 14 ounces in spite of "16 ounces" stamped on their tins. Thicker tin, adulterated matter and water make the gross weight. Polson's Butter is certified by Government Experts as "The only Pasteurised Butter made in the Bombay Presidency" and is guaranteed 16 ounces Nett Weight



Nett Weight

POLSON'S BUTTER
PASTEURISED

THE INDIAN REVIEW

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO THE DISCUSSION OF ALL TOPICS OF INTEREST
EDITED BY MR. G. A. NATESAN

VOL. XXXIII.]

JUNE 1932

[NO. 6.]

The League and the Far Eastern Dispute

By MR. HRISHIKESH ROY, M.A.

THOSE who had learnt to place high hopes in the League of Nations as a potent instrument for settling international disputes, must have been solely disappointed at the impotency displayed by it in its handling of the Far Eastern situation. It is well known how the appeal of the League Council made on several occasions to Japan to withdraw her troops from Manchuria and Shanghai went unheeded, and how on one occasion while peace terms were being talked of at Geneva, Japanese guns were booming over Chapei. It was only when China insisted upon calling a special session of the League Assembly to invoke the Covenant and the little nations of the League supported her, that the League of Nations granted her request and sought to exercise its influence in the cause of peace resulting in the resolution of March 10, 1932, of which we shall have much to speak later on. Although hostilities have now been temporarily suspended pending negotiations, Japanese armies of occupation have not yet been withdrawn either from Manchuria or Shanghai. Meanwhile, in Manchuria an "independent" State (Manchukuo) has been established with its capital at Mukden over which a puppet ex-emperor of China has been set up by the Japanese Government. Apparently, Japan is determined to remain in Manchuria at any cost, and will tolerate neither the intervention of the League nor of the Powers.

The question now may at once be raised whether Japan, by occupying Manchuria and bombing Chapei, committed acts of war or

aggression which might be construed as violating the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Article X of the Covenant specifically lays down that "the Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League". The Japanese Government, however, did not admit its application to their case, because they did not consider China as an organized national government which had failed to protect the lives and property of Japanese nationals. This argument loses all its force, for if such a test is rigorously applied, many a Member of the League will fall into that category. Furthermore, the Japanese Government can be clearly accused of infringing Article XII (1) of the Covenant which enjoins upon the Members to submit the dispute either to arbitration or judicial settlement or to enquiry by the Council, and not to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the judicial decisions or the report of the Council. Japan neither cared to submit the dispute for arbitration nor waited for the report of the Enquiry Committee set up under the chairmanship of Lord Lytton by the League Council in December last. The violation of these two Articles should have led to the upholding of Article XVI of the Covenant, which provides that "should any Member of the League resort to War in disregard of its Covenants under Articles 12, 13, or 15, it shall *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the

League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the Covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a member of the League or not". It is true, neither China nor Japan had been disposed to declare war or to commit hostilities *animo belligerendi* in the technical sense, but it was war all but in name. Many international lawyers have expressed the view that the situation in the Far East amounted to war in its technical meaning. The League Council's Resolutions of October 22 and February 17, calling upon the Japanese Government to withdraw her troops into the railway zone in Manchuria and referring to Article X of the Covenant respectively "constituted a legally valid opinion to the effect that, without there being technically a state of war, Japan's actions, if persisted in, must be regarded as contrary to the Covenant". The League Assembly Resolution, dated March 10, 1932, also recorded the decision that the provisions of the Covenant are entirely applicable to the dispute in the Far East, more especially the principle of scrupulous respect for treaties and for the undertaking that Members of the League shall respect and preserve each other's territorial integrity.

This brings us to our main theme: Why did the League hesitate to exercise its powers clearly provided for by the Covenant? Well, the reasons are not very far to seek. The League of Nations, whatever its protagonists may say, is a monopoly of the Big Powers whose opinions carry greater weight than that of smaller nations. None of these Big Powers showed any anxiety for the Far Eastern situation as long as their interests were safe. On the contrary, the Powers who had heavy stakes in China at first connived at Japanese vandalism, because they thought if Chinese nationalism was thereby uprooted from

China, their interests would be safe. The subsequent use of the Foreign Settlement at Shanghai as the base of operations by the Japanese without loud protests from the Powers confirmed this suspicion. When the Chinese delegate drew the attention of the League Council to the action of Japan under Article XI of the Covenant, the entire British Press, barring of course the Liberal and Labour papers, strongly disapproved of the League's interference in the matter. The British Government were also led to pursue this policy, probably because they feared that her upholding of the Covenant might provoke Japan to declare War, in which event British possessions in the Far East such as Hongkong, Singapore, etc., would easily fall into Japanese hands. As a writer in an English Journal puts it: "The mood of the British Official circles was one of acute circumspection; and no appeal to British Imperial interests, or to the duty of Great Britain under the League Covenant and the Kellogg Pact, availed to dispel what amounted at times to abject fright." That British policy was dominated by Japanese fear is particularly evident from the fact that when Mr. Lansbury, the leader of the Opposition, described Japanese actions in China as "international piracy", he was asked to withdraw his remarks because of its possible repercussion in Japan. Moreover, Great Britain and other Powers are all "birds of the same feather" who had done and had been doing exactly what the Japanese Government have been guilty of doing in China, and therefore could not approach Japan with the request to cease from fighting.

America alone protested against the policy of Japan in China, but not being a member of the League, she could not invoke its Covenant. However, Mr. Stimson, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Hoover's Government, addressed a Note to China and Japan, dated January 7, 1932, in which he clearly pointed out

that the United States Government would not recognise any treaty or agreement entered into between those Governments which might impair the treaty rights of the United States or its citizens in China, or which might contravene the Covenant and the Pact of Paris of August 27, 1928. Apparently the United States Government wanted Britain and other signatories to the 1922 Pact to convey similar warnings to China and Japan. But none of them cared to do so. However, when Japanese Marines landed at Shanghai and began bombarding Chapei, Britain and other Powers became alive to the situation, and Mr. Thomas laid before the League Council five proposals which might serve as the basis for negotiations, such as the cessation of all acts of violence on both sides, the stoppage of mobilization for further hostilities, the withdrawal of both Japanese and Chinese troops from points of mutual contact in the Shanghai area, the protection of the International Settlement by the establishment of neutral zones to be policed by neutrals and if these conditions were accepted, outstanding controversies between China and Japan to be settled in the spirit of the Pact of Paris and the Resolution of the League of Nations of December 10, 1932.

Japan rejected most of these demands and Britain pocketed this insult quietly. Mr. Stimson reiterated his warning to Japan and China in a letter written to Senator Borah, dated February 24, and further stated that "if a similar decision should be reached and a similar position taken by other Governments of the world, a caveat would be placed upon such action which would effectively bar the legality hereafter of any title or right sought to be obtained by pressure or treaty obligation".

Britain still persisted in her indifferent attitude, France also maintained a strict silence regarding the situation which gave rise to a good deal of

speculation. Some even talked of a Franco-Japanese agreement as the probable reason for it by which France desired Japanese support at the Disarmament Conference. Whatever may be the reasons, France made a good bargain out of it, for the Japanese Government placed heavy orders for munitions in France. This probably explains her non-possimus attitude. We have pointed out earlier that it was only when the 19th Chinese Army gallantly defended China against Japanese aggressions and the special session of the League Assembly was summoned backed by the smaller Members of the League, that the Powers decided to take concerted actions with the result that the Resolution of March 10 was issued. Thus, the "feebleness and poltroonery" of Britain's policy, to use Mr. Lloyd George's phrase, coupled with the non-possimus attitude of France and other Powers, worked largely against the authority and prestige of the League and encouraged Japan further in her acts of vandalism. Had the Powers backed America in enforcing the Nine-Power Treaty and the Covenant of the League, the crisis would have ended long ago and many innocent lives and property worth many millions would have been spared.

Even now the situation is not without complications, although the Sino-Japanese truce agreement has been signed. The peripatetic Lytton Commission empowered "to study on the spot and to report to the Council on any circumstance which, affecting international relations, threatens to disturb the peace between China and Japan, or the good understanding between them on which peace depends" has, it is understood, submitted its preliminary report, which states that the Chinese no longer exercise authority in any part of Manchuria and that the Manchukuo Army reformed under Japanese tutelage is operating against the "insurgents" of the new regime. If this piece of news is correct, it means the Commission upholds Japanese actions in Manchuria

and thus the tension between China and Japan, instead of subsiding, will grow more and more. On the plea of assisting the new regime to crush rebellion in the eastern and northern Manchuria, Reuter reports that the Japanese Government have begun the biggest operation since the Sino-Japanese fighting of December. Furthermore, recent incidents such as the blowing up of a Japanese troop train near Harbin for which Soviet officials have been blamed and the counter-allegation by the Soviet Government that Japan has been employing "White" Russian guards to commit terrorist acts, open up possibilities of rupture between Japan and Russia, which may ultimately lead to a conflagration involving many Powers in

the Far East. The Sino-Japanese conflict has already undermined the authority and prestige of the League as an arbitral body to such an extent that it is difficult to imagine whether it will ever regain it, and if the War between Russia and Japan towards which forces are rapidly moving ever comes to pass, the doom of the League as an agency for bringing peace in the world will be sealed once for all. It therefore behoves all the Powers, while there is yet time, to work fearlessly in unison for upholding the principles of the Covenant and thus avoid for themselves a relapse into the pre-War system of competitive armaments which will completely destroy our civilisation.

THE PERCY REPORT

BY MR. P. N. VASUDEVA RAO, B.A.

(Annamalai University)

THE arrangement and distribution of financial powers and resources as between the Federal Government and the Units that compose it, have received of late years repeated attention at the hands of statesmen and economists. In a sense the relationship between the Government of India and the Provinces has been problematical for a long time past. Since the time of Lord Mayo, periodical attempts have been made to secure some solution for it. However with the publication of the Simon Commission Report, a new orientation has been given to the problem and in this connection the scheme of Sir Walter Layton requires to be specially mentioned. The prospect of a Federal form of constitution for India that was ushered in during the first session of the Round Table Conference as well as the most welcome offer, though sudden, made by the Princes to enter the Indian Federation, have made the problem of Federal finance more complicated. And so it is that during the second session of the R. T. C., the Federal Structure Sub-Committee

appointed a small special body with Lord Peel as Chairman

to examine and report upon the general principles upon which the financial resources and obligations of India should be apportioned between the Federation, the British Indian units jointly and severally, and the States units.

The recommendations of the Peel Committee were neither final nor full. The members themselves suggested that

with the least possible delay after the conclusion of the present session of this Conference, an expert Committee should be constituted for working out in detail a financial scheme for the Federation, taking as its starting point the general proposals contained in our report.

An opinion to the same effect was expressed by the Premier in the plenary session of the Second R. T. C., that it was the intention of his Government to set up Committees at work in India under the chairmanship of distinguished public men from England as early in the year as possible

(a) to investigate and advise on the revision of franchise and constituencies; (b) to put to the test of detailed budgetary facts and figures the recommendations of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, and (c) to explore more fully the specific financial problems arising in connection with certain individual States.

And it is to discharge the second of these functions that an expert Committee of six members with Mr. Eustace Percy as Chairman was formed, and their unanimous report has been published on the 7th of May.

Before attempting an analytical examination of the recommendations of the Percy Committee, it is necessary to make a few preliminary observations at the outset. In the first place, the peculiar nature that the problem of Federal Finance has assumed in India has to be recognised. It is the transformation of a unitary system of Government with Provinces of unequal size and resources, all undergoing a process of rapid decentralisation, so many autonomous units composing an All-India Federation, possibly including the Native States also. In the second place, the nature of the Report itself has to be considered. It has no independent existence of its own but is only a completion and fulfilment of the labours of the Peel Committee. It had merely to suggest with reference to facts and figures how the scheme suggested by the Peel Committee would work in practice a few years hence, taking as the basis of their forecasts a very exceptional and far from normal year of 1931. Thus the scope of the Committee is circumscribed and it has not made in its report any allowance for future constitutional changes. For example, income-tax in full as well as State contributions are included as items of Federal revenue. The expenditure on Defence is placed at a high figure of 47 crores while no reduction in Excise revenue is assumed. In short, the *status quo* has been taken for granted throughout.

The Report is divided into eight sections. The first is introductory. The second section is taken up with the formulation of Federal and Provincial Finances on the basis of the classification of revenues made by the Peel Committee. For the Federal Government, the Committee show a final surplus of Rs. 4.5 crores, while all

the Provinces, except the United Provinces and the Punjab, yield deficits, even after the proceeds of commercial stamps have been fully allotted to them. Even the position of the Federal Government is not far above suspicion, as the small surplus which accrues to it, according to the present estimates, may easily melt away, if, as the Committee suggest, a large portion of income-tax revenue is to be made over to the Provinces. Therefore, the Committee's next concern happens to be the examination of various lucrative sources of revenue to the Federal Government and to the Provinces, which will avoid the contingency of increasing the rates on existing duties. But in this consideration, the labours of the Committee are not very encouraging, because so far as the Federal Government goes, they can find only one new source of revenue that can be applied with profit immediately. It is an Excise Duty on matches. It would yield, according to their estimates, 3 crores if levied from the Provinces and from the States, but at least 2½ crores even leaving the States out for the present. The surplus of the Federal Government is expected to rise from 4½ to 7 crores.

Then taking the Provinces, the Committee examine four possible new sources of revenue: (1) Taxation of tobacco, (2) Succession duties, (3) Terminal taxes and (4) Taxation of agricultural incomes, but they ultimately conclude that

such provincial taxes as appear to be within the sphere of practical politics in the immediate future cannot be relied on to yield substantial early additions to provincial revenues.

The Percy Committee then proceed to examine the problem of pre-Federation Debt, whether the whole of it will be covered by assets to be taken over by the Federal Government, how pension charges should be allocated, and whether any part of the expenditure of the Federal Government should be regarded as expenditure on non-Federal services, i.e., as a central charge. The

I tried to laugh when I shook hands with him.
 "How well you look!" I said.
 And he: "You always look the same..."
 We talked and laughed and then,
 We said: "Just like old times..."
 When he was gone, I sat quietly,
 And I knew that I was old . . . and he was old...
 And—we both were liars.

EDUCATION IN INDIA

BY PROF. HANS RAJ BHATIA, M.A.,

(Birla College, Pilani, Rajputana)

(COPYRIGHT)

SORROWS MEET

BY MR. A. S. PANCHAPAKESA AYYAR, M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S.

EDUCATION in India involves an enormous waste both in quality as well as quantity. On the one hand, it is being warped by superstition, coercion, routine and tradition. It represents the triumph of verbalism, the daily swelling away of fixed curricula, uniform unchanging time-tables and rigid methods. From north to south and east to west, young girls and boys are being sacrificed at the altar of standardisation and the same notions and practices are prevailing with a vengeance. No doubt there are few departures from this vicious standardisation but how much they count nobody can deceive himself. The educational dilettante declares for a complete overhauling and remodeling. But how? What is the alternative? What is to replace the present system? We are reminded of our lost heritage and exhorted to resuscitate it, but the resurrectionist ends a mere froth blower. What experiments in education India has tried and what new ideas in education has it discovered which may influence the common school? All progress in education, as elsewhere, is the direct outcome of the method of trial and error.

We try this, we try that, till we hit upon a path more enlightened. What we need in India is the establishment of a large number of experimental schools with a limited number of children to discover and apply new principles of education with a view to control and modify the scholastic life of the child. Such laboratory schools should try out previous theories and supply us new ways in which the common school can be remodelled and taken out of its time-honoured rut. If the Government institutions are not breaking any new ground in this direction, how many private bodies are there who are prepared to do so?

On the other hand nor is it in quantity that we have any reason to be satisfied. With what is

being expended on education, the returns in the increase of literacy are very poor. Just consider that between 1892 and 1922 the increase in the percentage of male literates was only 1.4 per cent. Progress is extremely snail-like and primary education which, to all minimum expectations, ought at least to produce literacy is extremely ineffective. Out of 100 boys joining class I in 1922-23 only 34 reach class II in 1923-24, 24 reach class III in 1924-25, 18 reach class IV in 1925-26, and 10 reach class V in 1926-27. Supposing that a pupil of class IV possesses the elements of literacy, only 18 out of every 100 become literate, the rest relapse into illiteracy. The Hartog Committee reports:

If the annual cost of a primary school pupil is put at Rs. 8, then in 1922-23, Rs. 2.91 crores were spent on pupils who did not proceed to class II; in 1923-24, Rs. 0.40 crores were spent on pupils who did not proceed from class II to class III; in 1924-25 Rs. 0.29 crores were spent on pupils who did not proceed from class III to class IV. The total amount of this loss for the four years amounts up proximately to Rs. 14.6 crores or to 60 per cent. of total expenditure on primary schools between 1922-23 and 1925-26.

The losses due to wastage prevent all but a few pupils from becoming literate, but even of these few it is not possible to say with any confidence that many people will not relapse into illiteracy. (Page 48.)

What is the remedy for this wastage? Compulsion and legislation are universally suggested but every system of compulsory education must at the same time be free, which would involve heavy financial responsibilities both for the Government and local bodies, and for which both are as yet unprepared.

This quasi-hour-glass leakage is both an individual and a national loss, and in the absence of legislation on the point what is urgently needed is a keener public spirit in educational matters, and particularly a greater appreciation of the value of education on the part of children's parents. These can at best be secured by a closer co-operation between the school and the home, the teacher and parent.

THERE are certain persons whose optimism is so irrepressible that they always see rays of sunshine in the darkest cloud, sparks of daylight in coal-black midnight, and buds of happiness on the stark trunk of sorrow. My friend Madhusudan was one such. One evening, we were taking a walk together on the pleasant beach at Madras from the Presidency College to San Thome talking on diverse topics. Just as we were passing the beautiful pile of buildings constituting the Queen Mary's College, my friend said in the course of an argument, "When sorrows meet, they both dissolve." "What nonsense," said I. "Don't you try to push that stuff on me." "I can give concrete proofs of the truth of my statement," said he, "proofs which will convince you." "Let us have a look at them," said I, somewhat amused. "You see that pile of buildings there?" he said pointing to the College. "Of course I do," said I. "What has that to do with your proofs?" "Listen and be convinced," said he. "My proofs are nothing more or less than an actual incident which took place there last Sunday and proves my point." "Out with it," said I.

"Well," said he, "in the visitors' drawing-room of that College last Sunday morning were seated in separate groups Kamala and her father Subba Rao, and Kanthi and her mother Chellammal. The room was empty but for these four. The parents had free discussions with their daughters on their education, on life in College, and other kindred matters. Now and then they were also interchanging lightning glances at each other as they had done on the four previous occasions when they had met there at similar visits on Sundays. Chellammal was about thirty-two years old with a not unpretty face clouded by sorrow. Subba Rao was ten years her senior and had a furrowed forehead indicative of sorrow, care and neglect. Kamala was eighteen, and Kanthi fourteen, but both were excellent friends. Through the open door could be seen the sapphire-blue Bay of Bengal scarcely a furlong away. "My dear," said Chellammal to her daughter after they had finished the topics relating to themselves, "who are those others sitting there? I seem to be seeing them every time I come here." "Oh, that is my bosom friend Kamala and her father Subba Rao," said Kanthi. "Has

Kamala got her mother?" asked Chellammal. "No, she died twelve years ago. Subba Rao has been a widower ever since and is said to be feeling very lonely. That is why he comes here often." "Why didn't he marry again?" "He is a man of principle and will never marry any except a kindred soul like his deceased wife." "What was their married life like? Did Kamala ever tell you?" "Lots of times. In fact, that is one of the subjects I have asked her not to resume again as it has been worn threadbare and will not stand any more retailing." "Why, was it so boring?" "Oh, no. It was, on the contrary, highly romantic and most interesting. But, then, even the 'Arabian Nights' palls at the tenth reading." "Let me hear about their marriage and its end," said Chellammal.

Kanthi began: "Subba Rao was always a revolutionary in social matters. He hated our marriage system saying that while it found partners for those who could not secure any by their own efforts, it was forcing those able to find congenial partners for themselves to take as partners those physically, mentally and morally unsuited for them." "Physically, mentally and morally?" said Chellammal. "Explain what that means." "The physically unfit include the dumb, blind and deaf boys and girls compulsorily mated to those who have no inclination to have them. They also include those physically ill-adapted for those to whom they are married. You know what I mean, mother. That book on Kamasutra in our house—." "Yes, yes, I understand," said Chellammal hastily, "proceed." "The mentally unfit are those whose minds can never agree. The highly educated married unwillingly to the crassly illiterate, the remarkably intelligent yoked by compulsion to the inordinately stupid, two equally contentious or imperious spirits mated to each other by others, these and similar types come under this category. The morally unfit for each other are: the pleasure-loving and the pain-loving, the light-hearted and the sombre-minded, the worldly and the unworldly, the faithful and the unfaithful, etc., when they are thrust upon each other for life by others." "Not a bad idea, this," said Chellammal. "If this had been acted upon, I too would have escaped much misery. But it seems to me that in this

peculiar society of ours he would have found it difficult to get a mate physically, mentally and morally suited to him." "On the contrary, he had no difficulty at all," said Kanthi. "He fell in love with Kamala's mother who was his father's father's friend's daughter and had just completed her third form. She returned his love, and their parents readily agreed to the marriage. He told her soon after the marriage: 'Darling, you shall have all the liberties and privileges like myself. I want to make you an equal mate and not a slavish second fiddle.'" "Dearest," said she, "I only want to obey you and do whatever you say. You are my lord, my god." "Oh, all that is old and rotten," replied he. "Let us go in accordance with the new times and the spirit of liberty in the air now." "Liberty means also, I suppose, the right to waive one's rights and to follow one's ideal," said she. "Wonderful! how you catch me in my own net, my dear," said he, embracing and kissing her. "Follow your own way. It is in the Indian woman's blood. It makes it necessary for me all the more to safeguard your interests when taking decisions." "Pray, darling, don't follow those white men and separate your interests from mine. My interests are yours and yours mine," said she hugging him. "Thus began their married life."

"For seven years it was for the couple as if Heaven had descended on earth. In the third year after the marriage Kamala was born. When she was presented to her eager father, he exclaimed in joy quoting the ancient saying, 'Limb of my limb, born of my heart's desire, a son is but an incarnation of his father, let the child live a hundred years.'" Her mother had already felt some regret that her first-born had not been a boy. This allusion to the son made her bold enough to say, "Dearest, I had hoped it would have been a boy." Subba Rao said, "What matters it to us whether it is a boy or girl? Whatever child is born is a golden link between us and a joint image of ourselves and our ancestors for generations unknown. The creeper of life with its roots in Heaven is putting forth ever new tendrils here below. Well has our lawgiver said that a child inherits the skin, the flesh and the blood from its mother and the bone, the sinews and the marrow from its father. The curse of India all through the ages has been this craving for male children. We fools do not see that our race and culture have survived because of our women and that our only hope for the future is the daughter of Mother India. When the opportunist and prosaic male will be

wrangling about the loaves and fishes of office and the differences between creeds and suppressing every generous emotion for the sake of the belly or worse, the idealist female will in one leap transcend all obstacles and stand for the highest. When Jayachandra betrayed the country and called in the foreigner, his daughter Samyukta stood by her husband and heroically sprang into the sacrificial fire when all hope of saving the motherland was gone. When the pusillanimous Ratan Singh was almost about to agree to the infamous course of surrendering his wife, the immortal Padmini, to Allauddin, it was Padmini who appealed to the nobles, organised resistance and upheld the honour of Rajasthan. When Jaswant Singh fleeing from the field of battle ingloriously sought his fortress gate, his wife shut the gate and said that it could not be her husband as he was not such a coward. When the Brahmin counsellor of Sivaji was trembling at the prospect of defying Delhi and Bijapur, it was the woman Jijibai who kept the hero to action. What generations of male rulers failed to do for Indore was done by the woman Ahalya Bai. When the Maharana of Udaipur and his nobles were unwilling to risk their lives, the beautiful Krishna Kumari took poison gladly and embraced death, to save her unfortunate country from devastation. And yet the cry for more and more male children continued." "Darling," ventured she, "surely, now that we have got a girl, it is not sinful to aspire for a boy." "It is," said he. "The thing is not within our control. So we should never regret for what is or wish for what may not come. What does it matter to us, dearie, whether it is a boy or girl? But I am afraid the old superstition is too strongly rooted in you to be uprooted easily." "That is true," said she, "I shall try my best to pluck it out. And let us give our Kamala the highest education possible."

"After seven years came the terrible influenza scourge which swept off millions. Kamala's mother was one of those attacked. Subba Rao attended on her unremittingly. But all was in vain. In three days after the attack she began to sink. Subba Rao was all grief. He never left her bed-side. He wept like a child. "Don't weep," said she, "it hurts me to see you grieved. I am sorry that I was but a drag on you by my lack of advanced education and ideas instead of being a help to you as I should have been." "Say not so," said he, "I am but the showy lotus, and you were the mud from which I drew all my sustenance and beauty. Dearest, at this parting

hour what is your message to me?" "Look after Kamala well," said she. "That shall be my first care," said he. "Anything for me?" "I wish some woman able to look after you and Kamala would marry you and take my place." "That will never be," said Subba Rao. "Your place cannot be filled by another." "So it seems now," said she, "but as a matter of fact there is nothing indispensable, nothing irreplaceable in this world. Nature abhors a vacuum, and every valuable thing can easily be replaced. Even a mother will be forgotten by a tender child if deserted by her, and the nurse takes the mother's place." "That applies to the common run, but not to me," said he. "Darling, do you really believe that you are something special? Strange, that with your high education and democratic ideas you should consider yourself so different in emotional reaction from the average man of virtue. After all, there is nothing wrong in remarrying, is there?" "No," said he, "but a sense of loyalty will keep me to you." "That is a dangerous argument and will be conclusive against all widow remarriages which you so passionately advocate. If man has to be loyal, how much more so, woman, the mother of the race?" "True," said he, "but I shall never meet one like you and I have no desire to marry any other type." "I cannot agree. A man who has confined himself to one fruit thinks it the best till he comes to another. The mango of our tree is the sweetest fruit on earth till the season passes and the pineapple comes to give its sweetness. Some day, you will meet a woman, perhaps not of my type, perhaps some woman of sorrow crushed by a long life of suffering, and your heart-strings may respond as the strings of the *Vina* to the plaintive melody, and I shall rejoice in the other world at your having found a new mate and Kamala a mother." Subba Rao wept and said nothing. "Why did he weep?" asked Chellammal. "Perhaps he contemplated the possibility of what was predicted," said Kanthi. "What a forcible phrasing Kamala's mother had!" said Chellammal. "Some woman of sorrow crushed by a life of suffering. Why, it will apply to me exactly," and her eyes glistened. "Why, mother," said Kanthi, "you are moved?" "Nobody can help being moved, child," said Chellammal, "proceed."

Kanthi continued: "After a minute, Subba Rao said, 'I have never directed a love glance at a woman other than you.' 'Then know that when you begin to do so the hour has struck for Kamala to have another mother,' said she. 'Three hours after this she became unconscious and in

another hour died with no word and only a last farewell with her eyes to her husband and daughter. Subba Rao has ever since been father and mother to Kamala. She tells me that he has never directed a love glance at a woman till to-day." "How does she know? How can she know?" asked Chellammal. "Oh, he has no secrets from her and has told her that the moment he loves another woman, he will marry her after duly informing her about it." "And what are Kamala's ideas on the subject?" asked Chellammal. "She is quite in favour of his remarrying and only hopes that he will marry some congenial soul. Why, one day, she was jocularly remarking to me that it would be a good thing if he married you since we two could then live together for ever." Chellammal blushed a deep red to the astonishment of Kanthi. "Mother," said Kanthi, "I ought not to have told you this silly remark of Kamala." But Chellammal said, "Don't worry." Then she cast a look at Subba Rao and Kamala and meeting the eyes of Subba Rao directed at her, blushed again, and said, "Look, Kanthi, Kamala and Subba Rao are looking at us. What do you think they are talking about?" "I shouldn't be surprised if it was about you and your married life," said Kanthi. And that was absolutely true.

While Chellammal was getting the story of Subba Rao from Kanthi, the equally curious Subba Rao was asking Kamala after they had finished the topics connected with themselves, "Who are those over there? I have been seeing them three or four times here when I came to visit you but could not ask you before owing to the crowd in the room. Now that we four are alone and they two are out of hearing, I ask this question. 'Oh, that is my chum Kanthi and the other is her mother Chellammal,' said Kamala. 'What is Kanthi's father?' asked Subba Rao. 'He was a brute. That is just what he was,' said Kamala. 'Is he not alive, then?' 'No, fortunately for the world and to prove the goodness which rules the Universe behind the appearance of things, he died six years ago.' 'Then she must have suffered a good deal,' said Subba Rao. 'Oh, she had the hell of a life while the brute was alive. Her life was one of constant and unrelieved suffering and even now she bears traces of sorrow imprinted on her face as you must have noted.' 'Yes, I have,' said Subba Rao. 'She seems to be a woman of sorrow crushed by a life of suffering.' 'My mother's words,' said Kamala. 'And am I then to expect her to take my mother's place?'

Subba Rao blushed and was confused. "Child," said he, "I knew not that they were your mother's words when I uttered them." "That does not matter," said Kamala, "I was only jesting because you were casting so many glances at her while speaking to me and she appeared to be no less responsive". Subba Rao blushed again and said, "You modern College girls are the limit." "Why should we not be the limit? Why should we not expand to the outer boundaries? Father, you were always an advocate of woman's freedom and right to expansion. Have you changed?" "No, my dear. I am the same Subba Rao. I would like to hear about the married life of Kanthi's mother if you know about it." "Know about it! I think I know more about it than even Chellammal, for all that Chellammal knew and felt she has told Kanthi who has told me. Kanthi has also been told about it by several others, and this extra knowledge represents my advantage over Chellammal." "Then, get on with it," said Subba Rao.

Kamala began: "Chellammal was the daughter of a village school-master. She had received some education from her father and had also attended his school. By the time she was twelve she had picked up a little knowledge of English and the vernaculars. Then she was married to a young man of a reputedly rich family. From the moment of her entry into his house her husband began persecuting her. He hated her books and note-books and made a bonfire of them even before a year was out. He used to beat her often on some pretext or other. He was a coarse sensual brute whose idea of a wife was that she was for her husband's use whenever he required. He had failed in the Matriculation examination five times and had then given up the attempt. He was a glutton and found fault with everything she cooked. He was notoriously unfaithful to her and when she remonstrated beat her mercilessly. "Am I not your lord and master, your god on earth?" he asked her on one of these occasions. "You are my god on earth," said she. "That is why I want you to leave off these evil ways." At that he beat her all the more. Every day that passed increased his vice and ferocity. Wife-beating became with him a regular habit like drinking. Even the birth of Kanthi made no difference. The brute loved the child no more than he did his wife and treated it as a mere unwanted and useless by-product of his lust. The beating went on as usual. Chellammal tried fasting and prayers, but these only rendered her weaker and consequently

less able to bear the usual quota of blows. So she left off these expedients. She complained to her neighbours and besought their sympathy. They said, "We women have to suffer. It is our lot. We are to allow our husbands to do whatever they like." "But, surely, this is becoming intolerable," said Chellammal. "Nothing is intolerable. You will get accustomed to it in course of time," said they. "Can these husbands be gods if they behave so cruelly?" asked Chellammal. "Why not? Have not some gods behaved even worse in our legends?" asked they. "The strong will always exact implicit obedience from the weak." "Then we have to organise resistance as weakness is a crime in these circumstances," said Chellammal. "What a useless dream," said they. "Who will join such a league? Many are sufficiently happy not to need to join it, and many more are afraid that their conditions at home will become worse if they join it." "True," said Chellammal, "then what am I to do?" "Suffer patiently and obey him implicitly," said they. Further argument with them was useless. That night, her husband, having heard of this discussion, beat her even more severely than usual. Not satisfied with this, he began for the first time belabouring the little child also. The mother's heart was roused and Chellammal rushed to the rescue of Kanthi as a tigress to protect her cub. The dam of her restraint broke suddenly, all the suppressed anger and desire for revenge overwhelmed her. Wrenching the stick from the devil she gave him three or four neat stripes on his fat back. The beggar howled with pain and rushed to bring a firebrand from the hearth. Chellammal took Kanthi and rushed out of the house. That night she stopped with a kindly neighbour. The next day she went to her father. Her father got her trained as a teacher and secured for her an employment in a girls' school. The brute of her husband married again, but six years ago got cholera from greedily eating infected stuff and died within a year of her leaving him. His second wife he treated no better. As her parents were too poor and helpless she could not go away from him, and so had to remain under the same roof with the brute till his death. Chellammal is now a teacher in one of the city schools and is fairly happy. But her married life is still a nightmare to her." "Poor woman, she must be lonely and brooding," said Subba Rao. "So are you, father," said Kamala. Subba Rao blushed again. "How absurd our laws and customs have become!" said Subba Rao. "It

would almost seem as if they were invented to cause us the maximum unhappiness possible. But what can we poor mortals do?" "Do we try?" asked Kamala. "How! What can be done to alleviate misery such as hers?" asked Subba Rao. "Why, if some widower were to marry her, now that she is free, both may stand to profit," said she. "But will she marry?" asked he. "Which woman will not?" asked Kamala. It all depends on whether she gets the right person." "Who is the right person?" asked Subba Rao. "One like you for instance," said she. Subba Rao blushed deep. Kamala noticed it with pleasure. "Father," she said, "you are lonely and miserable after the death of mother. Why don't you marry again and be comfortable?" "You wouldn't mind, my dear," asked Subba Rao. "Mind! I would love it," said Kamala. "Dear child, you are a darling," said Subba Rao, "so unselfish, so like your dead mother." "Kanthi and Chellammal have stopped talking and are looking at us," said Kamala. "Let us go to them."

Subba Rao and Kamala then went to where Chellammal and Kanthi were. Kamala said, "Kanthi, this is my father Subba Rao. Father, this is my pal Kanthi." Kanthi said to Kamala, "This is my mother Chellammal." Subba Rao and Chellammal exchanged greetings. "What a brilliant day, why not we take a stroll on the beach?" suggested Subba Rao to his daughter, darting a significant look at Chellammal. "A grand idea," said Kamala and turning to her friend said, "Kanthi, are you coming?" "What do you say, mother?" asked Kanthi. "Oh, I should be delighted," replied Chellammal, casting a furtive glance at Subba Rao. "We persons from the hinterland can never resist the call of the sea."

All the four were soon walking by the side of the breakers. Kamala pulled Kanthi by the arm and said, "Kanthi, let us race on the sands." The two girls raced on the sands while their parents naturally fell in a line behind and walked. "We are too old to race," said Subba Rao. "Yes," said Chellammal. "The girls love each other like sisters." "Why should not they?" asked Subba Rao. "Perhaps they were real sisters in a former birth," said Chellammal with an angelic smile. "And what were we?" asked Subba Rao. Chellammal turned away with a soft blush and made no reply. The girls stopped a hundred yards ahead panting and out of breath. "They look a happy couple," said Kamala to Kanthi coming in a line, "and so happy in each

other's company. And why shouldn't they in reality become a happy couple?" Kanthi was taken by surprise. No doubt, association with her friends had made her familiar with widow remarriage, but its practical application to her mother came to her as a shock. "My mother wouldn't like it," said she. "Wouldn't she? See," said Kamala. "But mind you, don't you be mean enough to stand in her way." Then she embraced Kanthi and said, "Kanthi, my own Kanthi, I am sure you wouldn't do anything ignoble. You are like a sister to me. If they marry, both will be happy and we too, for we shall never be separated." "Till we marry," said Kanthi, her thoughts wandering in that direction. "Yes, of course. Let us now go back," said Kamala. "It will be capital fun to arrange this match between our parents. It will be a grand revenge for the millions of marriages arranged by parents for their children." ॥ ॥ ॥

The girls rejoined their parents. "Kanthi's mother was remarking that you and Kanthi might have been sisters in your past birth," said Subba Rao to Kamala. "More than likely," said Kamala, "and if you both will, we can be sisters in this birth also." Subba Rao blushed and looked at Chellammal. Chellammal blushed and looked at Kanthi. "The world is sad. Why make it sadder?" said Kamala. "Human injustice and divine injustice both increase in bitterness by being meekly submitted to. The spirit of revolt is what is necessary. Leave the dead alone, and make the best of the living." "Chellammal," said Subba Rao to the trembling and bashful mother of Kanthi, "the child's words are true." Just then, a huge wave dashed against the shore, and a shower of salt water fell on the heads of Subba Rao and Chellammal who were standing together. "That is the divine *samprokshana*, the blessing of God on your marriage," said Kamala to both of them. "Kanthi, let us dance the dance of life. The dance of death has gone on long enough." The two girls then did a short dance in front of the two and sang:

When sorrows meet they both dissolve
By faith in joy and firm resolve.

Then Kamala joined the hands of Chellammal and Subba Rao and said to Kanthi, "Now we must be looking out for nice wedding presents."

My friend finished and said, "Are you convinced?" "You have got a good case," said I.

Contemporary American Philosophy

BY MR. W. S. ROWLANDS, B.A. (Oxon.)

(Principal, Robertson College, Jubbulpore).

THESE two volumes,* in which no fewer than thirty-four leaders of thought in the New World unburden their souls, are important—for does not what America thinks to-day determine what the world will do to-morrow?—and they are fascinating, as they provide us with readable matter, matter that can be read and should be read. In fact the symposium embarrasses the guest with its wealth and bewilders him with its variety; hence, perhaps, he rises from the banquet, stimulated indeed, but not intoxicated.

The influences which have helped to form contemporary American Philosophy are certainly numerous if not miscellaneous. First, we may note the bed-rock of New England Puritanism which underlies the growth of thought in the United States. The pulsating life of a young and successful nation is another factor which cannot escape attention; thus Tufts' treatment of moral problems is closely correlated with the actual difficulties which arose in the industrial history of Chicago: vital questions force themselves into the foreground. Again the study of European thought has been pursued systematically in the New Continent; the number of American philosophers who have obtained a first-hand acquaintance with German culture is remarkable and significant. In the offing a small, if not still, influence of the Scottish School trickles into America through a few theological seminaries and reminds us that we may by intuition grasp things as they really are. Nor must we forget France, which also has helped to mould the American mind; in particular, Bergson's subordination of logic to life has elicited a sympathetic note from a nation whose instincts never inclined it to lend ear to barren, though possibly pure reason. As regards more recent developments, Einstein's four dimensional continuum has provided more than one contributor with a convenient cupboard in which to house philosophic skeletons; the mind, for example, driven out of space of three dimensions, finds ample accommodation in a fourth dimension. One is tempted to wonder why the ether has not been pressed into service; but reflection lessens one's wonder, as in these days of wireless communication the ether is known to do something,

whereas the fourth dimension may be something, but it has not yet signalled its existence by any violent outburst of activity.

Last but not least among the influences that have formed American thought comes the Harvard University, where towards the close of the XIX Century a galaxy of stars of the first magnitude coruscated and illumined the young idea. The after-glow of these greater lights—Royce, James and Santayana to name but three—suffuses the present with a real, if borrowed splendour. These eminent teachers, it is true, want each his own way and their opinions were more often in conflict than in harmony; but the clash of their views struck out the spark of inspiration and truth.

If we add to these ingredients a dash of cosmopolitan heredity—French, German, Jewish, Swedish, Spanish and the inevitable drop of Scotch—we get the witches' cauldron out of which emerges the thick and slab mixture of contemporary American Philosophy. Not without reason have the States been called the melting pot.

In the twilight which preceded the dawn of American thought, philosophy was the obedient handmaid of religion and its study was ancillary to theology. Priests had to be put through their dialectical paces before they could undertake the cure of souls. The Puritan element, like Cardinal Newman, felt that the spirit of free inquiry could only broaden and strengthen the foundation of belief. But the progress of science in general and the theory of evolution in particular led the ordinary man to doubt the creed which he had been bred, if not educated to hold. Civilisation was distracted. Authority constrained men to believe what reason forbade them to entertain. At this juncture, when Mill and Spencer ruled the roost and the polite world felt that the universe could either be explained by natural causes or else left to look after itself a simultaneous doubt arose in two different and opposite quarters. The champions of religion realised that, if the empirical standpoint was maintained the eternal verities were false and superfluous and the protagonists of Logic, like Bradley, saw that science, which to deserve its title must profess the ideal of necessary truth, could only be based on the sandy foundations of probability. Nothing could be known about God or Nature.

JUNE 1932]

CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN PHILOSOPHY

407

This negative conclusion satisfied neither religion nor philosophy which joined in a tacit but holy conspiracy. Both accepted idealism—the theory that whatever is real must be known and that we cannot get at any thing except in terms of consciousness; both proceeded to infer that the universe is either a rational system or nothing; over the whole world runs the trace of reason now clear as in the realm of Mathematics, now faint as in that of Chemistry, now uncertain as in that of Psychology, but never wholly absent: the business of science was to bring to light the latent relations which underlie the apparently isolated fragments of the world and of experience. Logical system and coherence became the test of Truth, and reality was lifted out of time and space into the mind of an all-embracing Knower.* Thus arose the doctrine of Absolute Idealism, which was felt to conserve spiritual values and was eagerly pressed into the service of religion both in England and in America. Mrs. Humphrey Ward portrays Green, in *Robert Elsmere*, as complaining that the Church stole the honey from his hive and diverted reason to support unreason. Similarly in New England the Idealist philosophy became the bulwark of Protestant piety.† But Absolutism had the defects of its qualities—like a panacea, it claimed too much; it could explain everything but what could it do? America, the home of poker, was not slow to call its bluff. Faith had been offered a blank cheque and, very naturally, refrained from consulting the pass book and overdrew, so that the cheque was dishonoured by experience. The upshot was that the Absolute came to be treated as an otiose hypothesis and counted no more than does the figure outside the brackets in an algebraic expression.

In the first decade of the present century Pragmatism—"America's most characteristic contribution to Philosophy"‡—joined issue with Absolutism; it refused to lift Reality out of the time-order, rejected mere system as a criterion of truth and scouted the impersonal, all embracing Knower of whom no man could know anything. It had no quarrel with Idealism; it sought the real within the limits of experience and tested truth-claims by an appeal to experience—to their practical consequences. But it offered to the world a method rather than a metaphysic and advocated a scientific temper rather than a system of philosophy. It never professed to teach what we must believe to be true, but suggested that it might

be unwise to disbelieve what could be verified by its power to remould the scheme of things. Its modest disclaimer of metaphysical pretensions appears to have relegated this school to the back ground; but the effects of the movement persist and are traceable in the chastened tone which pervades contemporary Idealism in America.

For Idealism has now shrunk into the "ethical pietism"* of Palmer, into a reason for being good and religious, or into a 'search for system' which implies that the searcher has no criterion of truth but hopes to find one—a procedure which reflects great credit on his heart: in one case it remains unborn—Is this a symptom of the Spartan severity with which embryonic philosophies are treated in the New World? Miss Calkins calls herself an Absolutistic Personalist. To the old fashioned the adoption of this title seems a bold stroke, as they consider the Absolute to have been discovered or invented or postulated to enable them to jump out of their own skins and escape from the personal and relative standpoint. In view of her distinguished contributions to Psychology, it is somewhat surprising to find her committing what looks suspiciously like a psychological solecism and treating sympathy with another's experience as first-hand experience; her Absolute appears to share and transcend the consciousness of the minds it includes.† At any rate her philosophic creed seems to fine down to Theism, and in the last analysis we reach a personal God Who has discarded moral prejudices.

Certainly American Idealism is not what it was; the One has come to terms with the Many, the Real has somehow to recognise Change, and the Absolute no longer enjoys the lion's share but must be content to lie down with the individual. We thus meet with little or no undiluted Absolute Idealism; Idealists have watered down the pure spirit of Hegel and become Pluralists, Temporalists and Personalists.

If Pragmatism headed a revolt against Absolutism, it also provoked criticism of itself as a 'wish philosophy' and as an 'optimistic logic', and led to a violent reaction from Idealism, whose doctrine that to be 'is to be perceived' or 'to be thought' was vigorously challenged by American Realists‡. The essence of Realism is well described by Loewenberg as the conviction that 'reality is prior to the knowledge of it'§ and more precisely by Drake as the belief that 'physical things exist in their own right prior to

* Personal Statements. Edited by G. P. Adams and W. P. Montague. Vols. I and II. London: G. Allen and Unwin, London. Price 16 Shillings each.

* I. p. 333. † II. p. 189. ‡ I p. 141.

* II. 164. † I. 214. ‡ II. p. 190. § II. p. 55.

and independently of our awareness of them.* The world has a real existence of its own whether we know it or not. Common sense has familiarised us with this view from childhood; we have been bred to think that there is a real world and that what we perceive is true in so far as it corresponds with the real world, as it is in itself a simple view and a grand view but a view which leads directly to Scepticism. For until we know what the real world is we cannot compare it with the world we perceive; and when we do know what the real world is, it is no longer prior to or independent of consciousness. The various wriggings and writhings of American Realism are but so many attempts to escape from this central dilemma.

One way of escape was to take a leaf out of Berkeley's book and to deny mind, as the Bishop has denied matter. Dualism is philosophic death; so Philosophy, to save the world, destroyed the soul. This mode of approaching the metaphysical problem is described by Montague as a change from 'the representative or dualistic theory of perception to a presentative or monistic theory'.† Accordingly one school of thought has hardened into Naturalism, the doctrine that the universe is a series of physical events; the articles of this creed are set forth by Sellars who succinctly declares that 'physical realism *plus* the rejection of dualism spelt naturalism'.‡ Hence arose Behaviourism, according to which 'mental process is an incident, more or less unimportant, in the hereditary life of the body, which forms a closed cycle of habits and actions'.§ Thus speaks Santayana, who has discoursed so eloquently on the life of reason. In fact a stage was reached when Psychology bade fair to commit suicide by denying the mind and resolving itself into physiology or biology or what not.

A second way of escape was followed by the softer school of New Realists, who, apparently under the influence of Bertrand Russell, bridged the gulf between the mind and the world by identifying the thing as it is with the thing as it is perceived. 'Things we are told when consciousness is had of them become themselves contents of consciousness.'|| This view, as Montague points out, is clearly a surrender to phenomenalism;¶ the partition wall between Berkeley and Russell has not merely worn thin—it has disappeared. We are told, in effect that there is a real world and that this real world is what it appears to be.

But what of error and illusion? On this showing the illusory, if it seems to exist, must be real; the mental experience is identical with the actual event; the idea of a drink is a real drink. The acid test of a theory of knowledge is its treatment of error; this test has not upset the New Realists for the simple reason that they have not faced it. An external world which merely copies the internal world presented to consciousness is certainly an otiose hypothesis: but it is more—it is a dangerous heresy which leads directly to scepticism; for truth is made to rest on a comparison which can never be made and it therefore becomes a confessedly unattainable and practically inoperative ideal. We cannot even delude ourselves into a hope of knowledge.

The third way of escape was the theory of 'essences' according to which 'in any thing whatever there can be discovered a central, nuclear, essential and substantial core—that which the thing *really* is.† Things thus contain certain eternal characters which it is the function of knowledge to grasp. This doctrine, which clearly recalls Aristotle's description of universals as existing in real things,‡ refuses to equate reality with experience. The universe includes things as well as the consciousness of things and ultimately it is things that determine how we are to interpret what is given by experience. The Copernican revolution has, thus, to face a counter-revolution. Kant believed that the mind endowed the raw material of sensation with forms and categories, that it ordered it in space and time, and that it pumped substance and causality into it. Mathematical and scientific proof had, therefore, no terrors for him, conclusions rightly reached were bound to possess necessity because the mind invested experience with the universality which enabled premises of an argument to yield demonstration. Mere sensation was meaningless and blind. Now however things have been restored to grace and impose on a passive mind their essential properties. 'The elements which yield the means of interpreting the given are supplied from the side of the objective. The means of interpreting the given are not lodged in a self or subject which imposes its interpretation upon an external stimulus or material.'§ Perception thus implies an object or an existent thing, a subject or self, and the form in which the thing appears.|| The phenomenon is not an object but the form (perhaps correct, perhaps incorrect) in which the

object appears. The phenomenon is not the stuff out of which reality is made. And yet the phenomenon, in so far as it is veridical, correctly reveals the outlines of the external object.** But when is the form correct or incorrect? When is the phenomenon veridical? When does the real appear? The new reality escapes the unknowability of Kant's 'thing in itself'. It is more than knowable; it is already known. And this is the whole trouble. For Truth cannot be attained by duplicating what is perceived, by mysteriously projecting the duplicate outside the range of consciousness, by recalling it as mysteriously, and by finally declaring that the copy determines and checks the original. Such sleight of hand cannot long impose on even human credulity.

It would, therefore, appear that the headlong rush of American thought on the Realistic track requires that its bearings should be taken anew, lest it may have to retrace a longer course before it can advance. It is certainly futile to expect philosophy to interpret the shadows by the originals, if its gaze is irreversibly fixed on the shadows. But American faith seems still too robust to entertain real doubt. And yet metaphysical beliefs must descend into the hell of Doubt before they can rise to Truth. American insistence on value as a criterion of reality is all to the good; equally sound is its recognition that the actual is something more than the conceptual, that experience is richer than the rubrics designated to contain it, for there are more things in heaven and earth than philosophy dreams of; its rigorous pressing of Logic to its logical conclusion and consequent restriction of formal reasoning to the arid air of formal truth are no less admirable. Above all the desire of America to get down to bed-rock principles and to apply a real test before committing itself to believe them is sincere and praiseworthy. But the New World may be misguided by its very earnestness, which may prompt it to jump at the first solution. Dewey's account of scientific conceptions as 'instruments for refashioning the real world of immediate

experience' may induce Realists to retrace their steps from the blind alley which they have entered, and remind them of the need of testing results by an applicable and valuable criterion-experiment. In this context it is curious to note that Vaihinger's name only appears once* in the two volumes and Vaihinger's theory is only once considered seriously†. This neglect is somewhat strange in view of his affinities to Pragmatism. Dr. Schiller, for example, proclaims his philosophy of the 'As If' to be the most radical form of the pragmatic movement; it certainly retains the real within the limits of experience, tests Truth by its experiential value and insists that control is the crucial test of knowledge. When do we understand a phenomenon? When we can produce, reproduce, modify and prevent it. What is a thing? A thing is what we can do with it. We may conceive an object as we please but we only conceive it rightly when we think of it in such a way that we can use it effectively. In the last analysis the world is not what we think we find it but what we can make of it. How, then, are we to construct reality? Our material is sensation, our instrument is thought, our end is enjoyment. We experience, we reflect and we conquer. Augustus found Rome a city of bricks and left it a monument of marble. So also man, born into an indifferent, if not hostile set of circumstances, may leave an impress on the world and even remould it. But he must be honest: he must know whence he starts, what he does and whither he intends to go. 'If sensations are the starting point of all logical activity and at the same time the terminus to which they must run, if only to render control possible, then the purpose of thought may be defined as the elaboration of the material of sensation for the attainment of a richer and fuller sensational life of experience.'‡ Pragmatism, like the daughter of Jairus, is reported dead§: but yet, may be, the maid is not dead but sleepeth.

* II. p. 366.

† II. p. 315.

‡ Vaihinger's *Philosophy of As If*. (Ogden's Translation), p. 6.

§ I. p. 140.

* II. p. 316.

* I. p. 284. † II. p. 145. ‡ II. p. 274.
§ II. p. 254. || II. p. 100. ¶ II. p. 147.* II. p. 101. † I. p. 75. ‡ I. pp. 75, 76.
§ I. p. 78. || II. p. 315.

The Depressed Classes : An American Example

BY PROF. R. P. SABNIS, M.A. (CANTAB.), F. R. ECON. S.

(Principal, Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona.)

MAN is both angel and beast. When inspired by a noble ideal, he is capable of extraordinary heroism, he will sacrifice all and even lay down his life. But he will betray an utter depravity of nature when his mind is in the grip of superstition or when he is a member of a mob. If to be tolerant and to shrink instinctively from torturing living beings is any indication of culture, the Hindu belongs to the most cultured races of the world. In the treatment of the more helpless of our brethren, however, we have allowed not the better, but the more depraved part of our nature to prevail. The only credit that we can have—if we care to claim it—is that we have not inflicted any torture on them. Our ruling classes have, perhaps, been as selfish as ruling classes in the West, but have been far inferior to them in point of cruelty. In Western countries hundreds of men were subjected to the most horrible tortures before being finally done to death for holding a particular belief, and even the most pious Christians never dreamt that they were guilty of a serious crime when they bought and sold slaves.

One of the most serious problems before modern India is the problem of ensuring full civic rights to what have been called the depressed classes. We must remember that in oppressing others we degrade ourselves, and on our solution of this problem at an early date depends to a large extent our future. We must cease to be a house divided against itself if we want to be strong and to fulfil the mission of the Hindu race which is to teach the world the highest spiritual truths.

In solving this problem, the experience of the United States which had to solve a similar but still more difficult problem, will be of the greatest use to us by way of guidance. Even among the Western people, the Americans are noted for their energy and driving force, and we have to learn a great deal from them in respect of lifelong work for a chosen cause. The problem was the emancipation and elevation of the down-trodden Negro race. A study of two noble lives—Garrison, the noble-hearted American who, more than anybody else, was responsible for destroying the system of slavery, and B. T. Washington—the great Negro educationist—will amply repay us. They will show us how we ought to go about our work.

Garrison (1809-1879) is the highest type of a social reformer. He was conscience incarnate and

an embodiment of all the virtues that a reformer must have—perfect purity and disinterestedness, courage that falling heavens could not daunt, an inflexible will, an unalterable devotion to the cause he had once taken up. Garrison gave up the career of a prosperous editor and press-owner which was within his easy reach and made up his mind to wear a crown of thorns and to lead a crusade against slavery—a satanic institution which a so-called freedom-loving nation was sinful enough to maintain. The first number of his weekly paper—the *Liberator*—which was going to advocate immediate and unconditional emancipation of Negro slaves bought and sold like cattle, treated by law, not as human beings but as dead inanimate things—was published on the 1st of January 1831. It contained that classic declaration which will ring down for all time to come :

I will be as harsh as truth and as uncompromising as justice, I am in earnest, I will not equivocate, I will not excuse, I will not retreat a single inch, and I will be heard.

It seemed an empty boast for a journal which seemed to have hardly a dozen readers in the whole nation. But he was determined to go on till he had bread and water to live on. For thirty-five years he continued to print it and ceased its publication not until—but at the moment when—slavery was abolished. In 1832, he founded the New England Anti-Slavery Society—to endeavour by all means sanctioned by law, humanity and religion to effect the abolition of slavery in the United States, to improve the character and condition of free Negroes, and to obtain for them equal civil and political rights. No power on earth could deflect him from the purpose which he had set before himself. He was tarred and feathered, and led through the streets with a rope round his neck, he was persecuted, his press was smashed, he was in imminent danger of losing his life at any moment, his meetings were broken up by ruffians and gentlemen who became ruffians for the moment. Gradually hundreds of Anti-Slavery Societies were spread over the Northern States, and some of the richest and most cultured Americans were won over to the cause. "Do you uphold slavery or do you condemn it?"—was the question he asked of every individual and every institution. In the first case he would wash his hands clean of that individual and that institution, and in the second case he would at once extend the hand of

JUNE 1932]

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES : AN AMERICAN EXAMPLE

411

cordial friendship. He condemned the Bible for sanctioning slavery, he denounced the Church for grovelling before the rich slave-owners, he burnt the American constitution—which allowed property in slaves—publicly after branding it as a covenant with death and an agreement with hell, he became an uncompromising advocate of woman's rights, because he found women very helpful to him in anti-slavery work. But Garrison was extremely jealous of keeping the movement on a purely moral plane. He stood up against abolitionists organising themselves into a political party, for he knew that it would bring in its train corruption and selfish hunting after honours and jobs. He was equally stubborn in not allowing his movement to be tainted by violence.

The ceaseless toil of Garrison at last bore fruit. The conscience of the nation was awakened. A powerful political party was formed—pledged, not indeed to the abolition of slavery, but to putting it "where the public mind might rest in confidence that it was in the course of ultimate extinction". Providence intervened when timid politicians were wavering and quaking in their shoes at the threat of secession. Lincoln, the one politician who had unbounded faith that right makes might was elected President, though he was the most obscure among the candidates of his party. The insolent Southerners began the civil war but were beaten into the dust after, as Lincoln said, "all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil was sunk", and "every drop of blood drawn with the lash was paid by another drawn with the sword". An amendment to the Constitution of the United States was carried in 1865 for ever abolishing slavery.

The life-work of Garrison was over. Such was the purity of his aim and character that at the moment the slaves were freed he ceased the publication of his paper and retired from the leadership of the Abolitionist party. In the last but one number of the *Liberator*, he said, his heart being full of joy and gratitude :

Rejoice and give praise and glory to God, ye who have so long and so untiringly participated in all the trials and vicissitudes of the mighty conflict! Having sown in tears, now reap in joy. Hail, redeemed, regenerated America! Hail ye ransomed millions! No more to be chained, scourged, mutilated, bought and sold in the market, robbed of all rights, hunted as partridges upon the mountains in your flight to obtain deliverance from the house of bondage, branded and scorned as a connecting link between the human race and the brute creation!

The work of educating the Negroes was then taken up by noble-hearted Americans, among

whom the greatest, perhaps, was General S. C. Armstrong; for it was he who moulded and fashioned the mind of the great Negro educationist, B. T. Washington, the founder of the Tuskegee Institute. Washington's life was one of ceaseless labour for the uplift of his unhappy race. He died of overwork," says the writer of his life in the *ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA*. Through all kinds of difficulties he managed to get an education for himself and then putting away all thoughts of self-advancement, he devoted himself to the education of his brethren who had before them quite a dreary future. On July 4, 1881, he opened the Tuskegee School with himself as instructor and with thirty students in a broken-down shanty and old house. He was then barely twenty-two years old, but he felt that he had found his life's work. Day and night he worked for the school—not shrinking from any kind of labour, for he knew that he had to impress on the minds of his students the principle of the dignity of manual labour. He passed anxious days and sleepless nights, for during the early days he was so short of funds that he did not know how the expenses of the next week were to be defrayed. After putting the school in proper working order, he toured round the country for securing the necessary funds. The students themselves made the bricks and erected the buildings that were required. The excellence of the work done by the School brought gifts from near and afar off and drew to the Tuskegee Institute the sympathy of the most distinguished men of the country. At the end of the first twenty years, the Institute owned 2,300 acres of land and sixty-six buildings valued at \$21,00,000 together with an endowment fund of \$30,00,000; thirty industrial departments were in constant operation; there were 1,400 students coming from twenty-seven states and territories and even from foreign countries; one hundred and ten officers and instructors were employed.

This remarkable success was primarily due to the way in which this man with an inner faith set about his work. He early learnt the lesson that those are happiest who do most for others. He taught any one who wanted to learn anything that he could teach him without regard to pay and with little thought of it. He knew that he was required to reach perfection in the very smallest detail, for it was by the thorough way in which he cleaned a room that he got admission to the Hampton Institute. He discarded the foolish idea that to secure an education meant to have a good, easy time, to be free from all necessity for

manual labour. Instead of feeling ill-will against those who sought to oppress the Negroes or deny them opportunities for growth, he pitied them for their folly. All persons who want to lift themselves to a higher plane, would do well to remember his wise words :

The whole future of the Negro rests largely on the question as to whether or not he will make himself, through his skill, intelligence and character, of such undeniable value to the community in which he lives that the community can dispense with his presence. Any individual who learns to do something better than anybody else, learns to do a common thing in an uncommon manner, has solved this problem regardless of the colour of his skin. In proportion as the negro learns to produce what other people want and must have, in the same proportion will he be respected. If a negro succeeds in one line of industry, he can lay the foundation upon which his children and grand-children can grow to higher and more important things in life.

A part of Garrison's work has been done by Mahatma Gandhi : by his powerful advocacy of the

cause of the depressed classes he has awakened the conscience of the Hindu community. But the fight for ensuring the actual enjoyment of full civil and political rights to the depressed classes has yet to be fought ; for this work it is necessary that social reformers like Garrison should rise in the ranks of the higher classes. The educated men among the depressed classes ought, like Washington, to think less of their opportunities to lead luxurious, extravagant, irresponsible lives—in these days when communalism is flourishing and when the educated men among the depressed classes are still rarities, there is little difficulty in capturing some of the fat-salaried sinecures in the gift of the various governments in India—and more of the elevation of their brethren. If indeed the depressed class missions in the different parts of the country are only able to send out a few Washingtons, we shall be in a position to hail with pride a regenerated India before the lapse of the next twenty years.

What A Policyholder Should Know

BY MR. S. K. SEN GUPTA, M.A.
(Of The Metropolitan Insurance Company).

WHEN more than a hundred companies are transacting Life Assurance business in India of which a third had their origin within the last 10 years and more than another one-third within the last 25 years, it is of supreme interest to the policyholder, present or prospective, to know what tests he should apply before he decides to take up a policy with any company, young or old. In a matter of such vital importance to him when he is old or to his family when he is no more to take care of them, it is but fair to expect that he should take an intelligent interest in the subject and try to understand the basic principles, though he need not necessarily go into the intricate details. But most of our insuring public either take the representations of the underwriting agent to be true, or write out a proposal form just to oblige a friend or to get rid of the agent whose patience is proverbial.

With the development of Insurance as an institution in India, every one who is associated with it should try to impart some knowledge about Insurance in general and Life Assurance in particular. The policyholder should know that life insurance is a huge co-operative institution in which the members (the policyholders) combine, to avoid serious losses to their respective families, where each pay a contribution called the

premium into a common fund—the Life Insurance Company.

Out of a given number of persons taking up life insurance policies, a certain number may be expected to die in the first year, a certain number in the second year, some in the third, fourth and so on till all the policies become claims either by death or maturity. From the very nature of it, a life policy sketches out for a number of years. The point necessary to be understood is, that as there is risk on the life of every policyholder, every one has to pay an amount to pay for the average death claims which is known in insurance language as the 'current risk'. To assess this 'current risk', careful statistics have been kept and form the basis of the Mortality Tables. There is no Indian Mortality Table which is generally acceptable. Mr. Marathey, of the Oriental, has published the mortality experience of his office and has drawn up a table but till this can be tested with the experience of other life offices, it may not be generally accepted by other offices. Till now offices working in India, Indian or Foreign, have been using the British Tables with some years of addition.

Against every life policy issued, the company has to keep a reserve which, at an assumed rate of compound interest, would accumulate to enable

it to pay the sum assured whenever a claim arises either by maturity or by death.

The company has next to reserve a certain percentage to meet the expenses for procuring the business and other incidental charges for running the company. A small addition has to be made to the foregoing three items to provide for contingencies and fluctuations. Hence the elements underlying the calculation of the office premium may be summarised as :

1. The current risk
2. The rate of interest
3. The rate of expense
4. The margin for fluctuations in the above rates.

The first test of a good life office therefore is whether the company has adopted an up-to-date Mortality Table and whether its mortality experience is well within the assumed rate. A good deal therefore depends on the careful selection of lives and for this the company has to depend largely on its agents and medical examiners.

It is not an uncommon experience that impaired lives are being accepted at ordinary rates, as a result of collusion between the agent and the medical examiner. This is detrimental to the interests of the insuring public, and every policyholder should make it a point to bring any such case within his knowledge to the notice of the company in the interest of all concerned. When a company is not particular in the selection of its agents and would issue a letter of appointment to any one who chooses to apply, the policyholder should be cautious to deal with it. This remark also applies to the appointment of medical examiners.

On the investment policy of the company depends its rate of interest. A high rate of interest is not always the criterion of good investment. No person or institution of any financial stability will borrow at a high rate of interest. So when the funds of a company are earning too high rate of interest, it must be assumed that there is an element of risk in it. A life office stands in the relation of a trustee to its policyholders and has no right to speculate with trust funds. So whenever a life office enters into speculative investments, the policyholder should think twice before he takes up a policy with them. Likewise a policy of caution to a fault is also not a very healthy sign as it lowers the interest earning capacity of the invested funds. Investments in any one class of security, however good it might be, is neither healthy as was proved last year, when 'gilt-edged' depreciated abnormally leading

to heavy depreciation which affected some of the biggest of Indian companies. When the investments of a company are well spread out over different classes and earn a moderate rate of interest, the policyholder should feel assured that the right policy is being followed. Moderation leaning towards stringency is preferable to speculative investments, such as large investments in suburban areas or speculative shares, etc. When it is found that a company is assuming a high rate of interest without keeping a safety margin, say of 2 per cent., for fluctuations over the rates actually earned, the policyholder should consider twice before he takes up a policy with it. It is not an uncommon feature that companies spend consistently more for procuration and management than their assumed ratio reserved for expenses. If there is not a big increase of new business which means big expenditure, it must be assumed that the company is wasteful or is writing new business at an exorbitant cost at the expense of the existing policyholders. Big increases in new business is also not a healthy sign always, particularly with older companies, who have already a large body of policyholders whose interests should not be sacrificed for the sake of quick expansion. Steady increase is what is wanted in the interest of all concerned. A study of the percentage of expenses reserved and actually absorbed with some of the bigger companies would be of interest here.

	Per cent. of premiums reserved.	Per cent. of premiums absorbed.
Bharat	26.2	32.83
Bombay life	19.96	34.08
Bombay Mutual	25 per cent.	30.51
Empire of India	23.22	21.6
General Assurance of Ajmere	17.81	34.47
Laksmi	19	55.55
National Indian	25.73	48.65
National	18.9	26.5
Oriental	21	22.9

It should be noted here that companies who have a volume of renewal premium to share the expenses, have very little justification for exceeding the rates reserved while newer companies with little or no renewal premium have some justification unless their ratio is too heavy.

The bonus declared by a company which is often the principal plank of the agent while securing a policy, arises out of the distribution of the surplus disclosed at the valuation. In an ordinary commercial company, profits or

losses are readily ascertained each year by balancing the income against the expenditure. But this is not possible in a life office, because the liability of the company is a future one and must be met from the reserves which the company has built up or will be building in the future. On the other hand, the company cannot wait till all the policyholders are all dead or all the policies have matured, as this will never happen if the company does not stop writing new business. Hence to find out what its profits are at any point it is necessary to assess its liabilities. This is called valuation. Assumptions are made as to the rate of mortality, interest and expenses which will be experienced in the future, and on this basis the Actuary calculates the reserves which he must have so that with the premiums with interest receivable, he may be able to meet all the claims. When he has brought out the totals of the reserves on the basis of these assumptions, he balances it against the total of the invested funds with interest less claims and expenses. If the total of the reserves required is less than the value of the invested funds, the company will have more in hand than it requires for its future liabilities and the difference is the surplus.

The surplus therefore arises out of favourable experience in Mortality interest and expenses, and hence when a company says that it gives a high rate of bonus, the policyholder should at once ask for the basis of valuation and see that the company has adopted an up-to-date Mortality Table, that it has a decent margin between the rate of interest assumed and that actually earned to provide for possible fluctuations, that its rate of expenses is well within the rate assumed. At the present moment there is a craze for bonus amongst the insuring public and the companies also have started a race without regard for the proper safeguards. For the policyholder the idea is just to take as much as he can for the present but it may kill the goose that laid the golden eggs. For the company it is just to attract as much new business as possible without regard for its future strength and stability, and it is high time to cry a halt to this mad race for bonus.

Some of the older companions will pass all the tests of a sound life office and will naturally attract larger business unless they are slow and timid as regards expansion. There will be others whose number is not small who will not stand strict scrutiny. Some will disclose bad investment, others bad mortality experience while others wasteful management or new business at

unremunerative cost at the expense of existing policyholders. What may be overlooked in a new company which has not yet had a chance to build up reserves and to distribute their expenses over a large volume of renewal premium cannot be excused in companies of standing.

Again the policyholder has to give some attention to the reputation a company has in dealing with its policyholders.

Life assurance is at best an institution to alleviate human suffering and if a company, entrenched within its strong financial position and wide organisation, will enforce a contract for 'a pound of flesh' regardless of the equity of it, the policyholder should be cautious.

It is often at a time of dire distress to the family that the company has to come to its aid, and if it would stick to the letter of the law, often fortified by the knowledge that the claimant is either a poor widow or an orphan and cannot fight with a powerful corporation, it is best that the company should be avoided even though it happens to be the strongest company.

While older offices can be judged by certain definite tests as regards solvency and treatment, the newer companies have not yet had the same opportunity to prove their quality. It is probable that some of them will, in the fulness of time, be as strong as the older ones and in some respects even better, having had the experience of their older sisters to enable them to guard against their pitfalls.

Some of them are offering more up-to-date privileges to their policyholders to suit modern conditions of life which older offices would not allow.

It is a well known fact that to run a life office efficiently, certain expenses have to be met which are often heavy as trained service has to be well paid for and if a new office has a large volume of business to share the expenses, the ratio would be automatically low and that would be a sure indication of the future greatness of the new company. Of late years some young companies have shown excellent results and have attained success which took 15 to 25 years to most of the older companies. They have a push which was hitherto unknown in insurance and bid fair to be keen competitors to their older sisters on equal terms and they are offering such up-to-date facilities to their policyholders and adopting up-to-date methods in organisation that unless the older companies change their ideas and methods, it will be difficult for them to keep pace with their younger rivals who are marching with the times.

REBELLIONS AND RIGHTS

BY MR. G. S. RAGHAVAN

(Of the "Pioneer", Allahabad).

IT is dreadful how most often a cliché swamps our minds and affects our lives. Nothing is more illustrative of this truth than the easy way in which many of us slide into the position of asserting what are called "rights". We hear of the right to rebel, the rights of women and so on. What, in substance, does this talk of rights mean? Every witless youth who just fits into surroundings into which he was not born and brought up, can claim that he has rebelled against something unnamed. Rebellion indicates some resistance, going counter to something that seeks compulsorily to hold you to moorings that you would rather release yourself from. As it happens, society changes imperceptibly due to the reaction on its conduct of a hundred factors, chiefly the economic. What is mis-called reform with a suggestion of conscious purpose in the acts of individuals who gradually transform their groups by behaviour and not by fustian is actually what takes place automatically, because man does not like to stand out in grotesque contrast to his fellows.

Let me illustrate my point. Now thousands of young men have migrated from the Madras Presidency in search of a living. They have—at all events most of them—taken on the colour and character of the society into which they have been thrown without pausing for a moment to argue it out with themselves whether or not they ought to adopt the least line of resistance. In fact, their reform is not breaking away from iron regulations but just simply fitting into a different condition of things to what they have known, solely because it would reduce the irksomeness of life for them. It is fatuous to try to glorify such a smooth business into what sounds like an epic of insurgence. In Madras itself many have failed to adhere to social practices without giving themselves the trouble to demonstrate defiance or even feeling the elation of heroism. Most of us live lives which are not even a colourable imitation of those that our grandfathers adopted. The fact is that society is not so exacting and tyrannical as to hold us as galley-slaves.

It is when we go out of the way to proclaim our contrariness, our extraordinary contribution to progress as we are pleased to style it, that

those accustomed to a different state of affairs stare at us occasionally in alarm, frequently in disapproval. But they have no authority over us; and we do just what suits us. At all events my experience of South Indian Brahmin society is that it does not coerce. If changes that are inevitable come over us, it is due to observation and adjustment rather than to any urgency of tilting at a wind-mill. It is becoming just ordinary to hear of youth talking of rebellion. Yet they just do what older men would have done in their circumstances except in the matter of misjudging the effects of conduct and running wild. I am not sure that there was ever any need for the eruption of those pompous characters who exult in the name of social reformers. The good that they have done, so far as I personally can see, is to exalt what may be called fetishism.

Again, with regard to the "rights-mongers". I should love to think that in society we had all obligations and no rights. What, anyway, are women's rights in middle-class families? Have the men any? They slog all day long and produce a pittance to keep a groaning wife and howling brats. In truth they have not the time to deny any rights to the woman. They merely look for partners in their wives who would help them carry on the distracting business of maintaining the homestead without collapsing. With the most outrageous intentions in the world they can do nought else. One little thing I admit. So far as Hindu society is concerned, the only thing that stands in need of change is the law of women's inheritance. That granted, nothing else is necessary.

The tremendously ridiculous cry that women are being down-trodden, is only intended to supply sustenance to those busybodies who attempt to mend what does not require mending. In the instances of well-to-do families where the women have the leisure to spread themselves out in elegancies, nobody seems to impinge on their rights. The others can and do no more than ask for the right to live; and it is a right which the man asks for in common with the woman. In what are somewhat glibly called the lowest strata of society, rights are assumed on the one hand

and acquiesced in on the other; that is to say, both men and women—let it not be forgotten that this class of men and women constitute a very large body—live naturally, approach each other as human beings without prepossessions about attack and defence. We want no more; we should want no more.

Of course, one knows that it will be declaimed that even education is refused to women. The truth in this connection is, that no malicious object or high-handedness is involved; the older generation's attitude to life was different. The woman accepted the position since she realised that her duties lay in the home and had not yet perceived more than man that the training of the children could be considerably facilitated by her own enlightenment in addition to that which came to her in the natural course of experience. There is no question either of subservience or surrender in the matter. It is gross prevarication to assert that the women in Hindu homes are voiceless sufferers. There may be cases of incompatibility, of unhappiness as everywhere; but they are inescapable in any scheme of social arrangement. For

the rest, if the woman has not the whip-hand, it is obviously because she is not fascinated by the pursuit of applying the lash.

Thus, as I say, it is the acceptance of life that is the governing factor in change; what life particular commands acceptance depends solely and entirely on outlook which is guided not by protests but by the atmosphere in which one moves and has his or her being. If, however, it is believed that women could be turned out to a pattern on an unrelated outcry for rights, no more grievous mistake can be made. Most of all, it should be noted—there is no use in trying to refute a fact—that, even if with limitations on his own vision, man has ever tried to accord to woman a place at least the same as his own. Otherwise, it would mean that men have married and fostered families with a view purely to impose a pinchbeck despotism which, indeed as we all know, is not true. It is plain common sense that one does not go out of his way to purchase trouble; and to repress the women is as much of a trial to the men as it is to those who are alleged to be ground down.

Adventures of an Aeronaut

THIS is an astonishing book* of adventure. Mrs. Bruce, who had never flown in her life, was attracted by a small Bluebird aeroplane in a shop window, and promptly decided to fly round the world in it. She had a fortnight's lessons in flying and navigation, and set off quite alone, to meet a series of adventures.

In one place she was flying very low over a winding railway, with mountains on either side, when suddenly the railway took a sharp turn and disappeared into a tunnel, and she was only just able to save herself from crashing against the side of the hill. A worse incident occurred in the Persian Gulf, where she was obliged to come down on a lonely stretch of sand, damaging her machine. Here she spent some days with the local villagers, not knowing whether the messenger she had sent for help had really gone or not; the rescue party arrived just as she was

setting out in despair on the five days' walk to the nearest town.

She flew across India from Karachi to Rangoon, thence to Bangkok and across Siam and French Indo-China to Hongkong. She was in trouble again on this crossing, forced by monsoon rain to land in a jungle clearing and later hopelessly lost above a thick bank of cloud. But her luck was astonishing; when she dived blindly through the cloud, she came out exactly over the aerodrome she wanted.

The little aeroplane would not carry enough petrol for the flight across the Pacific, so she crossed by ship to Vancouver. She flew across America, with one tremendous crash by the way; but this occurred, with her usual luck, at the very doors of one of the world's largest aeroplane factories, so that she was soon patched up and on her way again. The Atlantic was crossed by ship; the Bluebird took the air again at Havre and arrived in triumph at Croydon aerodrome. This story of amazing daring, and no less amazing luck, is well worth reading.

*THE BLUEBIRD'S FLIGHT: Hon. Mrs. Victor Bruce, F.R.G.S. Chapman & Hall. 21s.

WORLD EVENTS

BY PROF. A. J. SAUNDERS, Ph.D.

IRISH FREE STATE

THE dispute between the Irish Free State and the British Government over the Oath of Allegiance is developing into a constitutional question of the first magnitude. President De Valera is a thorough-going republican and wants Southern Ireland to be separated from Great Britain. He has seized upon the oath of allegiance to test his case, and the Dail has voted in favour of removing the oath. Two matters of supreme importance remain: the influence upon, and the attitude of, sister States of the British Commonwealth of Nations to this Irish movement, and what will be the future relationship of the Irish Free State to the British Empire. These are the constitutional issues involved in the dispute.

Several of the British Dominions have sent official notes to the British Government and to Mr. De Valera expressing their views and the possible repercussions of the Irish movement in their own countries. * * *

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary for Dominion Affairs in the British Government, sees a far wider issue in the present dispute than a mere question of subscribing to an oath. In his thinking, and no doubt he speaks for the Government as a whole, to refuse to take the oath now after ten years of peacefully accepting it is a virtual repudiation of the Settlement Treaty of 1921; it is a separatist movement from the British connection and will place the Irish Free State in the position of a foreign country.

The issues are serious in the extreme for Southern Ireland. The other British Dominions do not want Ireland to break away from the British connection. Canada has issued an invitation to the Irish Free State to attend the Ottawa Conference which, however, has not yet been accepted. If the fatal decision is taken before the Conference, and Ireland proclaims a Republic,

then loyalty to the British Crown, Dominion Status, preferential treatment in the matter of tariffs, an open door for her produce to England, rights and positions as citizens in the British Empire will all be thrown away. It is a terrible price to pay for De Valera's interpretation of political freedom. It will kill also for a long time to come any hope of a united Ireland.

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE

The eyes of the British Empire are being focussed on the Economic and Financial Conference to meet in Ottawa, Canada, on July 21 next. The main purpose of the Conference is to try and organise an Empire economic unit; another suggestion is to try and effect an Empire financial and currency unit. Mr. J. G. Latham, the Australian Attorney-General and Minister for External Affairs, has put the case quite well in this way:

We cannot await the slow process of mills so gigantic—particularly when the machinery is lying around haphazard and the engineers are by no means agreed as to a plan of assembly. In the British Empire we have a political and economic organization full of vitality and capable of almost infinite adjustment to meet varying conditions. The Empire is already a vast system of mutual markets. Within this system for all parts of the Empire there is political security—in itself a very real commercial asset. Within the Empire sentiment and interest march together. That is the view of the great majority of the people of Australia. That is the view which we will put at the Ottawa Conference.

The Conference will be called upon to make a choice between the adoption of nationalistic economic policies with resulting limitations in connection with international trade, and the chance to combine and create a vast unit of world trade. As Mr. Stanley Baldwin has put it:

"The whole tendency, at least in men's minds, is to the larger economic unit. That is the natural process of evolution, and it is to help that process that we are going to Ottawa in July."

CLAIMS OF CATALONIA

Spain has recently celebrated her first anniversary as a Republican nation. The second year

opens with the question of the right of Catalonia to a separate political entity. Catalonia has been called "Spain's Ireland", for it is seeking political separation from the Republic of Spain. There are two forces and policies at work in various parts of the world to-day; one aims at the larger political and economic unit, as the United States of America or Europe. India has the same problem in Federalism; this movement is also called Imperialism. Spain wishes to build up a larger political unit. But there is another movement which aims at preserving the individuality of the smaller unit; it is self-determination and refuses to have the smaller state swallowed up by the larger nation; it is states-rights versus federation or amalgamation. Ireland, or rather the Irish Free State is the prominent illustration of the second movement at the present time.

Catalonia in Spain is following the example of Southern Ireland in this respect. The Catalans have drawn up a Statute embodying their wishes as to autonomy and political independence. The Cortes is now debating and trying to decide whether it will allow the Statute of Catalonian autonomy or not. It is being pointed out that two unfortunate results may be expected if the Statute is passed, namely—Catalans will continue to enjoy the full rights of Spanish citizenship throughout Spain, but Spaniards will have no rights in Catalonia; and it is also stated that many Spanish officials employed in Barcelona will be dismissed if and when the Statute of Catalonia is passed and enforced.

BRITISH-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP

Friendship is what the world needs more than anything else in these days; the two countries which probably hold the balance of power in the matter of promoting friendship are Great Britain and the United States of America. Anything that will promote friendship between these two great world powers will be conferring a substantial benefit on the whole world. Mr. Andrew Mellon

has recently been appointed the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, London. Mr. Mellon has issued a statement through the Press of both countries, which emphasises this matter of friendship. Among other things he said:

I realise that I am fortunate in coming here to represent my country just at this time. The relations between our two countries were never better; and, while we both face problems of the most serious nature, arising largely out of the War and the economic and industrial readjustments that followed, these problems are not insoluble, and must disappear in time if we approach them frankly, with an effort to understand each other's difficulties and a firm determination to be of assistance where we can.

It will be the greatest satisfaction to me if I can be of any help in promoting such a working understanding between this country and my own.

GREAT MEN

We mourn the passing of two men who can rightly be called Great, because of the splendid work which they accomplished. Sir Horace Plunkett worked in Ireland in the field of agricultural reform and reconstruction. What he had learned in America he sought to apply in Ireland. In 1894 he founded the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society and was elected its first president. The ideas Plunkett preached were self-help and co-operation, showing the "need for economic legislation which would encourage individual enterprise and promote practical education, but must be removed from the region of political controversy".

In addition to their President, M. Doumer, France has suffered another great loss in the death of M. Albert Thomas at the early age of 54. From a humble beginning and after heavy sacrifices and hard work in securing an education, he became prominent in the labour movement. During the War he was called to take charge of the munitions work. After the War, M. Thomas took up the cause of the League of Nations, and for the last twelve years he has done valuable work as Director of the International Labour Office at Geneva. He was not brilliant, but he did good solid work; he has laid strong foundations for the Labour Office, and his place will be hard to fill. The world is poorer for the passing of these great men.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

THE DUAL POLICY

ONLY the other day Sir Samuel Hoare declared in the House of Commons that "the Government were going ahead with the policy based on the two foundations of order and progress". While it is true that the Ordinances have been enforced with a thoroughness that has elicited the appreciation of the Churchills, one wonders what after all have been achieved. Have they removed the discontent and restored peace? Have they helped the other half of Government's avowed policy—to go on with the reforms? As it is, every thoughtful student of Indian affairs will echo Mr. Tāmbe's observation:

It is no better now than what it was in January last. The Ordinances have failed to produce the result which was expected by the Government. On the contrary, discontent is more deeply roused and the distrust of the British is general. The Boycott Movement is stiffening quietly. Law and Order could have been maintained without these Ordinances and can be maintained without them. The Ordinances are widely resented and resemble in some respects the *firman*s of the Indian Princes.

No wonder that British opinion too is slowly realising the futility of the Ordinances, and the *New Statesman* has rightly expressed itself with some warmth:

If Sir S. Hoare's speech represents the common will of the Government, we have nothing to look forward to except years of chaos and ultimate disruption. If the Government is genuinely anxious of a constitutional settlement, it has made mistakes so gross as to stultify itself. Can Sir S. Hoare suggest any group of Hindu opinion which, if he offers a constitution, will discuss or accept it? Under the Ordinances, Indian goodwill is dwindling every day. If Mr. Gandhi remains in prison and Government continues to apply generally Ordinances only justified in a few districts, the Constitution will be a waste paper.

It would appear that Government is not altogether oblivious to the reality of the situation. Sir Samuel himself adopted the language of his dual policy when he declared remorseless war on civil disobedience and in the same breath invited Mr. Gandhi to reconsider his plan:

If Mr. Gandhi has a disposition to restore the relations that existed at the Round Table Conference, he will find of the slightest difficulty in conveying the fact to the Government without any intermediary, and the Government will earnestly consider the position thus created.

Does the Secretary of State for India really expect Mr. Gandhi to declare that he and his colleagues have all been in the wrong and that they see the light dawning only now? Surely Sir Samuel Hoare should know better than this. On the other hand, "our duty," said Mr. Wilfred Willock, "is clearly to confess our own failure and ask India to take charge and see whether she cannot succeed where we have failed."

THE PROSPECT OF REFORMS

Let us turn to the other aspect of the dual policy—the prospect of reforms of which Sir Samuel has so often been reassuring the House. It doesn't after all seem to be so promising; in fact, the latest developments are decidedly depressing. The postponement of the Consultative Committee *sine die* is virtually a confession of failure. The Committee has nothing to report upon and is at a loss to know what to do. It is an unenviable situation. It is no doubt a realisation of this that led Lord Lothian to make that tactful reference to Congress participation in the constitution in the making.

"If only," said the Marquis, "all classes in India, including those who are making sacrifices to-day for the sake of their own ideas of the road to self-government and reforms, will throw themselves in the constructive work of electioneering and winning majorities in Legislatures and if communal fears and antagonisms can be kept within bounds, I see no reason why India, within a short time, cannot set going successfully a constitutional experiment on a vaster scale than has ever before been attempted in history."

On reaching England, Lord Lothian put in a timely plea for a speedy and agreed constitution.

That is the sort of appeal that must go home to the bosom of the Congress; and if only a similar spirit should animate the counsels of the Government, the situation would be more hopeful.

What on the other hand is actually brewing? The atmosphere is tense with uncertainty and the fear of reforms in dribblets is vitiating even the remotest chances of peace. It is intolerable to think that central responsibility could come only some years after provincial autonomy. Nothing

will be more revolting to public opinion in India than the conviction that the country is being manœuvred back to the Simon recommendations. Lest there should be any misapprehension on the matter, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and the Rt. Hon. Sastri have given the warning in time. Liberal leaders in India have ever and anon sounded their warnings whenever they felt Government going astray. They have suffered for their criticism of the extremists in India and the reactionaries in England, but their counsels have seldom been heeded. Will it be the same now as before? Whatever the issue of the present impasse, they have made their position clear: Government should rescind the Ordinances and the Congress should turn to the ways of co-operation. Government being obviously in a superior position, ought to begin with a gesture of goodwill and generosity and wean the Congress from the path of ceaseless opposition and futility.

As things are in India there is no safe way but that of reckless honesty. . . . A princely order fighting whether craftily or obstinately to keep privileges intact, a Government seeking merely to perpetuate an over-costly system and to keep discontent muttering instead of shouting, these will make revolution inevitable. Negotiation with Government's prisoners is unavoidable sooner or later. . . . I am as sure as I was four months ago that a settlement is possible.—*Manchester Guardian*.

THE MIDNAPORE OUTRAGE

The murder of Mr. Douglas, District Magistrate of Midnapore, is the latest of those outrages, which seem to have become chronic in Bengal. This is about the tenth outrage in the country since the murder of Mr. Peddie, his predecessor in April last. In Bengal alone there have been no less than half a dozen such outrages: the murder of Mr. Garlick in Alipore; Cassells and Durno in Dacca and Mr. Stevens in Tipperah; besides the attempts on the lives of Mr. Villiers of the European Association, and Sir Stanley Jackson, the late Governor. The natural effect of such acts of horror is to produce bitter feeling and resentment against the country and to intensify the hostility of those who are by no means

friendly. They furnish a handle wherewith to mar the prospects of any good being done. As Mr. Lansbury truly said they really do more harm to India than to England. Would that the terrorists realise that they are defeating their own purpose in pursuing these methods!

POLICE EXCESSES

Cases of police excess rarely come to light, and when they do, it is up to the Government to see that justice is done. Not all the victims have the influence and high connections of Dr. Paton whose unfortunate experience at Madras was recently the subject of a good deal of attention both in the Press and in Parliament. The Secretary of State expressed regret for the happening and assured the House that whenever reported, misconduct on the part of the police would not go unpunished. In the case of Congress victims Government's responsibility is more than ordinarily onerous. Congressmen decline to give evidence against the offenders and are on oath not to participate in any legal proceedings against them. And so there could be no report from the victims. Is that any reason why the myrmidons of the law should themselves go astray? Only the other day the higher authorities in Allahabad recognized in the police an excess of enthusiasm. The text of a recent Madras *communiqué* owns that the force used by the police in beating two picketers in Rattanbazar was "in excess of the requirements" being "unduly prolonged". The Government merely "disapproved" and pronounced it "an error of discretion" and met the demands of justice by merely transferring the Inspector. That is a strange thing to do after all the admissions. Read again the judgment in the case of Dr. Subramaniam. The joint Magistrate of Rajahmundry held "that every single piece that makes up the prosecution story is false", "that they have all lied unskillfully as is bound to happen when they lie so lavishly." The theory of conspiracy was turned down and

the accused were acquitted on all the three counts against them. That Dr. Subramaniam was re-arrested later under another charge is a different matter. Just fancy what would have happened to the innocents if they were undefended! And how many should have been the victims of police perversity that had never yet come to the cognisance of the Court?

THE BOMBAY RIOTS

The week following the Mohurram has witnessed the most terrible happenings in Bombay. Over a hundred and fifty killed and thousand six hundred injured is a ghastly record for a week. Bombay with its busy and ever fluctuating population is essentially a cosmopolitan city, habitually tolerant and generous. That such a people should be the victims of murder and incendiarism is a thing as untoward as it is unfortunate. The cause of this fiendish outbreak remains a mystery; it is possible it would be trifling enough, but the ruffians had managed to do their worst in defiance of the authorities. Meanwhile a Peace Committee of Hindus and Muslims has been set up with the Mayor as Chairman, and the police and military are trying to restore normal conditions. In this, public opinion is fairly in advance of the Government; for there has been a persistent complaint that the authorities had not done anything they should, to cope with the situation. Sir Purshottamdas and others complained that the situation had not been handled more drastically and the disturbances arrested at once. However there is time enough to enquire into the matter when the City has recovered its normal condition. Meanwhile every right minded Indian will feel sorrow and shame at this barbaric outburst of violence. Let there be no mistake about it; there is no political significance attaching to this piece of sheer vandalism on the part of the miscreants. The loss is common to all. The toll of suffering and sacrifice will not be in vain, if Hindus and Muslims join hands again and resolve never more to submit to this hooliganism in their midst.

THE NEW AGENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

Even those who are critical and rather exacting in their view of the Capetown Agreement, are convinced that the one outstanding feature of the Settlement is the continuance of the Indian Agent in South Africa. That doubtless is the best guarantee for the proper fulfilment of the terms of the Settlement. That the Union Government is inspired by a genuine desire to keep up their promise, is evidenced by the fact that the estimate provided for Indian education in the Natal Budget for the financial year is no less than £66,345 which is the highest amount budgeted so far. That is an indication of the genuine spirit of friendliness on the part of the Union Government, which it will be well for us to recognize.

India has so far been lucky in her choice of the Agent. First, the Rt. Hon. Sastri and then Sir Kurma Roddy—they have set a standard of ability and dignity altogether becoming their high office. They have, in fact, raised the prestige of the office itself by their character and merit. The Government of India, after prolonged effort, have now secured the services of one who, by his administrative experience and tact, may be expected to continue the tradition. Kunwar Maharaj Singh, the new Agent-General, is by no means new to this work. He has had a good deal to do with the problems of Indians overseas, as he had gone on special deputation to Mauritius and British Guiana to report on questions connected with Indian emigration to these colonies. It will be remembered that he was also deputed by the Government of India in 1928, to help the East African Indian Congress to present their case to the Hilton Young Commission. We are glad that the choice of Kunwar Maharaj Singh has been widely welcomed.

BY "SRIVAS"

THE past month was a period of progressively easier money conditions both in India and in Great Britain and may be regarded as paving the way in a happy and convenient manner for the issue of the New Loan with which the Government are naturally pre-occupied during this part of the year. This progress towards easier money may be regarded partly as a continuation of the developments which were reviewed in these columns in the last two issues of the *Indian Review*, and partly as a result of developments in the local money market. In London the changes were of a more decisive character. Credits were in plentiful supply in Lombard Street and the open market discount rates have been exceptionally low. At the same time, the monetary policy of the Bank of England became more clarified in the direction of maintaining the internal purchasing power of the pound at a stable level and pushing ahead with the programme of making credit available for British industry on the easiest terms possible. On the side of exchange there is a greater determination than before that sterling should not be the plaything of international speculators who, the moment a rise in sterling was visible, had closed their bear accounts and turned to bull sterling. A remarkable effect on the growing ease of money conditions in London was the rise in the price of gilt-edge and consequently a fall in the yield. The reduction in the Bank of England rate from 3 to 2½ per cent. which was announced on May 12, was mainly a case of registering changes which had already taken place in the market.

THE STERLING LOAN

All this confirmed and strengthened the hopes of the Government of India that it would be easy to execute their programme in regard to the lowering of the Treasury Bills rate and generally in regard to the New Loan. The Government

were not slow to take advantage of the exceptionally easy conditions ruling in the London market by issuing a new sterling loan of £10 million on very advantageous terms in the form of a 5 per cent. stock repayable between 1942 and 1947 issued at 95. The running yield of the loan is 5¼ per cent. and the yield on redemption over the maximum currency of the loan is 5½ per cent. The proceeds are to be utilised for the repayment of 6 per cent. bonds 1932-33 of £6 million and the balance is available for the purpose of strengthening the Home Treasury balance of the Government. It will be remembered, that in the budget presented in March last the Finance Member entertained the hope that the Government would be able to avoid having recourse to the London market and repay the £6 million out of their cash balance to be recouped later from the proceeds of this year's new Rupee loan. In the face of the very favourable opportunity offered by the London market during recent weeks, it was obvious commonsense to take advantage of this and to push through to success a new sterling loan.

BANK RATE REDUCTION

The success of the sterling loan, though by no means a contrast to conditions in India, has however strengthened the position of the Government in its relation to the markets. The discount on Treasury Bills has been reduced steadily and rapidly. This development was helped by the fact that the sudden falling of trade demand towards the close of last month and the greater volume of funds returning from the districts to the ports enabled the Imperial Bank of India to repay the emergency loan against inland bills and Government securities more rapidly than seemed possible. The Imperial Bank rate was as a result reduced to 5 per cent. on April 28. This was naturally interpreted

as a step in the direction of preparing for the New Loan, which is expected to be issued earlier this year than usual. With the Bank rate reduced and the discounts on Treasury Bills pushed down, there was the liveliest anticipation of an early suspension of weekly Treasury Bills. The result was that bankers began to apply for larger and larger blocks of Treasury Bills; and this explains the apparent paradox of stringent short loan conditions and easy money rates.

TRANSFERS FROM RESERVES

The Government's Ways and Means position has improved to a point exceeding the most sanguine expectations of the Finance Member. The remittances to the Home Treasury, which were none too small during the current calendar year, were supplemented by the new sterling loan. And the position was, therefore, reached in which transfers could be made from the Home Treasury to the Paper Currency Reserve in India through the medium of the London branch of the Gold Standard Reserve. This was regarded some time ago as the course which Government would most likely turn to when the suspension of the Treasury Bills for the sake of the New Loan creates a temporary embarrassment in regard to Ways and Means. What has actually happened is that though such transfers were made to the extent of Rs. 5 crores, the Government preferred to keep it as a reserve rather than utilise it to augment their current balances. A contraction of *ad hoc* securities to the extent of Rs. 5 crores was effected; but there was no contraction of currency as the Reserve received an addition of gold to the extent of Rs. 5 crores.

NEW LOAN—A FORECAST

The net result is that not only have the Government returned their Ways and Means advances but they have also a scope for expansion of *ad hocs* which they may avail of at any time according to need. Thus it may be said that conditions at the end of May this year on the eve of the new loan are exceptionally favourable

and bear a striking contrast to the conditions in previous years. There is no fear that the Ways and Means position would be upset during the time the loan is open. And as if this is not enough, it is possible now to contemplate the possibility of an unprecedented position in which Treasury Bills would be on offer, what time the new loan, too, is open for subscription. Such a possibility is suggested; for unlike in the previous year, the yield on the Treasury Bills is on such a basis that there need be no fear that they would interfere with the progress of the loan. As the current prices of existing rupee securities yield approximately 5½ per cent., it may be forecasted that the new loan will be on a 5½ per cent. basis with a maturity of ten years.

THE JUTE IMBROGLIO

Since the last review was written there have been two conferences of the representatives of the jute mills at Government House and under the presidency of His Excellency Sir John Anderson. Some measure of agreement was, no doubt, arrived at, possibly in deference to the wishes of the Governor for a settlement. But in the first place it was subject to the unanimous support of the members of the Indian Jute Mills' Association. The meeting of the Association which was held to consider and ratify the settlement, is said to have been conducted in a manner which suggests that the degree of unanimity required for ratifying the agreement was not forthcoming. In the second place, the settlement arrived at in the Government House was too much on the side of the non-Association mills. The upshot of it all would be that recalcitrance would come to hold a peculiar attraction and reward. The non-Association mills based their claim to special consideration on the ground that unlike the older mills they had not built any reserves and that they must be given a chance to utilise their machinery to better advantage than others. The second conference, therefore, found that they had to deal with special claims which some members of the Association had to put forward after taking the cue from the non-Association mills. The spread of this infectious tendency has naturally been viewed with alarm; and the comment in certain circles on the settlement is, that it is the most potent source of unsettlement. Obviously we have not heard the last of the internecine quarrels of the jute industry, and the future alone will show whether there is anywhere the grit necessary for prompt, adequate and equitable action.

Diary of the Month

April 27. House of Commons by 294 votes to 4 refuses leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Parliamentary Oaths Act.

April 28. The New India Sterling Loan is fully subscribed.

April 29. Hangkow bomb outrage victimises Japanese leaders in the front.

April 30. Robert Douglas, District Magistrate of Midnapore, is shot dead by a Bengali youth.

May 1. Pandit Malaviya, his son, grandson and others arrested in connection with Delhi Congress Session are released.

May 2. The Report of the Franchise Committee is signed at Simla.

May 3. A Downing Street bulletin says that the Prime Minister's eye has to be operated.

May 4. The Dail in the Committee stage abolishes the Oath by 77 votes to 67.

May 5. Report of the Federal Finance Committee is published.

May 6. President Doumer is shot dead.

May 7. All-India Depressed Classes Congress has a stormy session at Kamptee.

May 8. Kunwar Maharaj Singh is appointed the next Indian Agent in South Africa.

May 9. The Chamber of Princes appoints an Advisory Committee.

May 10. At a meeting in London it is decided to re-establish the London Branch of the Indian National Congress.

May 11. Lord Lothian issues a Farewell statement on the prospects of reforms.

May 12. The Nawab of Bhopal, the Junior Maharanee of Travancore and her daughter sail by the Italian boat *Victoria* for Europe.

May 13. Baby Lindbergh is found dead near Col. Lindbergh's estate in Hopewell.

May 14. Hindu-Muslim fracas in Bombay.

May 15. Tsuyoshi Inukai the 77 year old Prime Minister of Japan is shot dead.

May 16. Casualties in the Bombay riot are 100 dead and 1,000 injured.

May 17. Dr. Sapru warns against reforms in instalments.

May 18. Report is received of disaster to the liner *Georges Philippar* off Aden.

May 19. Lord Lothian reaching London, expresses need for speedy action re: India's New Constitution.

—Mira Bhai (Miss Slade) is released.

May 20. Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal is dead.

—The removal of the Oath Bill passes the final stage in the Dail by 77 votes to 69.

May 21. Seth Ranchhodlal is sentenced to 9 months' R. I. and Rs. 5,000 fine.

May 22. The Editor of *Bombay Samachar* and the manager of *Narjivan* are sentenced to one year R. I.

May 23. Lord Inchcape is reported dead on board the yacht *Rover* at Monaco.

May 24. Earl Jellicoe has issued an Empire Day Message urging unity in Peace as in War.

The New India Assurance Co., Ltd.

(Established, Bombay, 1919.)

Capital Paid up	...	Rs.	71,21,055
Reserves	...	Rs.	72,98,535

Total funds	...	Rs.	144,19,590
Its Subscribed Capital is	...	Rs.	356,05,275
It has paid in claims up-to-date (about)	...	Rs.	5,50,00,000
Its premium income in 1930-1931 exceeds.	...	Rs.	80,00,000

"THE NEW INDIA" is admittedly the largest General Insurance Company in India. From the Capital point of view, it may claim to be one of the largest Insurance Companies in the World.—*Indian Insurance*—June 1929.

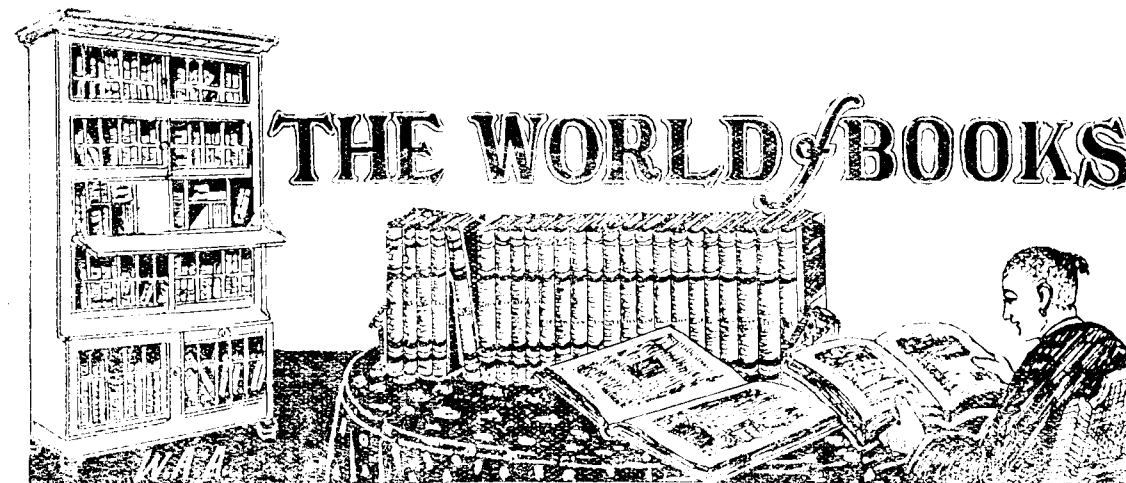
Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—**LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, ACCIDENT**, etc., in unrepresented parts.

K. K. SRINIVASAN,

Branch Manager,

4, 1st Line Beach, MADRAS.

E. June '33.



JOURNALISM FROM A TO Z. By Low Warren. New and revised edition: Herbert Joseph, 9 John Street, Adelphi, London.

This is a book which fully justifies its title. Not only aspirants to journalism as a career but even those who are in it will find it highly profitable to make a thorough and critical study of it. Written by one who has had more than a quarter of a century's experience in every branch of newspaper work, editorial and managerial and under the most varying conditions, the volume from beginning to end is packed with a mass of information on almost every conceivable aspect of the journalist's calling.

Hardly a week passes when some young man or other does not turn up at a journalist's office and solicit a job. If asked what his qualifications are, in the majority of cases, the answer is, "Nothing special, but I will easily learn it all, Sir." It would be well if they read Mr. Low Warren's book and remember that there is no royal road to journalism,

that a working journalist must, as occasion arises, be a lawyer, a clergyman, a soldier, a policeman, a man of sentiment, a practical philosopher, an artist, an architect, a man of science, a statistician, a merchant, a stock broker, an engineer, a critic of painting, music, and old china, and a Protean genius of contemporary life in its many activities, and in all its multifarious manifestations.

The very citation of qualities and attributes which a journalist should possess might bewilder any young man, but the point to be carefully remembered is, that "a successful journalist must know something of everything and everything of something". A well qualified journalist ought to be able to say, "I do not profess to know everything, but I know where to find what I do not know." Indeed it would be bare

truth to say that "the secret of the average journalist's apparently comprehensive knowledge is, that in seeking what he wishes to find he is daily acquiring and adding to the sum-total of his knowledge". He must possess considerable resource and far-sightedness, tact and diplomacy, and must have in him a great deal of grit, real enthusiasm for the profession *plus* the stern resolve "to get on".

But this is not all. A knowledge of short-hand, the art of reporting and of interviewing, a practical acquaintance with the *technique* of printing and a thorough knowledge of proof reading will help not a little to the making of a successful journalist.

The author of this book has been able to cover an amazingly large and varied field, and we have no doubt that it will be found to be a highly useful, instructive and practical guide-book to journalism.

THE VILLAGE POMPADOUR. By Joan Conquest. T. Werner Laurie Ltd. 7/6d. net.

This story of a poor woman who attracted numerous lovers for her personal beauty and womanly accomplishments, is striking for the frank things on sex expressed in it, and for its racy and effective style, which sets at naught all traditional forms of the sentence construction. The Village Pompadour who is not really a harlot, is constant in her love for, and marries, (after being widowed) a great painter to whom she has borne a gifted son while being nominally the wife of a drunkard. There are sufficient complications and difficulties to keep alive the story through its length.

COLERIDGE AS PHILOSOPHER. By J. H. Muirhead. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London.

This is a volume indispensable to the students of Coleridge. It goes much further than Miss Snyder's pioneering studies of Coleridgean manuscripts. For it not only lays under contribution the invaluable Leatherhead and Huntington manuscripts but also makes an attempt to present the whole thought of Coleridge in a coherent and systematic manner. The broad features of his central teaching are first pointed out and then the results of its application in different fields of life are traced. Separate chapters are devoted to Coleridge's logic, metaphysics, natural science, ethics, politics, aesthetics and religious philosophy. Thus the reader is made to see clearly the place of Coleridge in the history of English thought. Following in the footsteps of the Cambridge Platonists of the seventeenth century and rejecting the systems of Hartley, Locke and Hume, Coleridge became virtually the founder of that type of Idealism which now goes by the name of Voluntarism, and according to which God is Absolute Will rather than Absolute Being.

According to Professor Muirhead, the central idea in Coleridge's philosophy is the meaning and place of individuality in Nature and man. In Nature the individuality of an organism consists not only in its capacity to maintain itself as a separate unit but also in its ability to assimilate elements lying beyond the limits of its own existence and to link itself with the whole to which it belongs. In man, similarly, individuality (which here means self-conscious personality) consists not only in the maintenance of isolating thought and feeling, but also in the ability to reach out to the infinite whole beyond the limits of the self. Limitation and exclusiveness do not constitute the essence of personality. For if they should, the more self-centred and exclusive a man is, the more of a person he would become. But, as a matter of fact, according to all use of language he ceases in that case to be a person at all. Personality is thus a circle the circumference of which continually expands through understanding and sympathy. If we agree to this interpretation of personality and proceed logically, we find that when personality becomes perfect it embraces the infinite whole. And then there will be only One Person in the fullest sense of the word. But it is difficult to see how when the Person has become the infinite whole and has nothing to reach out to, He can maintain His Personality in

the Coleridgean sense of the word. And yet to Coleridge, God is a Person whose essence is Will. The fact of the matter is the God of all theistic systems is a more or less finite God. This truth was clearly perceived by many ancient Hindu sages, who generally went much further in these matters than the English opium-eater whose contempt for Indian thought, as shown in a passage printed in the appendix, seems to be rivalled only by his ignorance of it.

FLOWERS OF HINDU CHIVALRY. By Hem Chandra Rai, M.A. Bharat Printing Works, Delhi.

This is a most welcome series of studies in Hindu chivalry. Every English lad is taught to be proud of the achievements of the great characters in the history of England. Mr. Hem Chandra Rai has in these studies attempted a similar thing for the Indian lad. The twelve studies verily represent the finest flower of Indian chivalry. They are chosen from among the great characters that figure in the history of the Rajputs and Marathas. In this happy blending of history and biography there is ample food for inspiring study for the young.

PANCHATANTRA AND HITOPADESHA. By A. S. P. Ayyar, M.A., I.C.S. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.

Mr. Ayyar's name is not unfamiliar to Indian readers who have had a taste of his short stories and his attempt at social satire. The present volume contains some of the greatest of Indian tales, familiar to young and old. Mr. Ayyar has done well to collect and present to the English reading world some fifty of these well-worn tales of the classics. They are stories of Indian life and wisdom, of kings and priests, of quiet humour and profound knowledge of human nature. For centuries we have listened to these tales and they are worth preserving and perpetuating.

KARMA-LESS-NESS. Theosophical Essays on Art. By C. Jinarajadasa. Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras.

This is a collection of the author's essays contributed to journals at different times. They are well worth the collection. The essay on "The Basis of Art Expression" is rich in thought, and equally rich in style and suggestion. The book is well printed and got up; and Mr. Deviprasad Roy Chowdhury's design on the jacket is significant.

REBEL INDIA. By Mr. H. N. Brailsford. Victor Gollancz, Ltd., London.

Mr. Brailsford visited India during the autumn and winter of 1930 when the country was in the throes of civil disobedience "when picketers went in their hundreds to prison but always there were more to take their place." Six chapters record his impressions of a journey through northern and western India during the height of the year's struggle and the two final chapters sum up his reflections on the economic and political problems before the country. His penetrating analysis of the economics of the village, and his interpretation of Gandhi's mass movement as a spiritual and renovating force in the life of the people, are full of interest and pathos. What can be more pathetic than his summing up of the conditions of a typical village: "Every one was in debt; no one could read; not one of the children attended school." Any change under the circumstances must be welcome to the poor.

While making due allowance to the difficulties of the Executive in the embarrassing situation in which they are placed in "rebel India", the author finds it impossible to reconcile himself to the methods either of revenue collection in the villages of Gujarat and U. P. or of the police who resort to *lathi* charges. His personal observations and experience on these two matters, as also his view of the Meerut case, must carry conviction to the unbiassed reader. Of the *lathi* charges he writes: "The victims survive and hate. Many a terrorist has been made by a beating."

Naturally the strongest impression that the writer carried away from India was "that happiness and self-respect with decent administration can be secured for the villages only when the police and the minor officials are answerable to Indian scrutiny". Hence it is that in his concluding observations he appeals to "the strong party, with its roots among the masses" (he means the Congress) to get hold of the machinery of Government and direct its energies and its enthusiasm to channels of constructive work in nation building.

If its leaders will for the first time enter and form ministries, it will be their own fault if their English official subordinates contrive to manage and overbear them. They will have, what no Indian minister has ever yet had, a great party behind them. Even the power of veto, which looks formidable on paper, would seldom be invoked against a ministry which had the electorate behind it. Even under a hampering constitution there is very much that a strong party with the administrative machinery in its hands could do.

THE HOLY AND LIVING GOD. By M. D. R. Willink. George Allen and Unwin Ltd. 10s. net.

The aim of this book is to trace the Idea of the Holy, which was brought into prominence in the West by Professor Otto, through the Old and the New Testaments. The Supreme Deity has two aspects—the terrible and the beneficent, which Hindu mythology personifies as Rudra and Vishnu, and Christian mythology as the Father and the Son. In a well-balanced religion both these aspects should be adequately recognized. The tendency in popular Christianity, especially in recent years, has been to ignore the terrible and awe-striking aspect, and always to represent God as a loving and beneficent power. Professor Otto's book "The Idea of the Holy" marked a reaction from that attitude. It called attention to the terrible, the mysterious and the undiscovered in God as a corrective to the namby-pamby sentimental Christianity of modern times. Professor Otto is well versed in the scriptures of India; and we may look upon his book as a sign of the silent influence of the religions of India on Christianity. For in popular Hinduism both Siva and Vishnu are worshipped with equal devotion, and in philosophical Hinduism both the impersonal and personal aspects of God receive equal attention.

The book under review is admittedly one-sided. It pays no attention to the beneficent aspects of the Deity. For that kind of work has already been overdone. It works out in detail the influence of the other aspects of God on the minds of the Old Testament and the New Testament writers. Numerous instances from the records of primitive religion in various lands are also given. Accordingly, considerable light is thrown on the wrath and jealousy of God, His dread punishments and His purificatory fires and on all that is hard and uncompromising in the teachings of Jesus.

The reader would expect that the result of all this would be to make the writer fair and impartial in estimating the development of religious ideas in the great historical faiths of the world. But he is disappointed to see the same old theological arrogance, intolerance and blindness. The following specimen needs no further comment:

Looking at non-Christian religions, each seems to have some factor which hinders life. In Animism the fear of spirits holds men's minds in bondage. There is something in Islam which seems to reduce fertile and flourishing lands to deserts. Ordinary Hinduism ranks women and outcasts below cattle and refuses them opportunities of development, and its higher thought calls all conscious life an illusion.

STUDIES IN TAMIL LITERATURE AND HISTORY.

By V. Ramachandra Dikshitar, M.A., Lecturer in Indian History, University of Madras: Luzac & Co., London. (G. A. Natesan & Co. Rs. 8.)

A number of miscellaneous papers contributed to several journals are brought together in this book. They are of varying value; one feels perhaps a lack of synthesis in the book as a whole.

Roughly, the book may be divided into two portions. The first deals with the author's studies in Tamil literature. He enters into the controversy which rages over the existence of a Sangam age and tries to prove that the traditional view is not a myth. There is a running account of several poems and poets, but the treatment is somewhat sketchy. Brief accounts of the Saiva and the Vaishnava mystic poets are given. The author says that Andal in 'Tiruppavai' "expresses herself as having attained womanhood, that she would stand by her firm resolution to wed no human being, but only the Lord" and quotes two verses from 'Tirumoli' another work of hers in support! As the question itself shows, the author has here attributed to 'Tiruppavai' what is found only in the 'Tirumoli'. The chapter on Tiruvalluvar, however, is good. Interesting parallels are drawn from Sanskrit literature.

MODERN INDIA. Edited by Sir John Cunningham. Oxford University Press.

"No less than seventeen writers, each one of whom is distinguished in a particular line, have been pressed into the service of this book, each contributing a brief chapter on a particular phase of the present Indian situation." Thus, Sir William Barton writes on "The India of the Princes" in which he points out that the theory of feudal relations of the States with the Paramount Power has been somewhat over-elaborated. The same writer admits Britain's failure to assimilate Pathan nationalism into the wider nationalism of India and lack of a definite policy with reference to the tribesmen. Sir William Marris, writing on the machinery of government, issues a grave warning that communal electorates will disable India's political future from developing along western lines and reaching the goal of full and complete self-government. General Sir George Barrow opines that the necessary presence of British troops, "essential both for external defence and internal security", presents an obstacle in India's path towards self-government or Dominion Status.

The services, Civil and otherwise, have been described by Mr. L. S. O'Malley, to be not merely regulative, but also creative. In the next chapter on Law and Order, we are warned that the need for police forces of high efficiency and lofty morale will be no less in the future constitution than it is to-day. The chapter on Education by Sir Philip Hartog is more descriptive and less minatory than the others and points out that the present plan and system of Indian education with its qualities and defects are largely due to British educational administrators. Sir Denison Ross writes of the unveiling of India's past by the efforts of Orientalists of all shades. Mr. W. H. Moreland holds that the share taken by the State from the peasants is much smaller than it was in previous epochs. Famine relief, irrigation, railways, etc., have been well described. A plea is put forward that caution on the part of prohibitionists is essential if they are to achieve any success. The salt-tax is held to be more suitable than any other which could be imposed in its place; and it is argued that the problem of poverty can at best be merely tinkered at by minor modifications of economic policy like a protective tariff, a reserve bank, etc. The comparative inefficiency of the Indian labourer, particularly in the face of keen competition from rationalised industries in other countries, is explained in the last chapter of the book which is prefaced by the Editor's article on the country and the people, the mass of whom, according to him, take no interest in politics. The essays appear to be a special fare provided for the hard consumption in Britain.

A BRIEF SURVEY OF INDIAN HISTORY. By H. C. Longmans, Green & Co., Calcutta.

While there are bulky volumes dealing with different periods of Indian history, there are not many giving a bird's-eye view of the whole story in a brief, simple and connected manner beyond a few school books. The publishers have, therefore, supplied a real want in issuing this very interesting little book of history from the earliest times to the present day. Indeed, the story is brought down to the Viceroyalty of Lord Willingdon, and the book must be most welcome to students and laymen eager to have a glimpse into the history of this ancient land.

INDIAN STATES

Princes' Advisory Committee

The Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes at a meeting held in Bombay, appointed a Committee of Ministers to look after the preparation of questions for the Standing Committee of Princes, and to advise the Princes on all matters from time to time during the year.

The Conference of the Princes and their Ministers also favoured a formula that States representing 51 per cent. of the units and 51 per cent. of the population, revenue and area of the States should form the basis for an effective all-India federation. It is stated they also were in favour of a bi-cameral federal legislature.

Hyderabad

RELIEF TO HYDERABAD RYOTS

Relief to the ryots to the extent of 36 lakhs of rupees has been ordered by the Nizam's Government. A communique which has been issued, after explaining the circumstances which led to the decision, enumerates the various reliefs granted since October, 1930.

It says that taking into consideration the fact that the settlement rates in most of the districts were fixed on the low average prices of grain, and so fixed as to make allowances for the bad years, the Government were justified in holding that no further relief was necessary.

Although the State revenues suffered very considerably both by the forms of relief already granted, and a general fall in receipts owing to the general economic situation, it was felt that the time had come for the State to use its resources to alleviate the effect of continued depression.

His Exalted Highness has, therefore, been pleased to order immediate remission throughout his Dominions of suspended amounts of this year's *kists*, affording relief of 36 lakhs of rupees.

HYDERABAD STATE LIBRARY

The new State library building on the north bank of the Musi river was formally opened recently by H. E. H. the Nizam, the function forming part of the celebrations in connection with the return of the Sahebzadas from Europe. The State library was previously lodged in a building near the railway station, its formation being due to the energetic efforts of the late Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk Bahadur, the noted scholar and educationist. The present structure is very imposing, and it is hoped that it will prove a great educational institution.

Mysore

MYSORE LAWYERS' CONFERENCE

Among the several resolutions passed at the Mysore Lawyers' Conference, which concluded its session at Shimoga, on April 11 last, was one which read as follows:

"That the Conference is of opinion that the present system of prison administration is oppressive and antiquated and requires a thorough change, and appoints a committee to consider the subject and report within six months from this date."

JUBILEE MEMORIAL IN MYSORE

Nearly Rs. 2,000,000 were collected in Mysore State to put up a public memorial in connection with the silver jubilee of His Highness the Maharajah's rule in August 1927. The question of the form the memorial should take was referred to a Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Todhunter, Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharajah. The Committee has now reported that the memorial should take the form of a Technological Institute. The Committee are of opinion that provision should be made for the teaching of mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and textiles with a chemical technology section attached to it.

NEW RAILWAY IN MYSORE STATE

The Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by the agency of the Mysore Railway Administration of a line of railway on the metro gauge from Chamarajanagar to Kollegal, a distance of 22 miles. The project will be known as the Chamarajanagar-Kollegal Railway.

SANSKRIT EDUCATION IN MYSORE

Mr. Kadami Srinivasa Iyengar, at one time Secretary to the Government of Mysore and who held high posts in the Engineering Departments at Bombay and Hyderabad, has made provision in his will for setting apart a sum of Rs. 1,15,000 for the development of Sanskrit education in the Maharajah's Sanskrit College at the capital and for the founding of scholarships to enable young men of the Mysore University to qualify themselves in technical courses.

Kashmir

MAHARAJAH OF KASHMIR'S GIFT

His Highness the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir has been pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 10,000 for the reconstruction of the Ali Beg Gurudwara.

Bhavnagar

THE BHAVNAGAR BAN

The Bhavnagar Durbar has notified its subjects and printing-press owners in the State, not to write or print anything against the Ordinances issued by the British Government. The penalty for infringing the order will be a fine of Rs. 200 and six months' imprisonment. The State police have been given powers to search any printing press and to seize incriminating documents on suspicion or on information received by them.

BHAVNAGAR GRANTS

The Bhavnagar State has given a grant of Rs. 39,000 for the construction of two lakes at Mitiala, in order to provide water for a newly started plantation.

Indore

HOLKAR LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

A Conference of the Holkar State Legal Practitioners was held, on March 26 and 27 last, at Indore, under the presidency of Mr. R. C. Jall, High Court pleader, Holkar State. It was organised by the Bar Association, Indore, and was also attended by representatives of the Bar Associations in the districts. The proceedings were lively, and keen interest was evinced in the discussion of the various resolutions adopted at the Conference.

Chief among these were those recommending the establishment of an independent and whole-time tribunal to hear appeals, etc., against the decisions of the High Court; the expansion and increase in the powers of the State Legislative Committee, the passing of legislation on the lines of the British Bar Councils Act, the reduction of the enhanced Court fees, the appointment of competent pleaders practising in the State in vacancies on the bench of the High Court and Subordinate Courts.

Rewa

REWA REFORMS

His Highness the Maharaja Sir Gulab Singhji, Ruler of Rewa State, has introduced various judicial and administrative reforms both for the sake of better efficiency and also to enable him to carry out various duties in the way of supervision and inspection.

Col. Loch has been appointed Vice-President of the State Council, of which the Maharaja himself will be the President. Lala Shankar Singh has been appointed the Chief Justice of the State Court.

Baroda

THE GAEKWAR'S ADVICE

The Indian Students' Central Association, London, gave a birthday reception to Gaekwar and the Maharani of Baroda, at Beaufort Gardens, in the last week of March.

Referring to the Chairman's eulogy of his administration, the Gaekwar said he had tried many things and introduced many reforms in Baroda, not to enhance his own reputation or gratify his personal vanity but solely to promote the welfare of the people and offer an example to others. "I am also a patriot and love my country. I desire its progress in every possible way. This must be achieved not only by the Princes but the masses, and our foremost duty is to give the latter knowledge as well as food and leisure. Then, with more scope and room, India will hold her own in comparison with other countries, but whether she can do this will depend upon yourselves."

BARODA LAND REVENUE REMISSION

By order of the Council of Baroda State, the present reduced land revenue settlement in Songhad and Vajpur talukas of Navasari division has been extended for another five years.

Travancore

EDUCATION IN TRAVANCORE

The Travancore State has always had the reputation of being decidedly ahead of the rest of the country, including the British-governed areas in the matter of education. According to the latest administration report of the State, the expenditure on education in the year 1930-31 was more than Rs. 49 lakhs constituting 21.6 per cent. of the total revenue. Taking the recognized institutions alone, there is one school in the State for every 2,061 square miles and for every 1,376 persons. Both the number of educational institutions and that of pupils have been increasing at a fairly rapid rate. The increase from 1929-30 to 1930-31 of pupils was over 7,000. A feature of the educational system in the State is the co-education of boys and girls. More than 221,000 girls are undergoing instruction at present in the State.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUNAGADH

Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S. (Retired), has been appointed Vice-President of the Council, Junagadh.

Indians Overseas

THE ASIATIC LAND TENURE BILL

DR. MALAN'S STATEMENT

Dr. Malan, Minister of the Interior, made an important statement in the House of Assembly on the 5th April, regarding the conclusions of the Cape Town Conference.

Referring to the Transvaal Asiatic Tenure Bill, Dr. Malan mentioned that it had been held over from last year in order that its provisions might be discussed with the delegates from India who attended the Conference. He said that the discussions which were more or less informal, had proved helpful, and that with the subsequent assistance and approval of the members of the Select Committee which prepared the Bill, he had made some important modifications which appeared to be real improvements and which, he hoped, would commend themselves to all concerned.

In thanking the Opposition for their co-operation, Dr. Malan said the question was one which should be kept out of party politics.

* * *

INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST

Meanwhile the Transvaal British Indian Association has sent the following telegram to the Associated Press from Johannesburg:

This Association, representing the Transvaal Indians, enters a vehement protest against the Transvaal Asiatic Bill, rejecting it *in toto* as entirely unacceptable, since it implies a calculated insult, humiliation and degradation and is derogatory to Indian national honour, denying to Indians and even to the Government Agent, elementary human rights of residence, occupation and ownership of land as free citizens, except under sufferance and constitutes a grave breach of the Cape Town Agreement in letter and in spirit by the persistent refusal to uplift the permanent Indian population and aims ultimately at indirectly ruining and exterminating Indians from the Transvaal. The Association urges all European leaders of public opinion, the Congress, the Muslim League, the Imperial Citizenship Association and other organizations to appeal unitedly to the Government for necessary firm action to bring about the immediate withdrawal of the Bill and the grant to Indians of all rights of humanity embracing them as Union nationals and to terminate the continued process of political attrition of Indians.

INDIANS IN PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

The Secretary, the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay, has issued the following Press note:

With reference to the protest made by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association against the proposed Bill in Portuguese East Africa which, if enacted, would force all commercial houses to employ seventy-five per cent. Portuguese subjects and its request to the Government of India to intervene in order to safeguard the legitimate rights of British subjects, the Assistant Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India, in the course of a letter dated 15th April, 1932, addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Association, says: "The Government of India have requested His Majesty's Government to protest to the Portuguese Government against the proposed legislature and it is understood that a vigorous protest is being made."

BRAZIL FOR INDIANS

Mr. Andrews Dube, in a communication to the Press, speaks enthusiastically of Brazil where he thinks 'the Indian emigrant will reap a fruitful harvest for himself by his industry and thrift'. This enthusiasm, says the *Leader*, is somewhat premature. In the first place Brazil is just now, like so many other countries, in the grip of serious economic depression which has thrown out of employment a large number of people. "Besides, having regard to the past experience of Indian emigrants in other countries where, though welcomed with open arms in the beginning, they have had to live under great disabilities and suffer untold humiliation, one must be sure that similar unjust treatment would not be meted out to them in Brazil. The need for precaution is all the more necessary since Brazil is an independent republic. It has not been possible for the Government of India to influence to any considerable extent the policy and actions of South Africa and other countries within the Empire itself where the Indian settler community has been living in conditions of great hardship and injustice. Brazil would be amenable to the influence of the Indian Government not even to that extent." The question of the emigration of Indians on anything like a large scale can only be considered after the inquiry committee, proposed to be appointed by the Government of India, have made known their views.

INDIANS IN MALAYA

It is reported that 30,000 Indian Rubber Estate workers from Malaya have been sent back to our country during the last few months. It is also announced that the British India Steam Navigation Company is arranging to take back a further shipment of our fellow countrymen. Dr. Lanka Sundaram, in an interview to the Press regarding the emigration of Indian workers from Malaya, says:

The present situation in regard to Indians returning from Malaya calls for a serious query. Are the Malay Indians now disembarking in Negapatam and other ports voluntary repatriates or are they compulsorily sent out by the Malaya Government? If the latter, what was the amount of compensation given to these people for the termination of their contracts which are in most cases fairly long-term contracts. Does the Government of Madras simply limit the work of the Protector of Emigrants to arranging transport facilities and sending these workers to their respective villages and stop at that; or does it propose taking some steps towards a more helpful distribution of the workers now returning to India and thus relieve congestion of unemployed labourers in the select few districts which usually supply large quotas of Indians for emigration to countries like Malaya and Ceylon?

Dr. Sundaram says that the Government of Madras and the Government of India should bear in mind not only the prosperity of our workers in Malaya, but also take immediate action to relieve the hardships now entailed by the almost summary repatriation of thousands of our nationals. He continues:

I would very strongly urge the public and the Government to view the situation in Malaya with concern. It is time that an influential deputation is sent out to Malaya in order to catch up the work already turned out by the Madras Commissioners fifteen years ago. Problems such as the possibilities for absorption of Rubber Estate workers in the Malaya tin industries; effects of Chinese competition to our workers in that colony; adequate bonuses being given to workers returning to India; problems connected with sex proportions—Malaya is notorious for the inequality of sexes among Indian workers—conditions of work and living on the Rubber Estates; infant mortality and disease; rights of combination and association among workers; and a host of other important questions must be reviewed afresh. The repatriation of Indians from South Africa has been demonstrated and admitted to be a failure. The experience gained in this field of India's extra-territorial activity must be brought to bear upon the Indo-Malaya problem.

REPATRIATES FROM MALAYA

Over two thousand repatriates of all classes from Malaya arrived in India last month.

Inquiries show that repatriation of Indians on a large scale is likely to continue for some months, as there are in Malaya just now a very large number of unemployed Indians. It appears that trade in Malaya has been badly hit, and many rubber plantations and tin mines are practically closing down on account of exceedingly low prices reached.

THE KENYA INQUIRY

The Secretary of State for the Colonies is reported to have appointed a Commission of Inquiry into the land questions in Kenya. Sir William Carter, late Chief Justice of Tanganyika, will be chairman of the Commission. There are three other members. The Commission will consider the needs of the native population in respect of land and it will define the area of Highlands, that is, lands reserved for the Whites. No representative of the Indian Community has been associated with the Commission and the Indian settlers are interested in the question of Highlands and Lowlands in Kenya.

GUJARAT PROVIDENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

(Possessing Government Security)

(ESTABLISHED IN 1924 IN BARODA)

Prompt settlement of claims. Advance up-to Rs. 250 payable to the Claimants of the deceased Policyholders on the assurance of the death of the Policyholders.

WANTED AGENTS ON LIBERAL COMMISSION.

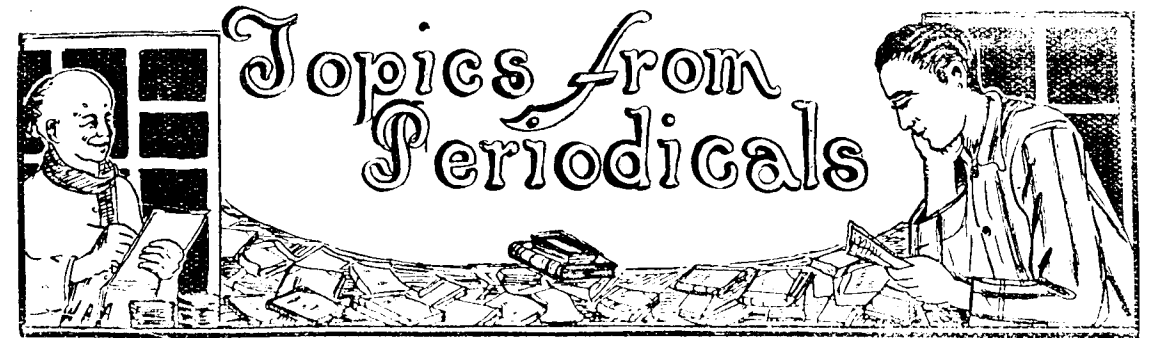
Apply to:

M. T. SHAH, Esq.,

Sole Agency Organiser,

17, Nanji Building, Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, BOMBAY.

E. Feb. '33. Rajan.



MR. GANDHI'S ARREST

Sir Robert Holland, writing in the *Asiatic Review* for April, discusses how far Mr. Gandhi's arrest was inevitable. He proceeds by stating in full the Congress attitude to the arrest and follows it with the Government's justification of their action. Finally he weighs the two sides and gives his own verdict.

After pointing out how Mr. Gandhi on his arrival in India, on December 18, was horrified to find that in breach of the Delhi pact, Government had resorted to repressive measures, he writes thus of the Viceroy's refusal to interview Mr. Gandhi:

The humblest Indian petitioner has a right of access to authority so that he may pour out his tale of woe. In accordance with this elementary principle of administration, the Viceroy ought to have summoned Mr. Gandhi and given him a patient hearing. But Mr. Gandhi was more than an ordinary citizen; a large body of his countrymen looked to him, as their great spiritual leader, to make representations to the head of the Government regarding matters which vitally affected their lives and well-being; he had been in personal touch with several Viceroys; Lord Willingdon would have profited, as Lord Irwin did, from closer relations with him and from fuller comprehension of his message. But, apart from that, it was inevitable that the Viceroy should seek help from him, as the spokesman of Congress, before planning further developments of the Round Table Conference work. No Constitution for India could possibly be devised or operated without the concurrence of Congress, which Lord Willingdon had himself described as "the only active political organization in the country." There was therefore every reason to suppose that the Viceroy, on common sense grounds, would take the first opportunity of conferring with Mr. Gandhi in the hope of avoiding measures which must antagonize him and the other leaders of Congress.

And yet the Viceroy thought fit to decline the interview—an interview which, in the opinion of

some, would have paved the way for conciliation and settlement. As against this the Government hold that the ordinances and emergency powers were indeed forced upon them as the last resort against the disruptive forces of the Congress among the Pathans in the Frontier, the peasants in the U. P. and the revolutionaries in Bengal.

Congress, by breaching the Delhi settlement, had, to use the words of the Viceroy, wantonly torn up the oath of conciliation. This was the reason why the Viceroy was compelled to make it clear that he could have no dealings with persons or organizations upon whom rested the responsibility for activities against which the Ordinances were directed.

The policy of Congress has been to exert by agitation successive concessions from the British Government, to consolidate their position after each advance and then to launch a fresh attack. First they demanded Provincial autonomy which was conceded in principle; then they clamoured for Dominion status and gained a pronouncement from Lord Irwin; now nothing but complete independence will satisfy them. Their goal is far beyond the Prime Minister's statement, and they will not be limited by its terms. Leaders have openly announced that real peace is only possible when *purna swaraj* is obtainable.

The revelation of Congress aims explains, according to Sir Robert, why Mr. Gandhi's work in the R. T. C. was "disappointing and unhelpful". And yet he was not all to blame.

When Mr. Gandhi arrived in India, he would probably have been glad to find some avenue which would have enabled him to continue in co-operation with Government, in order that the conclusions of the Conference might be implemented. He was, however, immediately confronted with a most difficult situation created in his absence by the blunders of his subordinates; he was surrounded by men who regarded the ordinances and the measures taken under them as cruel injustice on the part of Government; he had no opportunity of ascertaining the truth for himself, and, finally, he saw that there must be a split in the ranks of Congress if he did not accept the colleagues' interpretation of the demand for independence.

It is possible that he welcomed imprisonment as a means of escape from a spiritual bondage which was rapidly becoming intolerable to him.

MODERN PAINTERS

There is far too much internationalism in modern painting. Since the War the younger school of painters has increasingly tended to live in exile, to forget its native place, and, in consequence, to lose its native flavour. English painters, says the Editor of the *Studio*, wander restlessly "from Paris to the South of France and back again to Paris. American painters turn their backs on American life and landscape, also in the effort to be Bohemian, Parisian—and modern. In every country it is the same story."

"Of this internationalism Paris is the centre; and there one finds a vast melting-pot of paint. There are English, Americans, Czechs, Germans, Poles, Italians, Spaniards, Dutchmen, Japanese, Egyptians. This agglomeration of races produces what is known as 'modern art' or sometimes (amusingly enough) 'modern French art'.

The vast number of canvases produced to-day in Paris and under the influence of Paris are certainly not French.

And yet they are all alike—as similar one with another as if they had been turned out by a machine. The same fat woman, the same card-board tree, the same apple on a napkin, the same assortment of geometrical shapes, reappears time after time with an awful monotony. It is impossible to say from looking at these pictures whether they have been painted by a German or a Japanese.

In the international art centre the painter seems to learn not technique but a contempt for technique. Too often he goes there, not for a hard course of preparation, not in order to master his medium, but for the intoxication of ideas and the sensation of being free.

It is a serious criticism of these modern ideas and of this modern emancipation that so many of the works produced under their influence are dull, characterless and stereotyped. The denationalised painter accepts ideas without thinking for himself; and, being free, becomes feeble."

KING CHHATRASAL

What Shivaji was to the Maharashtra that was king Chhatrasal to Central India. Both defied and defeated Mughal imperialism under Aurangzeb and succeeded in founding independent states of their own, says Mr. K. P. Jayaswal in his article on "King Chhatrasal" in the *Modern Review* for May.

Chhatrasal was born in 1648 A.D.; he was ruling in Samvat 1735-1678 A.D. when he was 29.

The Hindi poet Balabhadra speaking of the glory of a self-made man, cites the example of Chhatrasal as a moral to his readers:

Reader, mark on the tablet of your heart the career of Chhatrasal. Without father, brother, and friend, without a single particle of money to begin with, without any army, without equipment, without any paraphernalia and without the slightest political help from anyone, only by virtue of his own courage, Chhatrasal won back the country and raised his majesty.

Chhatrasal was an adept in Hindu poetry. When he was taunted at his name—Chhatrasal (Wielder of Paramount Sovereignty):

You are a Paramount Sovereign on the authority of your own tongue without an inch of territory, he replied by a verse of his own composition:

You, Sir, Teacher of Wisdom, forget that the right path is not pride but one to seek the God whose emblem is Garuda. He alone gives name and easily transmutes his devotee. For did he not turn the pauper Sudama into a ruler, and the low-born Vidura into a *raja*, and the hunch-woman into a beauty? Did He not protect Draupadi, I say, and did He not keep His promise by which He is bound to His devotee, *e.g.*, in case of Prahlada by easily destroying (the Mlechchha) Hiranyakusa?

Chhatrasal dreamt that he was God's servant and that Vishnu was to essay the rescue of Hinduism through his humble service.

When in his old age the hero was attacked by the huge imperial army (80,000 horse along with other arms) under Bangash (1726 A.D.), he wrote a letter in Hindi verse to Bajirao Peshwa, who stood at the time for the tradition founded by Shivaji—the protection of Hindu *dharma* or civilization. The sentiment and language of the letter were the sentiment and language of the believer in Vishnu's promise to protect His devotee. In spite of his age, the old lion kept the imperial forces at bay and with the reinforcement from the Peshwa turned them into prisoners at Jaitpur, where the Mughal army had to buy flour at the rate of Rs. 80 a seer. A six months' siege and successful manoeuvres destroyed the Mughal army. Chhatrasal saw the fulfilment of Vishnu's promise and his righteous cause victorious.

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE

"There is a body of opinion in India which holds the view that the question of Indian Self-Government and the right of India to order her own affairs is an appropriate matter for being referred to the League of Nations for adjudication and settlement, in so far as India being an original member of the League is entitled to requisition the help of that body in order to scheme for herself political justice at the hands of Great Britain," writes Mr. C. V. H. Rao in the *Hindustan Review* for March. The writer says that the League of Nations is pledged to non-interference in the internal affairs of its constituent member States and, therefore, a constitutional difficulty may arise as to whether the League can really intervene in the matter, as the question of Indian self-Government is a domestic question, which has to be settled as between India and England alone. Mr. Rao continues:

There is * * * some truth in the contention as so stated; but it has to be reiterated at the same time that Britain, having tacitly agreed to advance India to the status of a full-blown Dominion, and having by that agreement secured to her a position in international affairs second to none of the other members of the League, it rests upon her to enable India fully to possess that Dominion attribute of complete internal independence and external equality with Great Britain and the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations such as that contemplated by the Balfour Committee on Inter-Imperial relations. The British Dominions of Canada, South Africa and Australia have, as a result of the resolutions of the Imperial Conferences of 1926 and 1930, attained to the position of being *de facto* independent states, subject only to the authority of the Crown; and there has been going on a process of devolution of authority from the British Parliament to the Parliaments of the Dominions, a process which bids fair to become complete shortly and which will serve to make them independent *de jure*.

A similar transfer of authority should take place, concludes the writer, in the case of India in order to reconcile her internal and external constitutional positions, and unto this end the establishment of a constitution on the basis of full responsible government, which would reduce to the lowest possible minimum the powers of the British Parliament and the Secretary of State for India, becomes an indispensable necessity.

TOLERANCE

The *World Unity* of New York publishes an interesting article on the "Common Message of the World's Greatest Teachers", by Mr. Hugh McCurdy Woodward of the Brigham Young university. Mr. Woodward says that all great religious and religious teachers speak of tolerance as the greatest virtue. For the word 'tolerance' means—

something more than a willingness to allow others their own opinions; more even than forbearance in judging the acts and opinions of others. It includes an interest in why men believe and act as they do. Mere toleration does not represent the full meaning of the term as here used. It means a sympathetic understanding of why men act as they do. It is a positive rather than a negative attitude.

The pages of history are filled largely with the accounts of wars, bloodshed and strife due to a lack of tolerance. For more than a thousand years Europe was a bloody battleground for wars of intolerance. Many of these were religious wars. There were wars which lasted for decades between groups who espoused the same philosophy and who claimed to follow the same prophet. How we as Christians in this Western world with all our boasted civilization must in our reflective moments shrink with shame, disgust and humiliation when we think of those years of war, inquisition, ostracism and excommunication. It is all the more to our discredit that we have done this barbarous and savage thing in the name of one of the world's greatest advocates of tolerance.

Intolerance, according to Mr. Woodward, has been the great enemy to the march of truth. For, in all ages the messengers of truth have suffered at the hands of intolerance. It has stoned and killed the prophets; scourged and condemned the scientists. Intolerance is not alone between religion and religion, or philosophy and philosophy, but also between science and science. It is common to hear a physical scientist say there is no such thing as a social science. Often the physical scientist and the social scientist both taboo the idea of a moral order in nature, and for one to assume scientific investigation in the psychic realm generally draws forth a chorus of ridicule from those scientists whose field has been generally accepted. Many of the world's greatest scientists have lost caste with their own group by a mere announcement of their intentions to investigate certain phenomena.

Thus a new truth runs a hard gauntlet even among many so-called lovers of truth. Sheer ignorance, intellectual variety, narrow vision and irrational prejudice continue to be the enemies of tolerance.

MAKING THE NEW INDIA

"We, who have ruled half the world for a century and at the end of it, cannot govern ourselves, should wish them (Indians) well, but remind them that what they seek is no glittering grail, but a dreary, humdrum and unenviable nuisance," writes Viscount Knelworth in the *English Review*. The article bears the title "Constitution building in India" and the Viscount contends that the immediate formation of a federation in India is not possible:

India is not a country, but a continent. The Indians are not a race, but the inhabitants of an area of land. There is no Indian language and no Indian law and no Indian religion. For this reason one of the few subjects on which, in recent years, there has been agreement, is that the only form of government ultimately suitable to India is a federal government. Politicians who contemplate, as an immediate step, the satisfactory and permanent creation of a Federal India, might appreciate the problem a little better if they thought of themselves as attempting to persuade the peoples of medieval Europe to adopt the Constitution of the U.S.A.

On what terms will the Native States co-operate? What powers will the local governments be prepared to abrogate, and what retain? What will be the character of the federal organisation? What the nature of representation in it? What will be the language, the law, the diplomatic and financial relations as between the confederate states and the federal government, and as between the federal government and the world? These are questions which only the years can answer. Twenty thousand committees cannot solve the riddle.

It is gratifying, however, to note that the Viscount is not for giving partial responsibility with safeguards. He is for conferring full responsibility at once. He says:

To offer instalments of responsibility, which is not responsibility, would be fatal. To build a constitution like a skyscraper from the top downwards would be lunacy. The new India must be built, not by the British, but by the Indians, and not from the top, but from the bottom. Where responsibility is given, it must be given absolutely, and in such measure that its use and abuse can be appreciated, and appreciated without ruin and disaster and bloodshed. Where responsibility is withheld it must be withheld in the certain knowledge that the ultimate end is a Federal India, without what are now called safeguards. And during the process it should be realized by all that, whether responsible authority is vested in a village council, a provincial assembly, or the Governor-General, the maintenance of law and order is inherent in the meaning of the word government.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

The Round Table, as might be expected, is in favour of doing everything possible to encourage imperial trade. But at the same time, it is also desirous that trade with other foreign countries should not be neglected. Says the writer:

If our aggregate of trade is to be enlarged, our Imperial policy must be flexible enough to allow us to take advantage of any opportunities that may arise outside the Empire. It would be foolish to shut out the rest of the world for ever from advantages which the members of the Commonwealth accord to each other.

Since the British market is as important to the foreigner as the foreign market is to Great Britain, we should fear tariff retaliation not so much for its direct injury as for the harm it would do to world trade as a whole, but the repercussions upon our own position would be serious enough. Moreover, our Imperial ties would be no more than fetters if, while suffering all the disadvantages of protection, we were to be prevented from reaping its benefits in securing special concessions from foreign countries on the strength of the bargaining power that it would afford.

That is especially true at the present moment, when the negative success of traditional commercial policy in securing 'tariff disarmament' has driven many countries to seek a way out through customs unions and preferential systems.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Branches in the principal towns in India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at 3½% p. a. from January to June and 2½% p. a. from July to December on daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received.

HOME SAVINGS ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3½% p. a. on daily balance.

ADVANCES MADE on approved securities.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT: Small and large sized safes for keeping valuables, jewellery, documents etc. can be rented at cheap rates.

BANKING & EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description transacted.

FOREIGN AGENCIES in London, New York, Berlin, Paris, and Australia.

The Central Bank Executor & Trustee Co. Ltd.

This Company has been established with a view to eliminate risks of loss, litigation delay and harassment to the family.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,

Managing-Director.

E. Dec. '32. Rajan.

INDIAN LITERATURE

The publication of Prof. Gowen's "History of Indian Literature" is made to serve as the occasion for a critical and comprehensive review of Sanskrit literature in the past and a generous appreciation of the tendencies of modern vernacular literature by a writer in the *Times Literary Supplement*. After referring to the literature of the Vedic dawn, the writer points out:

The Vedic age over, in both philosophy and imaginative literature Indian thought began to display its static, or rather oscillatory quality. Thought finds its resting-place within the thinker, as in the Upanishadic masterword, *Tat tam asi*, "Thou . . . art . . . That"; or without him, in the experience of *bhakti*, passionate devotion to a personal deity. Neither mode is necessarily exclusive of the other, yet in their fullest development they stand apart. The whole field and scope of religious experience separates the Vedantist, gazing pityingly on the crowd who ascribe positive qualities even passions to the eternal. That, and the Bengali poet Ramprasad, who cries out in protest against the Vedantist: "What is the use of salvation to me if it means absorption into the deity? I like eating sugar. But I have no desire to become sugar!" Between these extremes Indian thought was destined to move.

That both the Vedantist and the Bhakta can find the roots of their experience and conviction even in the Veda is admitted.

The Bhakta, whether his love centre on Rama or Krishna, or Siva or Kali, will own a kindred flame in the poets who sought forgiveness and companionship from Varuna, the gracious overarching heaven. Nor is the voice that we hear Indian only; it is universal:

What has become of those our former friendships,
When we two held erstwhile unbroken converse?
O sovereign Varuna, thy lofty mansion,
Thy home, I entered with its thousand portals."
(Macdonell.)

We then come to the Epic period so rich in mythology and legend. When the great epics took their present form, probably in the first centuries of our era, the Rig Veda was at least a millennium old and the trend of philosophical speculation to-day recognized as characteristically Indian was well established.

Both *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana* are rich in shining episodes, which are their chief appeal even to Indian readers. Incomparably the best loved and best known, the *Bhagavad Gita*

and *Nala and Damayanti*, both come from the former poem.

Professor Gowen, when he comes to the golden age of Sanskrit classical literature, the half legendary reign of King Vikramaditya, brings out its artificial character, particularly exemplified in the manuals and poems devoted to the *ars amoris*.

The poem is in its way an important political document, the infinite leisureliness of the cloud's journey over those vast central plains conveying the impression of a time that was untroubled. This impression comes from all of Kalidasa's work, the product of an age of prosperity and strength as unmistakably as is the *Aeneid*. Only those who have surrendered themselves to "The Cloud-Messenger's" ease and peace and superb artistic ornamentation can realize its fascination or the sudden shocks of pleasure that come from individual pictures.

The writer of the *Times* article concludes with a protest against the neglect of the vernaculars—and the inadequate appreciation of a literature by no means inferior to the best in Sanskrit. Take for instance a vernacular classic like the *Kural*.

We may say, speaking generally, that Tamil and Marathi religious poetry is more under the shadow of the temple or linked to a particular shrine; Hindi and Bengali is still of the open road and the village. Yet all are essentially peasant in character. The greatest of Tamil poems, the 'Kural', is the work of a weaver, an untouchable; and this poem, indeed, has moved away from the temple into the hut or the space in front of the hut. Its couplets cannot convey to us the emotion with which they come charged these last 1,300 years or more to those who use the tones and cadences of Tiruvalluvar, the pariah poet-saint. But, East or West, we can understand his meaning:

Sweet is the flute, The lyre is sweet—say they,
Who have not heard their children's laughing play.
Shine still (and prosper!), Moon—that eyes may see,
My love who went yet ever dwells with me!

Coming to the moderns, the writer has a fine appreciation for Tagore and the writers of the new renaissance in Bengal but deplores the recent political obsession even in avowedly artistic circles. The fact is that India to-day is

Wandering between two worlds one dead,
The other powerless to be born.

There is a confusion and weakness of characterization which we may believe will pass when a freer social system is established and the quarrel between East and West is over. There should then come an astonishing emancipation and variety and force.

BEAUTY OF JAPANESE WOMEN

The beauty of women has been the theme of artists and students of the æsthetic for centuries. The general idea of the West in regard to the beauty of Japanese women is, that it is somewhat inferior to Occidental types. But, says Mr. R. Asakara in the *Japan Magazine*, "such a conception is completely mistaken". For in Japan are to be seen, according to him, many examples of great physical beauty among women.

The beauty of the silk parasols seen moving up and down the streets of a Japanese city is admired by all foreigners; but any intelligent observer will notice that the beauty of the faces beneath these sunshades is quite in keeping with the art above them. There is no doubt that many modern Japanese admire the long slender limbs of some Western women, protruding conspicuously under short skirts, and often become infatuated with Western civilization; but the more thoughtful amongst us realize that in many respects the beauty of Japanese women is superior to such features as physical exposure reveals. The Japanese woman is rapidly attaining all the more pleasing physical features of the Occidental woman, and soon will have far surpassed them, because the Japanese figure will lack the excess and exaggeration that spoils art. In pictures the tall, long-legged, Western female looks a mere exaggeration to the Japanese eye.

It is a question whether the physical beauty of Japanese women can be improved by going about in borrowed clothes. The styles and fashions that suit Occidental physique are not always equally becoming to the Japanese.

Such fashions are only too often adopted thoughtlessly in mere imitation of the West without regard to whether they are improvements or not. The Occidental conception of what is graceful in form is not quite the same as the Japanese. For instance, western dancing appears quite inartistic to educated Japanese, and yet it harmonizes well with western physique. The idea that Japanese women are less beautiful physically than western women because they are not so well suited to western dancing is absurd. There can be nothing more charmingly beautiful than the dancing of the Japanese woman in her native costume and this should be enough for the Japanese eye without vainly encouraging imitation of western dances and costumes.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

Mr. Harold Fey, Professor of Sociology at the Union Theological Seminary at Manilla, contributes an article under the heading "Free the Philippines" in the *World To-morrow*. America has had more than a generation to establish in the Philippine Islands her system of Government whose "necessary corollary", according to the Secretary of War, Huxley, is "a standard of civilisation and living in a constant state of progress". The writer says:

We should move at this time to terminate our sovereignty over the Philippines in order to hasten the only solution eventually possible for political chaos in the Orient. The Wilsonian principle of self-determination has set the Oriental half of mankind aflame. India is in revolt, China is aroused as never before, French Indo-China and Dutch East Indies are astir, Korea is rigid with suppressed hatred—and the independence movement in the Philippines antedated all of these. Sooner or later these millions will have their way. In the meantime, what is to be the role of the United States? When the continent of South America was casting off the yoke of Europe, we were the defenders of liberty-seeking nations. The Monroe Doctrine staked our national existence on our championship of the rights of weak peoples in the days when self-determination had fewer friends than now. Shall we who have defended liberty in our weakness, stand with the oppressors when we are strong? Let us frankly admit that granting independence to the Philippines would embarrass England in India, Holland in the East Indies, France in Indo-China, and Japan in Korea and Manchuria. Let us grant it for that purpose, if for no other. Let us swing wide the open door until not only the Philippines but other struggling races of the Far East pass through it into statehood.

But the Filipinos demand not only independence but independence under economically favourable conditions. Let us wait and see!

MACHINES AND SPIRITUALITY

"Hu Shih, the Chinese philosopher, repudiates the idea that the civilization of the Orient is more spiritual than that of the West," says a writer in the *International Review of Missions*, "and throws his influence on the side of the so-called materialistic Occident." Dr. Hu Shih inquires:

What spirituality is there in a civilisation which tolerates such a terrible form of human slavery as the *ricksha coolie*? Picture a civilisation where boys and girls and old women, with bamboo baskets tied to their backs and with pointed sticks in hand, flock to every dumping-place of garbage and search every heap of refuse for a possible torn piece of rag or a half-burnt piece of coal. How can we expect a moral and spiritual civilisation to grow up in such an atmosphere?

Dr. Hu Shih then gives his opinion of the spiritual values of the use of machines:

Modern technology is highly spiritual because it seeks, through human ingenuity and intelligence, to relieve human energy from the unnecessary hardships of life and provide for it the necessary conditions for the enjoyment of life. Whatever be the use man may make of the resultant culture and leisure, the relief of suffering and hardship is itself spiritual.

The Chinese philosopher observes in conclusion that, that civilization is materialistic which is limited by matter and incapable of transcending it, which feels itself powerless against its material environment and fails to make the full use of human intelligence for the conquest of nature and for the improvement of the conditions of man. . . .

On the other hand, the civilisation which makes the fullest possible use of human ingenuity and intelligence in search of truth in order to control nature and transform matter for the service of mankind, to liberate the human spirit from ignorance, superstition and slavery to the forces of nature, and to reform social and political institutions for the benefit of the greatest number—such a civilisation is highly idealistic and spiritual.

MUGHAL CONTRIBUTION TO INDIA

The *Muslim Revival* is a quarterly magazine of Muslim thought and life under the general editorship of Moulana Muhammad Ali and has just brought out its first number from which is taken the gist of a paper on Mughal contribution to the culture of Hindustan. It was the Mughals that set free the cramped and restricted social intercourse between the Hindus and the Muslims and brought about the blending of native genius

and foreign art, like the blending of Persian and Indian tunes by the genius of Mian Tan Sen, the pictorial art by Daswant, the water-carrier, portraits, calligraphy, frescoes and the still living specimens of noble architecture. In the matter of dress both Indians and foreigners met half-way and adopted a common dress. The eclectic Hindu-Muhammadan style of Akbar's age, in the realms of architecture, music and painting and his eclectic creed of the *Din Ilahi* supply the best model on which to work for the future in order to lay the sound foundations of an Indian nationality. It was in Akbar that India first discovered the ideal of a national king of Indians; and it was under him that for the first time Muslims and Hindus met on terms of mutual equality and amity and loyalty to their common sovereign both in private and public life. Such a conception was unknown before and supplied the basic element in the structure of true nation-building. This idea is perhaps the most eternal of the things of cultural value left to the country by Mughal rule.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES

With Surajmal's Artistic
Silverwares.

Surajmal Lallubhai & Co.,

313, ESPLANADE,

MADRAS.



E. April '33.

THE FUTURE OF ENGLAND

Our universities and public schools pay considerable attention to bodily fitness and to the education of the intellect. But the training of the spirit is strangely neglected, writes Sir Francis Younghusband in *To-day and To-morrow*.

"And this neglect the future will not permit. The future will demand of England that she put the education of the spirit in the forefront of her national effort on pain of sinking to insignificance in world affairs.

For in the future is that vision which the great religious leaders of mankind, the great thinkers and the great poets, throughout the ages, have tried to declare to mankind, and which may be compendiously summed up in the expression the Kingdom of Heaven. This must, in the medium of the times, be brought to each generation afresh. Each must be taught in its own way to see it.

Then they will realise its value and will zealously work to bring it about. Their own power of goodwill they will make more vitally positive. The better things in other nations which are so much more real than what usually appears on the surface they will more gladly recognise. Fear and suspicion, selfishness and jealousy will then as surely vanish away as they do from the hearts of the players once they are under the sway of the music. And the kingdom will be at hand.

In bringing individual Englishmen together on these lines and then getting the nations together, England has a great part to play. The future is calling her to it. And henceforth she can devote her particular genius to creating that world-to-be of which she now sees so distinctly the vision."

THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION

"Who rules America?" asks Mr. Ignatius Phayre writing in the April *Fortnightly*. It is neither the Federal President nor the State Governors, neither the Washington Congress nor the forty-eight Legislatures which rule the vast America, but rather, "We, the People," who figure with supreme authority in the Preamble of the Constitution.

The Senate is, in fact, the most powerful factor in the American machine: George Washington called it: "The saucer in which the House brew of tea is cooled." There are things which the President and the Senate may do without the assent of the Lower House. There are other things which the House and Senate may do without referring to the President. But there is nothing which the President and House of Representatives can do without the formal assent of the Senate, which is vested with some of all the three powers of the Federal Government—legislative, executive and judicial.

Unlike the European States, the constitution of which is based upon the fusion or at least a concurrence of powers, America's rests upon the principle of separation.

The respective spheres of the Executive and Legislative branches are not clearly defined in the U.S. Constitution. The procedure in foreign affairs—as Lord Bryce defined it—is to entrust the initiative of the President and sanction to the Senate—which, as one Secretary after another has complained, is capable of rejecting or amending out of existence complete Treaties which have been made with foreign Powers.

In the diplomatic field, the powers conferred upon the President by the Constitution are as follows: "He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make Treaties—provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur. And he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors and other public Ministers."

The nature and extent of this Senatorial advice and consent has never been defined, and so loopholes have been left for fierce controversy.

INDIA IN PERIODICALS.

MUSLIM CULTURE AND BENGAL MUSLIMS. By S. Wajid Ali, B.A., BAR.-AT-LAW. [The Muslim Revival, March 1932.]

THE HALFWAY HOUSE IN INDIA. By Prof. J. E. G. de Montmorency. [The Asiatic Review, April 1932.]

THE ART OF BENGAL. By G. S. Dutt [The Modern Review, May 1932.]

UNIFICATION OF THE HINDU AND MUSLIM CULTURES. By Prof. Teja Singh, M.A. [Prabuddha Bharata, May 1932.]

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS

+

DEPARTMENTAL

+

NOTES

Questions of Importance

THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

It was originally intended that the Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference should reassemble on May 23, but the meeting has been postponed to a later date. A *communiqué* issued by the Government of India states:

"His Excellency the Chairman, after consulting the members, has decided, in accordance with their generally expressed desire, to postpone the next sessions of the Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference until a date to be selected subsequently in further consultation with the members, when it is hoped to be able to arrange a continuous programme for disposal of all the items on the agenda list."

LORD LOTHIAN'S APPEAL

There is no doubt that the dominant feeling in India to-day is a desire that the Government and Parliament should decide about the New Indian Constitution with the least possible delay, said Lord Lothian, Chairman of the Franchise Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference, in a statement on his arrival in London from India.

He added that the sooner agreed decisions are taken and action is taken on them, the better will India be pleased and the sooner will political conditions settle down.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S STATEMENT

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, in a statement to the Press, suggests to Sir Samuel and his colleagues the appointment of a Commission of three eminent public men of international reputation to inquire into the working of the "severe and rigid" measures introduced in India, and he emphasises the impossibility of co-operation with the Government in the work of framing the New Constitution as long as 80,000 persons are locked up in jails.

56

DR. SAPRU'S WARNING

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, replying to Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan's article in the *Times* cabled as follows:

It would be disastrous to manoeuvre for position by paying lip homage to the principle of responsibility at the centre on an all-India federal basis and postponing or shelving its operation by dilatory or obstructive methods.

British opinion must wake up to the reality of the Indian situation and must not decline itself into a sense of security by holding that the establishment of provincial autonomy will be treated by Moderate opinion generally as evidence of British good faith or earnestness.

Provincial autonomy by itself will never appeal to advanced opinion. It will alienate Moderate opinion and complicate the situation far more than is realised.

By all means give every reasonable protection to the minorities and the depressed classes, but do not alienate any more the majority anywhere, for without the co-operation of the latter it will be practically impossible for the administration to be run merely with the support of the minorities or representatives of special interests. The British mind must be disabused of this notion and must face the constitutional issue fairly, squarely and boldly.

MR. SASTRI ON THE DANGER OF DELAY

The Rt. Hon. Sastri in a statement to the Press observes:

I reinforce Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's warning. Often in politics to delay is to deny. Those who approve of an interval between provincial autonomy and central responsibility on a federal basis play the game of those who do not wish the second step. The difficulties in shaping federation are exaggerated in the interests of reaction. I repeat the earnest entreaty made many times before that our Moslem brethren, in pressing their claims, should not block, intentionally or unintentionally, the country's advance. Excessive eagerness for one step necessarily weakens the cause of the other. Instead of proving British good faith, the hastening of provincial autonomy will engender profound suspicion and stimulate the forces of disorder. I would remind the Princes that at their instance we agreed to federation of all India in the place of reform of British India only. By undue hesitancy, proposals to attenuate the federal tie and demands which British India cannot accept, they only strengthen the elements of obstruction both here and in England. Remembering that failure of federation will involve both British India and States in inevitable disaster, we implore them in the name of peaceful progress to continue and complete the good work they began in 1930 by introducing the comprehensive idea of federation.

SIR SAMUEL HOARE'S DECLARATION

Sir Samuel Hoare, in his reply to the India debate in the House of Commons, said:

"There can be clearly no question of co-operation with any one associated with Civil Disobedience movement. If Mr. Gandhi has the disposition to restore relation that existed at the time of the last session of the Round Table Conference, he will find not the slightest difficulty in conveying the fact to the Government without any intermediary, and Government will earnestly consider the question thus created. But I want to make one thing clear that there can be no question of making a bargain with the Congress as a condition of his co-operation."

MR. SASTRI ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN AGREEMENT

Replying to the civic address presented by the Corporation of Madras, on April 26, the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri said:

"Speaking of South Africa it is impossible to keep out of our mind a great name in modern India—a name so great that it will, I am sure, come within your recollection at once. Believe me, ladies and gentlemen, it is not with happy or contented feelings that I bring in his name on this occasion. Twice before it has fallen to my lot to return from South Africa after fulfilling certain missions. On both those occasions, it was felt by all my colleagues that the first thing to do on return to the shores of India was to go to Mahatma Gandhi (*cheers*) and make a representation to him of our doings. To no one could a prior report be made. If he approved of our work, that was enough—this was the feeling not merely of myself, who may be considered to have a weakness for Mahatma Gandhi, but it was the feeling of all with whom I was associated. And if I may for the first time publish a secret, it was also the feeling of the members of the Government of India. How sad I must feel now, you can imagine,

when it was not possible for me to make a similar report to the one man in all India who has a right to form a judgment of South African affairs and lead public sentiment in the country. But I have a feeling that if it had been possible to do as I did on the two previous occasions, the result would have been exactly similar. The Mahatma, I think, would have blessed our work and would have said that the Indian delegation could not have done better."

SIR K. V. REDDI ON INDIA'S FUTURE

In acknowledging the address presented by the Madras Corporation, Sir Kurma Reddy said:

"Events are happening which cannot be said to be happy from the point of view of the Government or of the people. But let me, like my friend, say that the day is not far off when these unfortunate conditions will be removed, when all those that are now in jails and are making terrific sacrifices will be released and when a declaration will be made either by the Prime Minister or the Viceroy, proclaiming that all that has been agreed to at the Round Table Conference would become the law of the Constitution of this country within a few weeks. If that is done, if a proclamation is made by the Crown or by the Premier: 'Come what may; the Government in Britain are prepared to advance the cause of India to the fullest extent to which the Round Table Conference reached agreement—provincial autonomy, federation and responsibility at the centre with the reservation, no doubt, of defence and foreign relations, with sufficient guarantees and securities for the investments made in this country and for the services and for the vast interests Britain and the British have here.' By all means let them have all this, but let them not delay by one minute this announcement that I am speaking of. Let them make it certain that what they have spoken is all meant honestly and fully to place India on the road to real self-government."

LORD LOTHIAN'S STATEMENT

On the eve of his departure to England, Lord Lothian issued a statement in which he observed:

"The problems which confront this country during the next generation are colossal. If we all pull together, the constitutional problems which lie immediately ahead do not seem to me to be insoluble. Parliament has approved in principle of a Constitution on the lines endorsed by the Round Table Conference and, let me add, by the Indian National Congress.

"If only all classes in India, including those who are making sacrifices to-day for the sake of their own ideas of the road to self-government and reforms, will throw themselves into the constructive work of electioneering and of winning majorities in the legislatures, and if communal fears and antagonism can be kept within bounds, I see no reason why India should not within a short time set going successfully a constitutional experiment on a vaster scale than has ever before been attempted in history."

THE FRONTIER COUNCIL

Glowing colours and stirring oratory marked the historic inauguration of the Frontier Legislative Council by H. E. Lord Willingdon.

Special enthusiasm was evoked by the King-Emperor's message of greetings to the New Government and Legislature of the province.

H. E. the Viceroy made an important announcement that the Frontier Crimes Regulation would be suspended for a year.

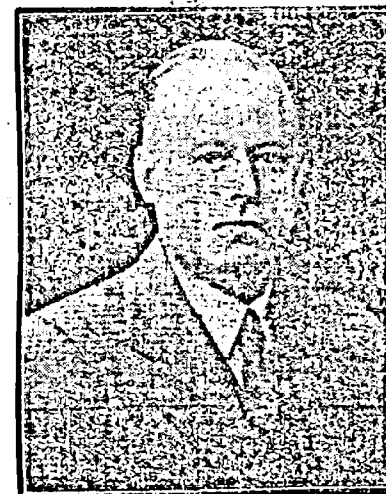
LORD IRWIN ON GANDHI'S FAILURE

Mr. Gandhi's failure to evolve a considered and constructive policy was referred to by Lord Irwin, former Viceroy of India, in the course of an address at Toronto: 'That failure, said Lord Irwin, was due to the temperament of Mr. Gandhi, who was a blend of mystic and politician.'

THE BENGAL ORDINANCES

Speaking against the Criminal Law Amendment Bill in the Council of State, on April 5, the Hon. Mr. Natesan observed:

Sir, a few minutes more and this Bill will pass through this House as it has passed through the Democratic Assembly, and I am sure in a few days it will become an Act. * * * In my opinion a great Government must demonstrate its political wisdom by the magnanimity with which it uses these somewhat extraordinary powers it has obtained at the hands of the Central Legislature. It is a tragedy, a tragedy beyond description that Bengal, once the home of the great pioneers of social reform and of education, the home still of great scientists, artists, poets and others who have obtained world-wide reputation, should at the same time be the field for nurturing terrorists. It is really a tragedy and it is time that something is done to probe into this mystery, for I believe, apart from the political aspirations which have not been given legitimate scope at the hands of Government, there lies the deep, the significant fact of the economic trouble that has been facing not only India, but Bengal in particular. I do hope, as they did in Ireland, a great step will be taken to raise a large loan, if necessary, and thereby create new industrial and commercial enterprises which might find useful occupation for some of these intelligent, earnest but utterly misguided youths; and may I hope that with the advent of the new Governor of Bengal who, I am told, has had great experience in Ireland, the Government of India will give him all possible support to enable him to make a new start? Cannot something be done to strike the imagination of the people of Bengal and make them believe that Government, while it is anxious to put down terrorism, is at the same time equally anxious to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people, and above all put itself to the trouble of giving relief to those who are suffering from unemployment?



LT.-COL. COLVIN

The new Prime Minister of Kashmir.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S RETIREMENT

At the age of 69, and after taking an active interest in politics for nearly 50 years, Mr. Lloyd George, it is understood, has decided virtually to



MR. LLOYD GEORGE

retire from active politics in the House of Commons while retaining his seat in the House, and to devote himself principally to literary pursuits and his favourite hobby of farming. Mr. Lloyd George entered the House of Commons in April 1890 as M.P. for the Carnarvon Boroughs.

During his long career, Mr. Lloyd George has held the following important offices :

- 1905-8.—President of the Board of Trade.
- 1908-15.—Chancellor of the Exchequer.
- 1915-16.—Minister of Munitions.
- 1916.—Secretary for War.
- 1916-22.—Prime Minister.

Mr. Lloyd George has not enjoyed good health during the past year. Last summer he had to undergo a serious operation and recently went on a trip to Ceylon to recuperate. He was too much of an invalid to join the National Government.

THE LATE BEPIN CHANDRA PAL

Bepin Chandra Pal, the veteran Bengali leader during the days of anti-Partition agitation as also the Swadeshi movement, expired on the 20th May owing to a sudden attack of apoplexy at the age of 76.

Pal had been a leading extremist figure in Bengal till the time of the starting of the non-co-operation movement. From 1921 onward his political proclivities were definitely ranged against Congress and sometimes against the Mahasabha. Of late he had been writing regularly to the *Englishman* of Calcutta. His papers entitled "Through Indian Eyes" were full of withering criticism of Gandhiji and his movement.

He was, however, a man of catholic views though proud of Bengal and her culture. As orator, journalist and reformer, he was second only to Sir Surendranath Banerjee in his influence over the young men of his time.

PRESIDENT DOUMER

M. Paul Doumer, the 72-year-old President of the French Republic, was assassinated in Paris by a fanatical anti-Bolshevist Russian doctor.

President Doumer was inaugurating an ex-soldiers' literary exhibition and had just smilingly autographed a book when he was attacked.

The assailant, Dr. Gougouloff, fired a number of shots at pointblank range, wounding the President in the base of the skull and in the right armpit. M. Doumer was immediately taken to hospital where he died.

An infuriated crowd immediately closed upon Dr. Gougouloff, who, however, was protected by the police. He declared that his action was vengeance against the French for not interfering against the Bolsheviks.

The crime has created a profound sensation throughout France.

PRINCE GEORGE AS LITERARY CRITIC

Prince George passed criticism on a certain class of modern fiction at the annual dinner of the National Book Trade Provident Society at the Hotel Victoria.

"I am sure," he said, "Dr. Johnson would have quickly sickened, as I have sickened, of novels which only exist on a disproportionate interest in sex. I have read dozens of famous novels, many of which should have been operated upon for gangrene at a point approximately two-thirds of the way through."

Referring to biography which treated the subjects as human beings and not as dried specimens, the Prince said :

"One of the most successful examples is Mr. Lytton Strachey's life of my great grandmother Queen Victoria."

But even this habit, said the Prince, carried with it the danger of falsifying under the guise of "using a little imagination".

A JUDGE'S TRIBUTE TO THE PRESS

"The greatest preachers of to-day," said Mr. Justice McCardie at a Press Club function, "are the editors of our daily newspapers. Parliament may mould opinion to a certain extent, but the supreme moulding of opinion is achieved by the Press."

Also, you may take a dozen books and read them, and then turn to the columns of the daily Press, and in style, in outlook, in vision, in precision and in touch the columns of the daily Press are equal to the finest literature that is produced.

The Press of this country, if it will join with the Press of the other countries, may be—aye, it is in large measure—a magnificent instrument of international unity.

From the depths of my heart I believe that the future peace of the world is dependent upon the Press of the world."

BOOKS FOR THE SICK

A Committee has been appointed by the Council of the Madras Library Association to take steps to secure books and periodicals for use in hospitals throughout the Presidency and to circulate them to patients.

The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras has expressed sympathy with the aim of the Committee and made some useful suggestions.

The Committee is seeking the co-operation of the authorities of different hospitals for working the scheme and proposes to arrange for books being read to patients by voluntary social workers where patients are not able to read for themselves.

MR. A. SESHADRY IYENGAR
of the A. P. I. who has proceeded to Europe.

RURAL LIBRARIES

With a view to extending the library movement in the rural areas as an essential supplement to compulsory education in the State, the Government of Baroda have sanctioned a comprehensive scheme to provide 100 new libraries every year as an adjunct to village schools till the programme of 600 libraries is completed, says a report in *Statesman*.

WASTAGE IN EDUCATION

Various problems concerning education in the Madras Presidency were discussed in the addresses delivered at the 24th Provincial Educational Conference which met at Madura on the 12th May.

Dealing with the wastage in elementary education, Mr. R. Foulkes, M.L.C. (President of the Madura District Educational Council), who was the Chairman of the Reception Committee, said that it was impossible to abolish worthless schools or to improve good ones without increasing the inspecting staff. He thought that one of the causes of wastage lay in apathy and inefficiency on the part of teachers.

Mr. V. Saranath Iyengar (Principal of the National College, Trichinopoly) who presided over the Conference, said that the vernacular must be made the medium of instruction in schools, that a more sensible way of learning English should be adopted, and that the examination system should be modified.

EDUCATION IN THE C. P.

The annual report for the year 1930-31 issued by the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, records the publication of a memorandum for the education of the depressed classes, the opening of a class in the College of Agriculture for training normal school teachers for the purpose of giving instruction in agriculture in vernacular middle schools, and the reduction of grants to local bodies by 10 per cent. on account of financial stringency as the important events during the year.

The number of students studying throughout the Province fell from 451,000 to 443,000, mainly due to the civil disobedience movement. The number of students studying in European schools remained steady at 2,700 while the number of female pupils increased by 961.

FASCISM AND UNIVERSITIES

Considerable indignation has been aroused by the decree passed by the Italian Government asking University professors and lecturers to take an oath of allegiance to the Fascist regime. The oath runs as follows: "I swear allegiance to the King, his royal successors, and to the Fascist regime. I promise loyally to obey the Constitution and the other laws of the State, to teach and to fulfil all other academic duties with the purpose of educating honest citizens, faithful to the country and to the Fascist regime. I swear not to belong, at present or in the future, to such associations or parties the activities of which cannot be reconciled with the duties of my office." A number of professors of the University of Manchester have written to *The Manchester Guardian* protesting against this high-handed interference by the Italian Government with the political leanings of University teachers in Italy. "There is nothing," they say, "which the academic teacher rates more highly than his freedom of thought and of teaching. To bind him to conformity with one kind of political faith is to sap the sources of his strength and to exclude from the academic profession some of the best, because the most independent minds."

CO-EDUCATION

"Co-education has been so good a success in the Scottish Church College, Calcutta, that the authorities have decided to increase the facilities for girl students by opening a separate hostel for them under a lady warden."

Dr. Urquhart made this announcement at the Annual Day celebration and paid a tribute to the good influence which women students exert upon the College as a whole. * *

Another girl has scored a unique triumph in the Calcutta University. Miss Roma Bose was the only First Class in Philosophy Honours.

THE MEERUT CASE

In the Meerut conspiracy case defence counsel brought to the notice of the Judge some remarks, as published in the papers, of Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons, regarding dilatory tactics by counsel.

Mr. Sinha stated that the remarks would vitally affect their career as lawyers as their professional integrity was involved in this and if this position was not corrected, their position there before the Judge would be very difficult.

Mr. Sinha also stated that the Judge had never expressed his opinion nor was there any reason to infer that counsel were ever using obstructive tactics and wanted the Judge to express his opinion in the matter which, after all, mattered to them.

The Judge stated that so far as counsel were concerned, he had no reason to think that they ever used dilatory tactics to delay the proceedings of the Court and as to the remarks of the Secretary of State for India, he said, he could not see what materials there were before the Secretary of State to justify these remarks in relation to the defence counsel.

The defence counsel then thanked the Judge for this expression of opinion.

LAWYERS' CONFERENCE

The Mysore State Lawyers' Conference at its concluding session appointed two committees, one to recommend the adoption of suitable legislative measures to improve the conditions of the working class population, and the other to suggest improvements to the existing criminal law as it was oppressive.

LAHORE HIGH COURT

The Governor-General has appointed Mr. J. K. M. Tapp to act as Additional Judge of the Lahore High Court from the 6th May to the 26th July, 1932, both days inclusive.

A JUDGE ON JUSTICE

"I do not think that sentences to-day are too severe," said Mr. Justice McCardie at a meeting of the Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners.

"A good deal of the increase of crime is due to the persistent criminal. I have records that would astonish many, of men bound over for the first offence, getting six months for the fifth, and a similar sentence for the tenth offence. The result is that men get to believe that crime is worth while and society gets no protection.

I say publicly that a great deal of injury is done by giving a man who has committed his tenth offence of housebreaking no greater punishment than that given to the man who has committed his second or third offence."



Miss SURAVI SINGHA
the first Bengali lady to take the Law degree
of the Rangoon University.

RELEASE OF CRIMINALS

It is understood that the Government of Bombay have released over 1,000 prisoners from all jails in the Presidency including Sind.

Most of those released have served only half their terms of imprisonment. The reason for the release is to remove the congestion in jails and make room for the large influx of political prisoners.

MOSQUITO CONTROL

The gentleman mosquito, says Mr. P. R. C. Iyer of the Kodaikanal Observatory, is practically innocuous; it is his lady that is vicious. She is notable for her blood-sucking propensities and it is, therefore, she that is responsible for the dissemination of the disease germs. She lays eggs and breeds her young in stagnant pools and puddles.

In order to protect man from infection by the mosquito, scientific research has rightly decided that operations to destroy the mosquito must be carried into its very breeding ground. It must be made impossible for the mosquito to breed and multiply. Accordingly, wherever feasible, stagnant water is drained off so that the female mosquito may not have suitable places to deposit her eggs and allow the larvae to thrive.

What, however, promises to be a more effective and more economical method of mosquito control is seen in a laboratory experiment, carried on at the Welcome Field Laboratory, Surrey, by M. H. MacGregor. This scientist was investigating the possible effect of ultra-violet rays on the ovarian function in female mosquitoes and lighted upon the interesting discovery that mosquito larvae are highly susceptible to a remarkable form of injury by radiations from the unshielded mercury-arc generated by the ordinary Cooper-Hewitt vacuum type of quartz lamp. In open watch-glasses were taken mosquito larvae with water and exposed to the rays of the lamp from a distance of 12 inches. The larvae began immediately to exhibit intense irritation. After irradiation for three minutes, partial paralysis was found to have set in. Even after stopping the exposure to the rays, the injury began to progress and by six hours after irradiation all the internal tissues except a narrow band were found destroyed.

The results of the experiment described above appear to hold strong promise of application on a wide scale in malarial tracts, and it is interesting

that, while the direct beneficial effects of ultra-violet radiation on the human system are being increasingly realized, the rays also aid humanity indirectly by destroying one of the chief enemies to health.

NEW MEDICAL MEDAL

His Majesty the King has approved the institution of a new decoration for members of the voluntary medical service. It is in the form of a medal to be issued by the Saint Andrew's Ambulance Association and the British Red Cross Society to all members serving on January 1, 1931, who have given 15 years of active and efficient service. The conditions for its award will be equivalent to those laid down for the existing service medal of the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem. The medal of the Order of Saint John will continue to be awarded by that Order, whose members will not be eligible for the new medal.

The medal will be of silver with a symbolic bust of Florence Nightingale on the obverse and the Geneva cross and cross of Saint Andrew with the words "Long and Efficient Service" on the reverse. Clasps bearing Saint Andrew's cross or the Geneva cross will be granted for each successive five years' additional service.

A CURE FOR PARALYSIS

Dr. Hinze of America has built a machine for radiating short waves. These are made to pass through the body of the patient, causing a high temperature. Medical experts have found that persons attacked by paralysis improve if subjected to high fever. Prof. Wagner Gauregg, the Viennese medical authority, used malarial fever on his patients. Dr. Hinze's radio fever process is more easily watched and controlled than the malarial fever. This radio cure, says the *Treasure Chest*, has already proved successful.

INDIAN ARTIFICIAL SILK

Addressing the Bombay Rotary Club, Mr. B. N. Karanjia remarked that there was a great future for the silk industry in India. Experiments carried on at Dehra Dun showed that the cellulose found in bamboos was very good for making artificial silk. There was much more in this than a mere question of clothing; for modern science had found hundreds of uses for cellulose which meant that if India built up such an industry, she would have a lot of subsidiary ones as well.

Referring to the prospect of increased duties on imported piece-goods, he thought that the present tariff on silk and artificial silk goods was quite adequate, and if any attempts were made to increase these duties, it would ruin the entire trade without any help to the indigenous industry and would lead to a loss of customs revenue. In spite of a fifty per cent. duty, artificial silk was sold in the bazaars at a price lower than the cheapest variety of cotton stuff.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Sir Jogendra Singh, Minister for Agriculture, admitted that the cause of the present unemployment is not that there is no work, but that the only work the educated classes want is clerical posts under the Government of which there are not enough to go round. What is needed, is a definite attempt to make the educated middle-class take to agricultural and industrial pursuits and this could be done by a bold and generous policy of throwing open lands to them and by judiciously encouraging the new colonists by the grant of loans.

THE PETIT MILLS

The Manekji Petit Mill, Bombay, which has remained closed for over a year, was sold in public auction by the Official Liquidator to the Government of Bombay for fifteen lakhs. Sir Dinshaw Petit, Baronet, was the highest bidder.

MATCH INDUSTRY

For sometime past the match industry has inspired interest and there have been trials by a few Indian enterprises. Some of them, indeed, have established factories of respectable sizes, and their output is not negligible. But the great difficulty is competition on a basis which is not quite encouraging for what may truly be called an infant industry. The Tariff Board examined the cause and advised the Government to be always careful about this competition. The growth of the industry in the hands of people of this country ought to be encouraged and supported by the Government. An industry which has such possibilities, a great market, and which commands abundance of raw materials in the country cannot be neglected.

CALICO PRINTING INDUSTRY

An invention of considerable importance in calico printing industry has been made by Mr. H. B. Shroff, B.Sc. Tech, A.K.S.T., A.I.C., Principal, and his Assistant of the Government School



Mr. H. B. SHROFF

of Dyeing and Printing at Cawnpore. The new method permits designs of many colours to be printed from a single block in the place of the present method requiring as many blocks as there are colours in a design. The printing can be done in one operation.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Scientific farming and modern methods of agriculture, so essential for India's products to hold their own without protection in India itself, will receive a serious set-back, observes a correspondent of the *Times of India*, as the result of the penny-wise and pound-foolish policy of the Retrenchment Committee in recommending the axing of the Scientific Departments.

The Russian menace, he points out, is no longer military but economic. Russian production after the completion of the five-year plan will result in larger imports of Soviet wheat and other agricultural products, and India, shorn of her scientific departments, cannot withstand competition in world markets with her primitive methods of farming and marketing.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN BENGAL

It is understood that the Agricultural Department of Bengal have just received a suggestion from the Government of India, that any application made by them for money in regard to the development of cotton experiment will receive sympathetic consideration from the Bombay Cotton Committee. For some years past, Mr. Dvijadas Dutta, second Economist Botanist to the Government of Bengal, has been on special duty in connection with cotton. But it appears that the experiments undertaken by him have been very much handicapped for want of funds.

SUGAR BOOM IN INDIA

It is learnt that as many as fifteen new companies for the manufacture of sugar will shortly be started in different parts of India, as the direct result of the seven years' protection to the industry recently granted by the Legislative Assembly.

One of these concerns will be located in the Muzaffarpur district where nearly 20,000 acres of land have been acquired for sowing sugar-cane and building a factory.

SUCCESSFUL SUGAR-CANE RESEARCH

That the Empire has led the way in the breeding of new varieties of sugar-cane, is pointed out by Dr. P. S. Hudson in a report on sugar issued by the Empire Marketing Board.

In India, for instance, new hybrid canes combining disease resistance and hardiness with high yield have established the sugar industry in Northern Provinces on a new footing and have penetrated all over the world.

As a result of the new knowledge gained by research, it is hoped that at some distant time it will be possible to build up canes of any desired type and for any particular conditions of soil, climate, etc., at will.

PUNJAB AGRICULTURISTS

Two resolutions were passed by the Punjab Legislative Council in the first week of May. The first recommended to the Government that all dues for rabi crops of this year throughout the province should be reduced by 50 per cent. and the second resolution recommended to the Government that urgent representation should be made to the Government of India, advocating the necessity for the reduction of railway freights on food-grains generally and that an immediate reduction should be made in respect of food-grains carried to the ports of Calcutta and Karachi in particular.

CROSS BREEDINGS IN GRAIN

Sir Rowland Biffen, Professor of Agricultural Botany, whose production of rust-free wheat in 1914 created world-wide interest, has succeeded in producing a number of fertile crosses between wheat and rye which, it is hoped, will lead to the establishment of strains capable for cultivation on relatively poor soils of good grain quality and with production costs considerably below those for home-grown wheat.

A PROFESSOR AS HATHA YOGI

A man held up a wriggling viper in his hand and the next moment bit off and chewed its head. The spectacle was too much for a lady who was present and she hurriedly left the place.

This incident occurred recently in Bombay when, undeterred by the fate which befell Narasingha Swamy, the Hatha Yogi who recently died in Rangoon a few hours after a demonstration of poison-eating, Professor L. S. Rao, of Mysore, gave a display of his ability

to swallow with immunity an ounce of nitric acid,

to chew and swallow broken glass and nails, and

to bite off and chew the head of a deadly-poisonous snake.

According to the *Times of India*, expressions such as "miraculous", "wonderful", and "extraordinary" were used by distinguished members of the medical profession who witnessed the demonstration which took place in the lecture room of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

A NEW INVENTION

Risk of motor vehicles catching fire when they overture has been diminished by a British invention just patented. The usual cause of fire is a short circuit of the electric current, or a broken wire making contact with some metal parts of the car, causing a spark which ignites the petrol. The latest invention is a device constructed to give a continuous flow of current through the electrical and lighting systems of motor-vehicles but designed to cut the current off automatically if the vehicle is thrown on to its side or turned over. This automatic cut-out which is small and can be fitted up against the battery, is particularly suitable for vehicles with coil ignition. It should also be capable of adaptation as a precaution against theft, as adjustment could be made so that the electrode would not make contact.

THE CONQUEST OF THE HIMALAYAS

After a lapse of 36 years, an attempt to conquer Nanga Parbat, 26,629 feet, the highest peak in the Western Himalayas, is to be made by eight members of the German-Alpine Club, seven men and one woman, who have arrived in India.

The members of the party are well known mountaineers and have come provided with all the apparatus of modern science to aid them in their attempt on this Himalayan peak. They have also sought the advice of mountaineers who attempted to climb the Himalayas in the past.

The party consists of Mr. Willy Merkl, leader, Mr. Peter Aschbrenner, Mr. Fritz Bechtold, Dr. Hugo Hamberger, Mr. Rand Herron, Mr. Felix Simon, Mr. Fritz Wiessner, Mr. Hurbert Kunigh and Miss Elizabeth Knowlton. With the exception of Mr. Herron and Miss Knowlton, both Americans, all members of the party are Germans.

THE TELEPHONE LINK

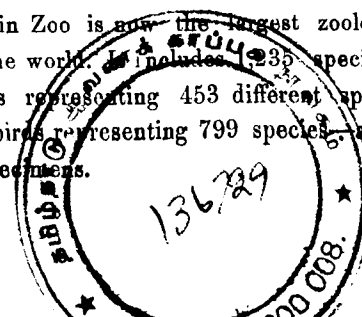
It is understood that considerable progress has been made with the plans for linking by telephone the various provincial headquarters with Delhi. Of these, perhaps, the greatest interest attaches to the programme of linking Madras with Delhi which will be the longest direct trunk telephone connection in India. Experiments hitherto made hold out hope of an early success of this enterprise.

The Bombay-Calcutta trunk call has already been tested.

The telephone programme also includes an early attempt to link India with London.

THE BERLIN ZOO

The Berlin Zoo is now the largest zoological garden in the world. It includes 235 specimens of mammals representing 453 different species, and 2,594 birds representing 799 species—a total of 3,829 specimens.



ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN INDIA

The Report of the Railway Board with regard to the progress of Electric Railways in India reveals many things which remind us of the magnitude of the tasks which have been successfully accomplished in the field of railway electrification.

For instance, the latest report in summarizing progress on the combined G. I. P. electrification system observes that

the electrification of the Main Line and Suburban sections of this railway is the second largest railway electrification in the British Empire and is well placed in importance amongst similar schemes throughout the world.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway reported that there was no extension of the electric services during the year.

A very satisfactory element in the operation of both the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. electrified systems during the past three or four years has been the manner in which defects in gear have been effectually remedied.

An important development during the year, says the report of the Electrical Inspector to the Government of Madras, has been

the electrification of the suburban services of the South Indian Railway Company for 18 miles from Madras to Tambaram which is the first metre gauge line in India to be electrified. A pressure of 1,500 volts direct current is employed and it is of interest to note that the rail and not the trolley line is the positive conductor.

There is no reference in the Railway report to prospective electrification developments in Calcutta which sometime ago promised to provide the first example in India of a tube railway.

In view of the difficulties in regard to the land required for this scheme and its high cost generally, it has been decided to re-examine the old proposal to connect the suburban systems of the E. I. R. and E. B. R. by means of a tube railway, and investigations are being carried out to ascertain whether a tube scheme is a practical proposition from the engineering and traffic points of view.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

'That after 75 years there is not yet a rates policy to speak of;

'That nearly 70 per cent. of the superior staff is still composed of Europeans;

'That the companies are absolved even from the common carrier's liability;

'That the return on 800 crores of the taxpayers' money is as low as 3.7 per cent.;

'These were some of the complaints made against railway administration in India in a memorandum submitted by the South India Chamber of Commerce, Madras, to Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner of Railways.

RAILWAY WORKMEN

"We are not anxious for a general strike if we can get our grievances redressed without it," declared Mr. V. V. Giri in the course of his address as President of the fourth annual Conference of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Employees' Union at Perambur.

Mr. S. Guruswamy, Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, in declaring the Conference open quoted facts and figures in support of his claim for representation of workers on the Railway Board, and urged that there was no necessity for drastic retrenchment.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY

The construction by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company of the line from Raipur in the Central Provinces through a 40-mile belt of malarious country and across the Eastern Ghats to Vizagapatam on the Bay of Bengal, where a harbour is being constructed, is an achievement of considerable value.

The completion of the line and the new harbour will constitute a new outlet for the products of the Central Provinces and of Bihar and Orissa which hitherto had to be conveyed to Bombay or Calcutta for shipping overseas.

INDIAN MOTOR MARKET

The *British Trade Review* of London says:

There is evidence that increasing attention is being paid to India by one or two United Kingdom motor manufacturers, but, in most cases, the local organisation is still quite inadequate. As the Commissioner has repeatedly stated, the expansion of motor transport in India will increase at a more rapid rate now that serious attention is at last being given to the extension of roads throughout the country. The market, although temporarily depressed, is one of the most promising ones in the Empire, and will amply repay all the attention and care that can be given to it.

The number of motor cycles imported into India in 1930-31 was 1,501, against 1,956 in the previous year. British makes still maintained their position in the general trade which has now been fairly satisfactory for several years and is likely to remain so until the Indian becomes more mechanically minded and there is a considerable extension and improvement in the roads of the country.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS

America lost more men through motor accidents in the year 1931 than she did during the eighteen months of her winning the War in Europe. The following statistics reveal the magnitude of motor accidents in "God's own country".

YEAR.	DEAD.	INJURED.
1929	over 31,000	
1930	„ 33,000	
1931	„ 53,650	1,576,840

The number of dead and injured during the eighteen months of the Great War was 50,510 and 182,674 respectively.

The year 1931 appears to have been the worst as the number of accidents greatly increased, in spite of a reduction in the number of cars in actual use.

THE NEW FORD

The new Ford 8-h.p. car will be sold at £120.

The announcement was made to more than 1,000 dealers who had assembled to see the new car.

The new car which is rated at 8 h.p. (writes a motoring correspondent) is a big car in miniature. It bears little resemblance to its big Ford brothers. About the radiator there is something reminiscent of continental fashion. The body is strongly built and of pleasing appearance. There is ample seating-room for four people.

The wheel base is 7 ft. 6 in. and the track 3 ft. 8 in. There are three forward gears and a reverse.

A NEW MODEL AUSTIN

Despite the tremendous taxation that the motor industry had to bear, amounting to £60 millions, or seven per cent. of the country's revenue, Britain had now taken her place as the world's second largest car-producing nation, said Sir Herbert Austin when a new model ten-horse power Austin was introduced.

Sir Herbert declared that the motor industry was now fourth among Britain's great industries. British cars to-day headed the registrations in a number of Dominions and Colonies where American cars had hitherto dominated.

NEW TYPE OF MOTOR OMNIBUS

A new type of omnibus produced by the combined experience of companies associated with the British Electrical Federation, was recently tested at Loughborough.

An outstanding feature of the new vehicle is its silence. Special insulating material has been used between the floor and the floor covering, cocoanut matting having been placed on top of this to deaden any resonance. The windows and doors cannot rattle. The front bulkhead is equipped with sound-proofing material to cut out sound waves.

FEDERAL FINANCE

The Federal Finance Committee of the Round Table Conference has issued its report which deals exhaustively with a scheme of allocation of the revenue from income-tax between the federal government and the provinces. The latter are to get 8.5 out of 17.2 crores of net collections from this source.

The distribution of this share among the federating units involves an element of sacrifice on the part of provinces with surpluses in favour of those with deficits.

With the income-tax revenue the federal government is expected to have a surplus of 4.5 crores. The total value of the identifiable assets to be taken over by the federal government will exceed the total liabilities. An excise duty on matches is suggested as yielding three crores.

Discussing new provincial sources of income, the Committee says that taxation of tobacco may eventually be expected to come in handy. The provinces are to have the right to levy a tax on agricultural income.

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

The effect of the adverse economic influences at work in 1931 is clearly indicated in the Bankers' Clearing House returns for the year which show a decrease of over 7,000 millions sterling compared with 1930 in the value of bills and cheques which passed through the Clearing House. The total clearings in 1931 were £36,235,869,000 compared with £43,558,354,000 in 1930. Decreases occurred every month of the year but were most marked in the last quarter in which 43.6 per cent. of the total decrease occurred. The year's total is the lowest since 1921 when the clearances amount to only £34,930,559,000.

EXPORT OF GOLD FROM INDIA

The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Walter Runciman, addressing the Chamber of Shipping at a dinner recently, said that there were some signs that the financial crisis was passing, one of these being the lowering of the Bank rate. Moreover the legislation on which the Government were engaged, was aimed not only at solidifying their own financial and commercial position but also at doing something towards breaking down the barriers that had been the curse of Europe since tariffs were first invented. Mr. Runciman said that the British Empire was not so short of gold as some people imagined at the very time when she was forced to abandon the gold standard and it seemed impossible to speed up the production of gold in South Africa.

There was another part of the British Empire with great funds in store—500 million pounds gold was now being produced from India for relief of gold stocks at home. They had every reason to be proud of that fact.

SILVER AND GOLD

For the first time in history over £33,000,000 in gold sovereigns was reconverted into bars during 1930, it is revealed, according to the *Daily Herald*, in the report for that year of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint (England). Much of this coin was quite new. The total number of new Imperial silver coins issued during the year was 42,482,433, or 19,337,058 fewer than in 1929. While the demand in Britain for threepenny-pieces was only about one-half per cent. of the total value of silver coinage issued, it was 13.86 per cent. overseas.

WOMEN AND INSURANCE

Miss M. Zutshi, M.A., contributes an article on "Insurance for Women" to the February Number of the *Insurance World*. She pleads for women taking up policies on their lives and asks the insurance companies in India to relax the rigid restrictions which they impose on female life policies. But the greatest obstacle comes from men. For "most men when asked to get their wives insured, argue that women do not need to take up a policy on their lives as they do not earn, and the husband has to pay the premium which he can do so by buying another policy on his own life. But they forget that it is the woman on whose life lies the greater risk. Life insurance for women is just a means of saving and though the man saves too, he ought to welcome the idea that a chance is given to his wife to do the same. We are apt to be extravagant and look merely to the present, but life insurance means compulsory saving, for you have to pay a certain sum every year to keep up a policy. In times of need the man will welcome the money saved by his wife and will then perhaps realise the value of ladies' insurance. At present as it is a new venture, it is ridiculed by some and the women themselves, not realising its importance, are indifferent towards it. The woman can easily pay the premium from the money she gets for her household expenses."

And insurance opens a new career for "Indian women and especially for those who have got to stand on their own legs. To popularise female insurance we need women canvassers, for in most families women are still in *purdah*. It would also be a source of educating our women-folk in insurance and other allied matters in which so far they have not the slightest interest. For an insurance agent we do not need much university education and women can be very successful as agents, for they have a very large store of patience at their command. Insurance once it is thoroughly understood by women, will increase with great rapidity and we shall have greater facilities to offer them than at present."

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.

The annual report for the period of 12 months from January to December 1931, shows that during the year 8,615 new Life Proposals were received for sums aggregating Rs. 1,66,65,200. Of this number 6,899 were accepted and resulted in new policies assuring an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,32,30,725. The net annual premium income attaching to the new Life Business for the year after deducting sums reassured is Rs. 6,17,142-2-0.

The directors recommend the payment of a dividend of Rs. 12 per share for the period under report.

In moving the adoption of the report at the meeting of the shareholders, Mr. J. Chaudhuri, the Chairman, claimed that completed new business exceeded that of last year by nearly 20 lakhs, an increase of over 16 per cent., that the total premium income has increased by about Rs. 2,40,000 and the Life Fund, despite full provision for the calamitous depreciation of the year, has nevertheless grown by nearly 4 lakhs.

THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.

The directors' report and audited accounts of the above Company for the first working period which were adopted at the shareholders' meeting of 29th April, show that proposals for Rs. 55 lakhs were secured during the year, of which Rs. 40 lakhs have been completed into policies.

The directors claim that the said business has been secured at the lowest expenses, the ratio being 75.9 per cent.

A Life fund has also been created, even as a result of the first period of working and the entire surplus earning of Rs. 37,116 has been set apart towards the fund.

THE TRADE UNION COMMITTEE

The following is the concluding portion of the report of the Trade Union Unity Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta :

With a view to making a central organisation possible, the Committee have defined what the Trade Union Congress is and what it stands for :

1. A trade union is an organ of class struggle, its basic task being to organise the workers, advancing and defending their rights and interests, and during the transitional period to socialism, to resort to negotiations, representations and other methods of collective bargaining.

2. The Indian trade union movement shall support and actively participate in the struggle for India's political emancipation from the point of view of the working classes.

3. The Indian Trade Union Congress will stand for the freedom of the press, speech, assembly and organisation.

4. The immediate demands of the Indian Trade Union Congress shall be a six hours' working day; minimum wages; weekly payment of wages if demanded; equal wages for equal labour without racial or sex discrimination; one month's leave with full pay; unemployment, sickness, old age and maternity insurance at the expense of the employers; better housing and working conditions; the abolition of child labour under 14 years; the abolition of women's labour six weeks prior to and six weeks after delivery, and the abolition of recruiting and all other systems of labour except through the labour unions.

5. No representative union should accept nominated seats in councils without previous election by the trade union.

6. The Trade Union Congress should send its representative to the International Labour Conference under the auspices of the League of Nations and such delegates should be elected by the Trade Union Congress.

DEPRESSED CLASSES IN MADRAS

Ameliorative work on behalf of the depressed classes in Madras Presidency during the past year is recorded in the administration report of the Labour Department now submitted to the Government.

This work was carried on in 21 districts of the Presidency by the special staff of the Labour Department. The work consisted of the provision of house sites for relieving congestion in *bustees*; the organization and supervision of co-operative societies; organizing special schools for the depressed classes granting them scholarship, stipends, and boarding grants, maintaining hostels, etc., to facilitate the spread of education among the depressed classes; the provision of facilities for drinking water by sinking new wells or repairing old ones; the assignment of lands for the cultivation and lease of special lands.

The organization and working of co-operative societies among the depressed classes continued to make progress during the year, and at the end of the year under report there were 1,858 such societies.

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS

The unemployed in Bombay whose number is increasing every day, have not been idle but are busily organising themselves and a body styled the Unemployed Workers' League has recently been formed in the City.

A meeting of the unemployed was held recently under the auspices of the newly formed organisation when two of the organisers of the League spoke, and there was a general discussion.

The meeting resolved to fight for the demands of the workers and formulated their minimum demands as a dole of Rs. 25 per month for every unemployed worker, with free lodging and free travelling for the unemployed, and free feeding and education for their children.

WOMEN AND THE FRENCH SENATE

The French Senate has shown itself anti-feminist.

It has rejected the Chamber Bill for Electoral Reform, which includes votes for women and appears determined to do the same with a second Bill for Women's Suffrage which has been delayed for seven years.

And now comes another women's measure which has been shelved for an indefinite period. It is that allowing French women who are already admitted to the Bar to be solicitors and bailiffs.

Senator Duplantier, who moved that this Bill be referred back, gave as his principal reason that all such legal professions demand the utmost discretion, and women are constitutionally incapable of keeping a secret.

This accusation that women cannot keep a secret has caused heated protests.

Mme. Campinchi, wife of Maitre Campinchi, the noted advocate, and herself a well known barrister, was extremely indignant.

"I wonder how men can say such things seriously," she said, "when I know so many who are far more indiscreet than women."

Colette, the well known woman writer, said: "I cannot possibly see how professional secrecy would be violated by women any more than by men. If women are sometimes gossips they are no more so than men, and they also love to keep a secret."

THE STATUS OF FRENCH WOMEN

The status of the married woman in France does not appear to differ materially from that of the woman in India. "We learn," says the *Leader* of Allahabad, "that she cannot have a banking account or open a business without the consent of her husband, and that she has, in most cases, no separate property, and even if she has, it is under the control of the husband. The French woman seems to be quite content with her inferior status."

DR. ANNA MAY WONG

The University of Peking has conferred on Miss Anna May Wong an honorary degree of doctor. The diploma states that the honour has been granted to her for her services in propagating abroad "the beauty, charm and intelligence of the women of China". While China reserves her distinctions for her own film star, the Japanese are more modern. Tokio has presented a beautiful gold Kimono, such as is worn only by the Imperial family on great State occasions, to Miss Marlene Dietrich as a token of its gratitude for her magnificent acting.

SICKNESS BENEFITS FOR WOMEN

An inexplicable increase in women's claims for sickness and disablement benefits seriously jeopardising the solvency of the National Health Insurance scheme is revealed in the report of the Government Actuary on women's claims for the past quinquennium which are £4,000,000 above the estimate and still rising steadily. The new Government bill issued recently reduces sickness benefits to married women by 2s. weekly to 10s. and disablement benefit by half a crown to 5s.

WOMAN TO CONDUCT ORCHESTRA

Miss Susan Spain Dunk, Professor of the Royal Academy of Music and a composer, becomes the first woman to conduct a full regimental orchestra, that of the Royal Artillery at the Royal Artillery Theatre, Woolwich. Captain Stretton, the Artillery Bandmaster, is a friend of hers and when she sent him her overture "Andreds Weald" based on old Kentish melodies, he suggested she should conduct it herself.

POSSIBILITIES OF GRAMOPHONE

Mr. T. A. Raman who arrived in Madras recently from England was, with Capt. Binstead, largely responsible for the production of the New Columbia records of Mahatma Gaudhi, Pandit Malaviya, Mrs. Naidu, and H. H. the Aga Khan.

Asked about the future of the gramophone in this country, Mr. Raman said: "The main job is to get people to realise that the gramophone is an amenity of life—to make them gramophone minded."

"I look forward to a co-ordinated national programme for India. But that will not compete with the gramophone which, in the words of Christopher Stone, the greatest music critic, has them all beat for sheer enjoyment at home. And then realise the historical value of the gramophone—its records are permanent. Realise too its tremendous possibilities for propaganda and education. The gramophone is an unrivalled and persistent vehicle of culture. My little appreciation of Western music originated entirely from hearing great gramophone records. The crowds at the promenade concerts at Queen's Hall owe their appreciation of Mozart and Beethoven to the same influence. When every family in India has a good gramophone, our music will flourish as never before."

LAUGHTER IN THEATRE

The worst, or at least the most distressing, misconduct on the part of an average audience is untimely laughter. Henry James maintained that only English-speaking people were capable of this betise," writes Agnes Repplier in the *Atlantic Monthly*. The French were too intelligent to blunder grossly, the Italians too sympathetic, the Germans too well informed. He confessed that he never took a foreigner to a serious play in London without a feeling of shame at the tittering he heard on every side.

A ROMANTIC DOCUMENT

A richly decorated copy of a famous work, perhaps handled by the greatest of the Moghul emperors and which contains the Imperial seal and autograph of another Moghul emperor whose reign is noted for the highest development of Moghul painting, was one of the several historical exhibits that were shown at the Art Gallery of the Tagore Septuagenary celebration in Calcutta Town Hall.

The name of the work is Shah Namah or the history of Persia from the earliest times to 1000 A.D. written by the famous poet of Persia, Firdausi. Many emperors and kings copied this original work on many occasions, and the copy that was shown at the Town Hall is the one which was written in A.H. 950, i.e., 1560 A.D. in four columns with gold borders by Maulana Mir Ali Al Katib who was one of the most accomplished Nastaliq calligraphists of the 16th century in Bokhara, where he lived in the court of Prince Abdullah Khan Uzbek. It contains 30 fine old Persian miniatures and double full-page decorations both at the beginning and the end of the work.

MR. BIRLEY'S GANDHI

Mr. Oswald Birley is not an obscure artist, submitting a picture for the first time. He is in the front rank of present-day portrait painters of England. His portrait of the King was one of the most discussed pictures in the Academy two years ago. One wonders, says the *Bombay Chronicle*, how artistic merit could have so far left his brush when he painted a portrait of the Mahatma, that the finished work was not considered worthy by the Selection Committee to hang in the Academy beside the amateurish and mediocre works that for the most part cover its walls.

GAMA AND CARNERA

The Patiala correspondent of *The Pioneer* writes to that paper under date April 23:

"The Indian Lion fears no man," said Gama, wrestling champion of the world, when told of the ambition of a certain heavy-weight boxer to meet him on level terms at his own game in an Indian arena.

Conqueror of the great Zbysko whom he overthrew in a few seconds at Patiala in their second meeting—the first in Europe years before having ended in a fiasco with Zbysko gripping the mat for hours and refusing to be overturned on his back in spite of the most valiant efforts of the Indian champion—Gama was considerably intrigued at the mention of the challenge by Carnera.

"Who is this man?" he queried, and, when told of the fame of the Italian and his vast proportions, smiled quietly. Then a sudden gleam came into his eyes. "I will fight him," he said, "The Indian Lion fears no man."

Carnera is due in India next cold weather and the contest will in all probability be staged in Patiala, though His Highness the Maharaja, who retains the world champion, has given no intimation yet of his intentions in this connection. It is felt, however, that there will be no hitch provided India can raise the guarantee of £100,000 demanded by the Italian boxer.

THE INDIAN TEAM IN ENGLAND

Sir Samuel Hoare said at the Sportsmen's Club luncheon that the Maharajah of Porbander had already created an All-India Cricket Federation while he was trying to create an All-India Federal Government.

Sir Samuel Hoare predicted a sticky wicket for the opening match. And he ruefully said that no politician had a stickier wicket than he.

CAPTAIN OF INDIA'S TEAM

Indian newspapers are very jubilant over the appointment of Mr. P. Gupta, Honorary Secretary of the Indian Hockey Federation and one of Calcutta's most popular sporting enthusiasts, as non-playing captain of the Indian hockey team for the Olympic Games.

Mr. Gupta is actively connected with every provincial organization in Calcutta except the Olympic Association. He is a member of the B. H. A. and the I. F. A. Councils and a member of the Bengal and Assam Cricket Association. He is one of the best football referees and hockey umpires in India and has controlled most of the important games in Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay. His appointment, says a correspondent, is the best one that could have been made, for though he is still young his knowledge of hockey compares with that of anyone else in India.

WORLD'S CHESS CHAMPION'S FEAT

In Paris Alekhine, the world chess champion, won 37 of his 60 games against 300 opponents. Seventeen games resulted in draws and he lost six. He played solidly from two in the afternoon to one in the morning, and in the course of the games walked four miles. The tournament was arranged for a charity in aid of disabled soldiers, and was the largest of its kind.

INDIAN OLYMPIC

The Indian Olympic Association has provisionally decided, subject to funds being available, to send a team of four athletes to the Olympic Games at Los Angeles: M. Sutton, R. Vernieux and N. C. Mallik being selected from Bengal and Meher Chand from the Punjab.

TATAS AND THE AIR SERVICE

The Indian air mail service will after all be extended from Karachi to Bombay and the South. A weekly air mail service will be inaugurated on September 15.

This is the result of an agreement which the Government of India have signed with Messrs. Tata and Sons, Ltd. The route of the proposed extension will be Karachi—Ahmedabad—Bombay—Bellary—Madras. There is no provision at present for carrying passengers.

With a cruising speed of 105 miles, it is anticipated that the cities which will now be linked up with the Imperial Airways will save a good deal of time on the present surface transport. Bombay, for instance, will save $1\frac{3}{4}$ days on the outward mails and $1\frac{1}{2}$ days on the homeward mails.

LONDON-DETROIT LINE

London is to be brought within 48 hours of Detroit by a new air-mail service planned by the Trans-American Airlines Corporation, which has applied to the Government of Iceland for permission to establish one of the main bases.

It is expected that the Detroit to London flight will take only seventy hours if there is no night flying. When the necessary permissions are obtained from Canada, Iceland and Denmark, preparations will be made for the construction of ten airports within the next two or three years according to the Corporation's representative, who is at present here making arrangements.

THE AIR WAY TO THE CAPE

J. A. Mollison, who recently accomplished a record flight to the Cape, said he did not think the West African route to the Cape was impracticable for communication purposes, if proper landing and fuelling stations were provided.

NEW MONOPLANES

It is expected that the first of eight four-engined passenger monoplanes of light weight strip steel construction designed for the Imperial Airways Cairo-Cape Town route will be ready for preliminary trials within the next few weeks and the entire fleet will be in service towards the end of the year. The fleet is being constructed by Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Limited, of Coventry at a cost of £150,000. Each will weigh over eight tons, of which over two tons will be available for the accommodation of crew passengers, mails and goods. The maximum and cruising speeds will be respectively 150 and 120 miles per hour and a feature of the new machines is that they will be enabled to alight at 50 miles an hour. With new machines in commission, the London-Cape Town journey may, in due course, be reduced from 11 to 9 days.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

During the past seven years, air liners of the Imperial Airways Fleet operating between London and the Continent and on the Empire air routes have flown 8,710,000 miles carrying 210,000 passengers and approximately 8,000 tons of freight and mail. Big triple-engined Armstrong Siddely air liners on the London Continental services have now flown more than 2,000,000 miles without any mishap, resulting in injury to either passengers or crew. In 1919 when the British Commercial Air Services began, the daily mileage was less than 500 while now the Imperial Airways liners and flying boats cover more than 5,000 miles every day.

TO SOUTH AFRICA IN AN AUTOGIRO

Mr. J. N. Young, ex-Air Force pilot, intends to fly to South Africa in an autogiro. This will be the first long-distance autogiro flight, and as the machine is designed for safety and speed he is not attempting any records.

A CODE FOR THE MOVIES

That the moving-picture is one of the most effective propaganda agencies is well recognised. But it all depends on the nature of the propaganda. And because of its effectiveness it is all the more dangerous if it becomes an instrument of perverse knowledge. Hence the attempts to control the movies, and reformers and legislators alike are keen on the censorship of the cinema.

It is, no doubt, the fear of harsh laws and censorship which has caused the motion-picture manufacturers themselves to compile regulations for their business. In March 1930, the American Producers and Distributors' Association issued a code which included the following general principles and particular applications:

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

- (1) No picture shall be produced which will lower the moral standards of those who see it. Hence the sympathy of the audience should never be thrown on to the side of crime, wrong-doing, evil or sin.
- (2) Correct standards of life subject only to the requirements of drama and entertainment shall be presented.
- (3) Law, natural or human, shall not be ridiculed nor shall sympathy be created for its violation.

PARTICULAR APPLICATIONS

The code provides that:

- (1) Crimes against the law.—These shall never be presented in such a way as to throw sympathy with the crime as against law and justice or to inspire others with a desire for imitation.
- (2) Sex.—The sanctity of the institution of marriage and the home shall be upheld. Pictures shall not infer that low forms of sex relationship are the accepted or common thing.

Adultery, sometimes necessary plot material, must not be explicitly treated, or justified or presented attractively.

Scenes of Passion.—(a) They should not be introduced when not essential to the plot.

(b) Excessive and lustful embraces, suggestive postures and gestures are not to be shown.

(c) In general, passion should be so treated that these scenes do not stimulate the lower and baser element.

White Slavery shall not be treated.

Sex Hygiene and venereal disease are not subjects for motion pictures.
- (3) Vulgarity.—The treatment of low, disgusting, unpleasant, though not necessarily evil subjects, should be subject always to the dictate of good taste and regard for the sensibilities of the audience.
- (4) Obscenity.—Obscenity in word, gesture, reference, song, joke or by suggestion (even when likely to be understood only by part of the audience) is forbidden.

(5) Costume.—Complete nudity is never permitted. This includes nudity in fact or in silhouette, or licentious notice thereof by other characters in the picture. Undressing scenes should be avoided and never used save where essential to the plot.

(6) Dances.—Dances which emphasize indecent movements are to be regarded as obscene.

(7) Religion.—No film or episode may throw ridicule on any religious faith. Ministers of religion in their character as ministers of religion should not be used as comic characters or as villains. Ceremonies of any definite religion should be carefully and respectfully handled.

(8) National Feelings.—The use of the flag shall be consistently respectful. The history, institutions, prominent people and citizenry of other nations shall be represented fairly.

(9) Titles.—Salacious, indecent, or obscene titles shall not be used.

(10) Repellent Subjects.—The following subjects must be treated within the careful limit of good taste:

Hangings or electrocutions as legal punishments for crime. Third degree methods. Brutality and possible gruesomeness. Surgical operations. Apparent cruelty to children or animals. The sale of women, or a woman selling her virtue.



Miss SUGAR GEISS

the well-known film player, tries out her best foot at baseball, when attired in her original scanty costume for the sport.

NEW STUDIO FOR KOLHAPUR

Mr. Babu Rao Mistri, the director of Maharashtra Films, has started a new Company called Anand Pictures for production of super pictures. We wish him all success.

SONG OF THE SERPENT

Mr. Himansu Rai will shortly present his picture "Song of the Serpent" produced for Himansu Rai Indo-International Talkies Ltd.

DIET SHORT OF VITAMIN B

The absence of vitamin B from the average diet of Western Europe was probably the cause of a large proportion of stomach disorders, said Dr. J. C. Drummond, Professor of Bio-chemistry at London University, in a lecture to the Society of Arts.

Vitamin B is found chiefly in wholemeal flour, eggs, and yeast. Its absence from the diet gives rise to a number of disorders, the most notable being beri-beri, a wasting disease.

"There is a firmly established view," said Prof. Drummond, "that the diets of Western Europe are sufficiently varied to include a sufficiency of vitamin B. I think this is a very dangerous and inaccurate view to hold. If one makes an analysis of a typical Western Europe urban diet, you will find that in every vital respect it is vitamin deficient and probably none more than in vitamin B."

The difficulty of isolating vitamins was illustrated by a story Prof. Drummond told of experiments carried out by Otake, a Japanese scientist. To obtain $1\frac{1}{2}$ grams of crystalline material in the vitamin B class, he had to use fifty tons of rice polishings.

VEGETABLE FOOD FOR BABIES

Dr. Carver, a negro scientist, who is the agricultural chemist of Tuskegee Institute, U.S.A., is co-operating with a member of John Hopkins' Institute in the development of vegetable food for babies. This will be used in Africa and China and other places where milk is not available. Dr. Carver has derived 202 useful products from peanuts; 118 from sweet potatoes; and 300 colours and tints from the red clay of Alabama where Tuskegee Institute is. Among these colours is a blue that is stronger than any other on the market and is said to be identical with the long-lost secret of the blue tint used to paint the tombs of ancient Egyptian kings.

THREE EXERCISES FOR WOMEN

A writer in the *Madras Mail* advocates exercises for women. He gives the following special exercises for busy women:

EXERCISE 1. DEVELOP CHEST AND ARMS

Stand at ease, with heels, knees, and toes together so as to support the body on one pillar as it were. This is always the correct standing position by the way and one which will prevent you from becoming tired.

Slowly rise to the tips of the toes, draw in a full breath as you do so and at the same time press the arms backwards as far as possible. Lever your arms to the front of the body as you exhale, then slowly return to the normal standing position. Repeat this movement ten times.

EXERCISE 2. TO MAKE THE BODY SUPPLE

Stand with feet as before but with the tips of the fingers on the shoulders, the body inclining slightly to the right. Now twist the body sharply round to the left, inhale deeply and exhale as you turn sharply to the right. Go left and right ten times each.

EXERCISE 3. SWAYING

Stand as before, with arms hanging at sides. Then bring your arms up over the head, lock the fingers, and allow the body to sway first to the right and then to the left, ten times each way.

'ALPHONSO' MANGOES

A new scientific discovery concerning the Indian mango has just been announced. The fruit is one of the most potent, if not the most potent, known natural source of vitamin C. The mango has been studied at the Lister Institute for Preventive Medicine, London, by one of the leading vitamin authorities in Britain, Dr. Solomon Zilva and Miss Edith Perry.

In a report just published by the Empire Marketing Board, they state that the Indian mango and particularly the variety called 'Alphonso' is an extremely rich source of the vitamin which protects against scurvy.

PHOTOGRAPHY AS A PAYING HOBBY

Photography is a great hobby, but—

There is a *but* to most hobbies, and in this case the amateur photographer will add that "it is expensive". That it can be an expensive hobby is shown by the excellent dividends paid by many firms who cater for all the needs of the button-presser. Nowadays one can secure photographic films and other necessities in almost every Indian bazaar, and if any clever statician could work out the total length of films exposed for snapshot albums each year all over the world and see how many times this would girdle the earth, the result would be staggering.

Yet many clever amateur photographers reimburse themselves for the cost of plates, films or papers, etc. The others who do not, have merely not discovered just how to do it. Illustrated journalism has increased during recent years to an enormous extent, and modern tendencies are for it to go on increasing. The demand for the right sort of pictures is world wide, and India in particular has vast opportunities in this respect—many of them totally unexplored.

WHAT ARE HOBBIES?

"Y. Y." writes in the *New Statesman and Nation*:

"Sir Humphry Rolleston was urging us all to cultivate hobbies in time as a means of making life worth living in our old age. A hobby apparently is almost any occupation that brings you in no money. Thus the exhibits at the Hobbies Exhibition include needlework, cooking, book-binding, posters, and short stories. Obviously short-story writing cannot be called a hobby when Mr. Kipling or Mr. Wodehouse engages in it; but it might conceivably be a hobby of Lord Lonsdale's or Dean Inge's. Hence we may conclude that one man's work is another man's hobby. Football, for example, is a hobby if you play for the Corinthians, but a profession if you play for Arsenal."

HOW ANIMALS LAUGH

We have all heard of a horse-laugh, also of the laughing hyena: perhaps even of the little tropical bird called a laughing jackass, from its astonishing vocal performances.

These, however, are but chance resemblances and would appear to have nothing to do with feelings of pleasure or amusement.

Animals do express these feelings in their own ways; many of them have little to do with the sounds and bodily movements of human laughter.

As we might expect, the large apes come closest to man in this respect. Recent thought and discovery on the subject are summarized in an article contributed to the *American Weekly* (New York), part of which we quote. The writer says:

"Like the proverbial horse sense, the idea of a horse laughing may be a delusion; for horses have far less sense on the average than elephants, apes, dogs, or even mules.

Certainly many of the animals supposed to be laughing are doing nothing of the kind. There is, for example, the laughing hyena. Actually this animal is a sad and sober beast. It merely happens that its cry sounds like some one laughing loud and long.

Still more absurd is the creature called the laughing jackass which is a kind of bird blest or cursed by nature with a voice that sounds like a braying jackass in the throes of maniacal mirth."

HOBBIES OF THE GREAT

A newspaper has published a list of the hobbies of the great. The First Sea Lord, it is stated, is fond of conjuring. Sir Arthur Eddington has a partiality for cycling. Mr. Nelson Keys makes jam, and Sir Edward Elgar collects trousers. None of these hobbies approaches in originality that of a certain Bombay man who collects used railway tickets.

THE GREEK CALENDERS

"Can you lend me a paltry pound until pay day?"

"Well, what do you mean by pay day?"

"The day I pay you."

* * * *

The Minister had preached for an hour and a quarter on the Prophets—all the greater Prophets and then the minor ones in turn.

"Now we come to Habakuk," he said, "where shall we put him?"

"He can have my seat," said a wearied listener, "I'm awa hame!"

* * * *

"Dad, do you remember the story you told me about the time you were expelled from school?"

"Yes."

"Well, isn't it funny how history repeats itself?"

* * * *

WIFE (who has caught her husband squandering a penny on a fortune-telling machine): "H'm! So you're to have a beautiful and charming wife, are you? Not while I'm alive, Horace—not while I'm alive!"

* * * *

THE HONOURS

"Say, doctor," said the brawny woman, "yer gettin' a pretty good thing out of tendin' that rich Smith boy ain't yer?"

"Well," said the doctor amused, "I get a good fee. Why?"

"Well, Doc, I 'opes yer won't forget that my Willie threw the brick that 'it 'im."

* * * *

THE CHOSEN

"Heavens! We've knocked down a man!"

"Don't make a fuss, John. People will think you are driving for the first time!"

* * * *

JUDGE'S THREE SECRETS

"I confess that the whole secret of life is to be found in about three things—1, happiness, which you and I have all been waiting through the years for, and are waiting for now; 2, the sense of achievement; and, 3, the sense of fulfilment. If you don't get one of those three things I don't think any one of us will get the best out of life."

MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE.

* * * *

Ikey had been sentenced, and on reaching prison he was ordered to take a bath. "Vot?" he cried in dismay, "get right under the water? I cannot do it!"

"It's got to be done," said the warder, "so get on with it. How long is it since you last had one?"

Ikey raised his hands to heaven: "I've never been arrested before," he sobbed.

* * * *

A budding poet sent a poem to the editor of a paper with a note: "Please read the enclosed very carefully and return it to me with your comments as soon as possible, as I have other irons in the fire."

By return of post came the reply: "Dear Sir, —Remove irons; insert poem."

* * * *

The Army clerk was being dressed down for a slip in his work. "You really will have to be more careful," he was told by the adjutant.

"Why, what's wrong?" inquired the clerk nervously.

"Why, you addressed this letter to the 'Intelligent Officer' instead of the Intelligence Officer."

"I'm very sorry, Sir."

"Sorry! I should think so! Surely you must have known that there was no such person in the Army!"

KALA-BHAVAN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BARODA.

—:O:—

Information about its Courses of Study.

Kala-Bhavan, Baroda, is the Central Technical Institute maintained by the Baroda State. It provides Diploma Courses of Instruction in: 1. Mechanical Engineering. 2. Electrical Engineering, 3. Civil Engineering, 4a. Dyeing, Bleaching and Textile Printing, 4b. Chemical Technology of Soaps and Oils, 5. Weaving Technology, 6. Architecture, 7. Painting, and 8. Photo-engraving Process.

The Diploma Courses No. 3, 4a, 4b, 5 and 8 are of three years' duration: the remaining ones extend over four years. Of these the Courses No. 1 and 2 include within this period two terms of outside workshop practice.

In all the subjects named above, Certificate Courses are also provided. These are taught in Gujarati, the local vernacular. In the School of Commerce alone a two years' Certificate Course is given in English.

All the Diploma Courses are conducted in English, and for admission to any of them a student should have at least passed the University Matriculation Examination. Most of the Departments are placed under Professors with foreign-training and experience. The six-monthly tuition fee—for Diploma Courses—is Rs. 25 per term for Baroda State subjects and Rs. 37½ for others.

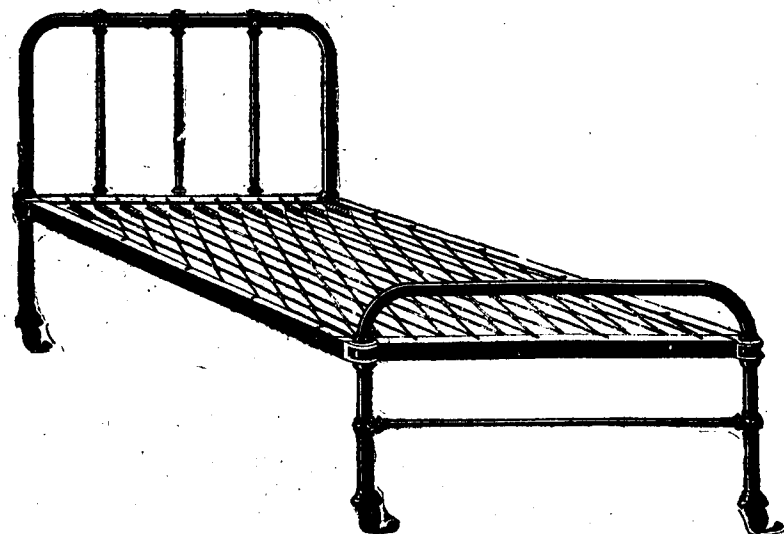
The next Working Session will commence on Monday, 27th June 1932. Applications for admission will be duly considered only if received before 10th June. A prospectus may be obtained by applying with one-anna stamp for postage to:—

The Registrar,

Kala-Bhavan,

BARODA.

The Cheapest Bed in India



No. 13808. Iron Single Cots 3ft. wide.

Very heavy construction, Rs. 14-12 each.

Mosquito Curtain Poles, Rs. 7-14 Set.

CURZON & CO.

Est. 1898.

THE LARGEST FURNISHING
HOUSE IN SOUTHERN INDIA

MOUNT ROAD,

MADRAS.



For
soft
smooth
skin

Use Erasmic Sandalwood Soap regularly, and you will realize what a good friend it is to your skin. The softness and smoothness of true beauty are bestowed by its pure lather.

ERASMIC Sandalwood Soap

Erasmic Perfumers and Fine Soapmakers London England

X-ES 228-19A

Jayanti Sandal Reva Charmos

are superior TOILET SOAPS
exquisitely scented and suitable
for the tenderest skin.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND
PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS. LD..
CALCUTTA.

Cantharidine Hair Oil

a hair oil of super quality.
Delightfully perfumed and
unique for all diseases of
the hair.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND
PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS. LD..
CALCUTTA.

E. June '32. C.P.S.

SWADESHI CLOTHS FROM INDIAN YARNS

MANUFACTURED BY

The Central India Spg. Wvg. & Mfg. Co.'s Empress Mills, Nagpur.

The Swadeshi Mills, Bombay.

The Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ahmedabad.

The Tata Mills, Bombay.

All Descriptions of Cloth

Plain and Fancy, Grey, Bleached and Dyed, Coarse and Fine at

MILL PRICES

Retail Shop in Bombay—KALKADEVI ROAD, near PRINCESS STREET.

The above Companies' goods also available wholesale and retail
at prices fixed by the Mills at

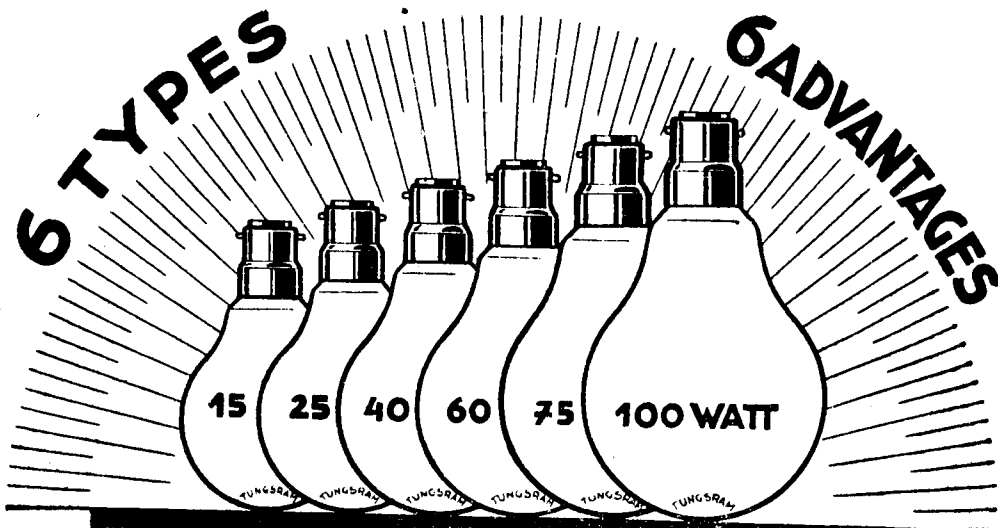
AHMEDABAD, AKOLA, AMRITSAR, BANGALORE, BARAKAR,
BEZWADA, BILASPUR, BOMBAY, BURHANPUR, CALCUTTA,
CAWNPORE, CHAIBASSA, COIMBATORE, DELHI, HUBLI,
JUBBULPORE, KARACHI, MADRAS, MUZAFFARPUR, NAGPUR,
PATNA, RAIPUR, RANCHI, RANGOON, SAMBALPUR,
SECUNDERABAD, SHIMOGA, SHOLAPUR AND WARDHA.

TATA SONS, LTD., AGENTS,

24. BRUCE ST.. FORT. BOMBAY.

E. Mar. '33. Rajan.

THE
LIGHT
THAT
NEVER
FAILS



TUNGSRAM
INSIDE FROSTED

UNIFORM SHAPE, NO GLARE, NO WASTE OF LIGHT,
SMOOTH SURFACE, EASY CLEANSING, DECORATIVE EFFECT,

Sole Agents:

P. NATESAN & Co.,

Electrical Engineers,

PARK TOWN P. O.,

MADRAS.

E. April '33.

YOU will be delighted with the fine, smooth and
refreshing feeling of all

'CALSO' TOILET SOAPS

'DALLY

'CHANDAN

'WHITE ROSE

CHOOSE any one of the three for use in your bath
and toilet and safeguard the health of your
skin and complexion.

CALCUTTA SOAP WORKS
BALLYGUNGE — ● — CALCUTTA

EUREKA No. 1.

E. June '32. E. P. S.

SPECIFY AND USE TATA STEEL ONLY.

Manufactured in India by Indian labour, and equal to the best
imported Steel.

All our B. S. tested Steel is GUARANTEED and CERTIFIED by the
Government Metallurgical Inspector to be strictly in accordance with the
BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.

Tata Works Manufacture.

Pig Iron, Rails, Fishplates, Tie Bars, Blooms, Billets, Beams, Angles,
Channels, Tees, Rounds, Squares, Flats, Octagons, Plates, Black Sheets,
Galvd. Sheets, Agricultural Implements and Hardware Tools.

Agents Throughout India.

Depots and Stockyards in all the Important Cities.

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.,

SALES OFFICE,

100, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

E. Nov. '32.

THE JUPITER GENERAL

Insurance Company Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:

Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

Mg. Agents: **LALJI NARANJI & Co.,**

ONE OF THE LARGEST COMPOSITE INSURANCE OFFICES OF INDIA.

LIFE,	MARINE,	FIRE,	MOTOR	CAR,
WORKMAN'S	COMPENSATION		RIOT	etc.

Bonus of Rs. 15 per 1000 Whole life
" 12 " " Endowment

The Consulting Actuary says: "No other Indian Company has been able to show such result at the end of three years only from the commencement of Life Insurance business."

Applications for Life Agencies invited from respectable persons in unrepresented areas.

Local Managers: **Narayandas Girdhardas, 10 Maclean Street, Madras.**

E. May '33.

WHILE TAKING A LIFE POLICY

BUY INDIAN

from the

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO. LTD.,

Because it is purely Indian in:

CAPITAL—MANAGEMENT—POLICY

Because it has broken ALL RECORDS in Indian Insurance by:

- (1) Writing a record first year's business of 40 lakhs
- (2) At a record low cost of 75.9 per cent.
- (3) Creating a Life Fund of over Rs. 37,000 in its very first year.

For particulars and agency terms please apply to:—

Messrs. Bhattacharjee Choudhury & Co., Managing Agents,
28, POLLOCK STREET, CALCUTTA.

District Manager,
Sree Nivas, Balepet,
Bangalore City.

Branch Secretary,
3, Errabalu Chetty Street,
MADRAS.

E. June '32.

JUST OUT!

JUST OUT!!

That Great Marketing Book INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK AND DIRECTORY 1932

PACKED with facts essential for successful marketing, selling and purchasing—all over the country, every market place described, every gathering and fair indicated, every commodity of trade mentioned, every item of marketing importance collected, sifted and checked, every fact sorted out, classified and indexed for your special benefit.

HERE COMES THE RIGHT BOOK AT THE RIGHT MOMENT.

A practical book for your daily personal use—pages crammed with hundred thousand-and-one Business and marketing points, details that you are always wanting in your every-day work, and with the up-to-date on-the-spot Trader's Lists that you have never before been able to find and that you need just now more than ever.

CONTAINING NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THIRTEEN THOUSANDS TRADERS AND BUSINESSMEN OF EVERY MARKET.

THIS COMPREHENSIVE WORK

on your desk as a constant companion to your business advancement will open out to you wide possibilities of business when fields and facilities for selling more goods are the urgent need of the commercial world. On opening the cover you will see how the

INNUMERABLE PAGES OF FACTS AND DATA

enable you to found your policies and plans on actual basic conditions. You will see how the numerous Classified lists lead you straight to

THE BUYER AND SELLER IN EVERY MARKET

and to the agent, or other media best equipped to give the particular service you want—without waste of energy or time. No more hunting through files, enquiring round the office, or delaying correspondence for technical details or facts; **The Year Book & Directory** brings to you, in compact and instantly available form every fact and figure, every item of information you need every day.

TO BRING THIS 1932 EDITION UP-TO-DATE OVER TEN THOUSAND CORRECTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE

You simply open the volume: From cover to cover the **Year Book** is a book of service—it is meant to be of direct help to its possessor every hour of everyday of the year. You will come to refer to it on the 1001 points of detail that arise in every business office, every trading concern.

THOUSANDS OF NEW FACTS INSERTED.

HUNDREDS OF NEW MARKET PLACES DESCRIBED.

THOUSANDS OF NEW BUYERS & SELLERS ARRANGED & INDICATED.

It is the one indispensable working companion for every business man, every marketing man who has anything to do with any sort of business in India.

Have this big thoroughly revised 1000 Page Volume of marketing facts on your business Table. For Rs. 5 only, Postage As. 13 extra.

[The other side please for table of contents.]

G. A. Natesan & Co.,

GEORGE TOWN, Madras.

Read the 1932 Contents At A Glance.

First—General Information Section:—
Includes every information of interest to the business community, such as Postal, Telegraph, Air Mail etc.

Second.—Railway Information Section:—
Description of the principal railway lines in India—General information about passenger and goods traffic, different Tariff rates etc.

Third.—Shipping Information Section:—
Information about the steamship lines in Indian waters and beyond the seas. Coastal and inland shipping as well as oversea shipping, freight charges, tonnage schedule.

Fourth.—The Monetary Section:—This is in itself a comprehensive Reference Book relating to money transactions all over the world, foreign equivalents, currency, exchange movements, etc.

Fifth.—Weights and Measures Section with the Units of Sale of various commodities in different centres of business.

Sixth.—The chapter of seasons of shipment is a new addition in which seasons for different commodities in different parts are described.

Seventh.—Commercial Laws:—Indian Factories Act, Indian Companies Act, Merchandise Marks, Trade Marks, Patents, Partnership Business names, Income Tax, Stamp Duties, Bombay and Berar Cotton Markets Act and Indian Stamp Duties, etc.

Eighth.—Commercial Associations:—Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, Planters' Associations, Workers' Associations etc. are all inserted.

Ninth.—Another new addition is the Chapter on Government Offices in which are narrated all the Offices of Government of India and the Provincial Governments.

Tenth.—Glossary of Business Terms, Business Abbreviations, Cotton Manufactures, Hides and Skins, Lac, Raw Wool, Banking Terms, Stock and Share Market Terms, Shipping Terms, Insurance Terms, Chemical Terms, Rice and Paper manufactures etc. Many new additions made.

Eleventh.—Instruments of Foreign Remittances—describes all devices such as, Foreign Money Order, B. P. O., Bank Drafts, Letter of Credit, Bill of Exchange etc. for remittances of money to foreign countries.

Twelfth.—Annual Trade and Produce Reviews. A thorough review of the year 1931-32 from the industrial and business point of view. Statistics for agricultural products, the exports and imports, the mineral wealth of India, Factory Industries, Chemical Industries, Banking Insurance, etc., etc. A store house of up-to-date informations and figures.

Thirteenth.—Civil Stations all over the country describing districts, sub-divisions, Taluks, Towns, etc.

Fourteenth.—The Market Places of India. Giving a thoroughly revised commercial and geographical description of all the market places of the country, the commodities passing through them, industries pursued and gatherings and fairs held, described district by district. Over five thousands alterations and addition made in this section above.

Fifteenth.—Classified Traders' Directory. Itself a big book containing addresses of large industrial establishments, rice mills, tea gardens, rubber and other plantations, and an elaborate well-arranged list of thousands of traders and manufacturers throughout the country (nearly 15000 entries all independently gathered).

Sixteenth.—Directory of Newspapers, Periodicals, etc.

Seventeenth.—Directory of Technical Institutions. A list of Technical Institutes in India with details regarding the qualifications for admission fees, etc.

Eighteenth.—The elaborate Indexing which alone would be a cyclopedia of industrial and commercial facts collected and arranged with innumerable references by which you can spot out any industry, and handicraft, any marketable commodity, and agricultural produce, etc. at a moment's notice and know all about it.

THERE HAS BEEN AN ADDITION OF THREE HUNDRED PAGES OVER LAST YEARS' PUBLICATION. FROM COVER TO COVER THE 1932 EDITION IS PACKED WITH CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND SHIFTED FACTS TO WHICH YOU CANNOT BUT TURN WITH YOUR TEN THOUSAND BUSINESS QUESTIONS AND ENQUIRIES FOR IMMEDIATE AND ACCURATE ANSWERS.

The one Essential Reference Book which the Businessmen interested in Indian market cannot neglect to keep in his table for constant reference.

The Price Still Remains Rs. 5 only, Postage As. 13 extra.

G. A. Natesan & Co., GEORGE TOWN, Madras.

PROMOTE BUSINESS

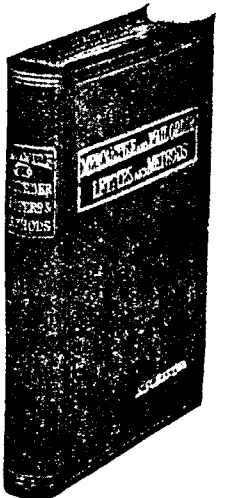
MERCANTILE AND MAIL ORDER LETTERS AND METHODS

By K. M. Banerjee Editor of "INDUSTRY" and "COMMERCIAL INDIA."
If you intend to make your letters pay better, know the ideas that have increased the pulling power of the other men's letters. The book will tell you how to make a letter win, it reveals hundreds of well tried and thoroughly experimented ideas. It contains fifty model letters from office file—those that did actual business. Price Rs. 3/-.

CLERK'S MANUAL.

(3rd and Revised Edition).

It is a comprehensive manual for the guidance of clerks in all sorts of office works containing elaborate treatment of office correspondence (1) Inward Correspondence, (2) Indexing of correspondence, (3) Copying, Indexing, and Despatching, (4) Filing Correspondence Docketing and Multiplying, (5) Letters and how to write them, (6) Writing telegram, (7) Precise-writing, (8) Invoices—Inward and Outward, (9) The accounting, (10) The Banking, (11) Books maintained, (12) A glossary of Mercantile Terms, (13) A set of six appendices containing Business grammar, draft letters. Hints on Indexing and precise writing and various other matters which everyone doing office work so much require to know. By N. A. Fisher A.C.I. Bound in Card Board Cover. Nicely Printed in Antique Paper. Price Re. 1/-.



WIDE WORLD ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE

By Mr. K. M. Banerjee. The book contains hundreds of actual and typical letters besides a comprehensive general introduction covering the whole art of letter writing. The contents cover Commercial and Business Correspondence, Family Correspondence, School Correspondence, General Forms etc. A complete book of general letter writing. Letters on all subjects. Invaluable to everyone. 8th. Edition Price Rs. 1/12/-.

MONEY MAKING BY THE MAIL

By K. M. Banerjee Editor of "INDUSTRY" & "COMM. INDIA." Opens out a Rich way to immense and ever increasing possibility. Get into Mail Order Business. An immense untapped Field is waiting for you—there is Money in it for everyone. The scheme revealed in the Book welcomes everyone into the field of business, proving that everyone has an equal chance. Among others the book contains chapters on (1) Mail Order Advertising, (2) Preparing Catalogues, (3) Sending follow-ups, (4) Preparing Mailing List, (5) Discussing Possibilities, (6) Practices and Technics, etc., etc. Price Rs. 2/-.

NEW CUSTOMERS: HOW TO CREAT—HOW TO HOLD

By K. M. Banerjee. Learn the modern methods of attracting new customers, learn to know the purchasing minds, learn the secret of human needs and how to develop them, find the capacity of the purchasers, learn the customers' winning talks. This book will give you all the modern new-ideas for creating new customers and developing new business. The book contains elaborate chapters on (1) The Purchasing Mind (2) Creating New Demand (3) Serving Human Needs (4) Business Opportunities (5) How Business Grows (6) Expansion of Small Trades (7) Making Goods Self-selling (8) Treat Your Customers as Friends (9) Purchasing Instinct (10) Creating Customers by Various Methods (described). Price Rs. 2/-.

CAREERS OF AGENTS AND MIDDLEMEN.

A helpful guide to the careers of advertising agents, insurance agents, ship brokers, forwarding agents, salesmen, stock and share agents, etc. Price Re. 1/-.

POPULAR HANDBOOK SERIES.

TRADE TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS. PRICE As. 4.
WITTY SAYINGS PRICE As. 4.
INSPIRING QUOTATIONS PRICE As. 4.
BOOK OF PROVERBS PRICE As. 4.
RIDDLES WITH SOLUTIONS PRICE As. 4.
GREAT THOUGHTS PRICE As. 4.

GREAT WORDS PRICE As. 4.
HEARTY LAUGHS PRICE As. 4.
SCIENTIFIC BITS PRICE As. 4.
FACTS THAT INTEREST PRICE As. 4.
HOUSEHOLD HINTS PRICE As. 4.
GARDENING BITS PRICE As. 4.
DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS PRICE As. 4.

No V. P. for less than Re. 1/- Send postage stamps for single book.

DELIVERY CHARGES EXTRA.

—: Stockists :—

G. A. Natesan & Co., GEORGE TOWN, Madras.

MANUFACTURE AT HOME.

CAREERS OF AGENTS & MIDDLEMEN

The agents and middlemen to-day have come to stay in the fields of business. With the expansion of Trade and Commerce the intervention of agents and middlemen in thousand and one ways has become inevitable. So learn the Principle, Functions, Scope and Qualifications of agents and middlemen through this book.

It will give you in detail: The career of Ad-men,—organisation of a commission house—salesmanship—career of middlemen—the insurance agents—System in selling insurance—Ship Broker—Clearing and Forwarding agents—career of shroffs—foreign agency—stevedoring as a line and various other chapters. Price Rs. 1/-.

INDIAN TOBACCO AND ITS PREPARATION

Elaborate process and recipes for smoking preparations Hookha Tobacco, Khambiras, Snuff, Surti, Zarda, Dokta, Sukha will be found in this book with an exhaustive glossary of vernacular names Possibilities of the industry is also described. Manufacture of Cigar and Biri is included in this new edition. Price Rs. 1/8/-.

INDEPENDENT CAREER FOR THE YOUNG

Do not hang on the office for service. Devote yourself to industry. The book will reveal to you the ways and means by which you will have plenty of earning occupations. Price Rs. 1/8/-.

INDIAN PICKLES, CHUTNEYS AND MORABBAS

You can manufacture every one of them at your home and carry a business in your market. The book contains details of ingredients spices used, preserving medium, curing agent, methods of preservation, marketing possibility together with 80 well tried recipes. Price Rs. 1/8/-.

MANUFACTURE OF INK

The information contained in it is very plain valuable, short and reliable. All processes for the manufacture of writing ink, different colours, fountain pen ink, marking ink, rubber stamp ink, metal stamping ink drawing ink, luminous ink, ink for glass and leather marking etc. are given in book. Price Rs. 1/8/-.

COTTON DYEING & PRINTING

Process of dyeing and printing cotton and cotton goods will be found in minute detail in it. Indigenous and modern methods are both treated. Chemicals of all variety, colours and dyestuff will also be found printed there. Price Rs. 1/8/-.

SKETCHES OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES

Discusses various industrial subjects, industrial situations, industrial ideals. The book contains among others. Industrial Situation in India—How Industries Thrive—Indian Industrial Ideal—Industrial Finance—The Revival of Indian Art Industries—Metal Wares of Indian—Stone Carving in India—Wood Carving—Indian Ceramic Works—At Enamelling in India—India's Brass and Copper Craft—The Bell-metal Industry. Price Rs. 1/8/-.

DELIVERY CHARGES EXTRA.

—: Stockists :—

G. A. Natesan & Co.,

GEORGE TOWN, Madras.

MANUFACTURE OF SOAP

The book will greatly help you, gives various processes of manufacture, both cold and hot. It elaborately deals in laundry soaps, Toilet soap, Textile and Dyer's Soap, Floating Soap, Soap Powder, Medicated Soap, or other Soaps of every kins. Over 200 pages. Price Rs. 1/8/-.

PROFITABLE INDUSTRIES

This is a book of small industries turning out articles of daily need and capable of being manufactured by small capital with profit. Article such as Brush, Rope making, Coir making, Hat Manufacture and various other things are found there. Price Rs. 1/8/-.

MONEY IN HANDICRAFTS

It contains the manufacturing process of Lac Wares—Glass Bangles—Button Making—Gold Enamelling—Gold and Silver Leaves—Gold and Silver Wire—Brass Moulding—Brass Foundry—Horn and Horn Works—Making Models and Moulds—Wax Modelling—Pearl Inlaying, etc., etc.

"A. B. Patrika," writes, It is undoubtedly one of the best written books. Price Rs. 1/8/-.

UTILIZATION OF COMMON PRODUCTS

Common products are abundant in our country but are wasted for want of proper handling. You will be able to make a profit from many things, even from ashes, saw dust, Orange peel, Cork waste, Tobacco waste, Rice dust etc. Manufacture Citrus Products, Lemon Oil, Orange Oil, Orange Flower Oil, Preserved Fruits, Jelly Making, Jam Making, Marmalades Making Utilisation of Fruit Stores, Manufacture of Attar, Essential Oils, Tinctures, Satti (Indian Arrowroot) Starch, Banana Products, Palmyra Sugar, Egg Products etc. are also included in it. Price Rs. 1/8/-.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The book contains practical methods of manufactures of Ceramic industris, Glazed Pottery, Manufacture of Varnish, of Glass, Candles, Paper, Hydrogenation of Fats and Oils, Enamelled Wares etc. with 12 illustrations. Price Rs. 1/8/-.

HOME INDUSTRIES

Many practical ideas for the Manufacture of Bakery Biscuit, Cakes, Vinegar, Fruit Juices, Vermillion Shellac, Lac Bangle, Catechu, Fire Works will be found in the book. Price Rs. 1/8/-.

PROSPECTIVE INDUSTRIES

Discusses Manufacture of Boot Polishes—Manufacture of Depilatories—Tambul Bilas—Hair Dyes—Dental Preparations—Toilet Preparations—Cements and Glass, Rubber, etc.—Metal Polish—Incense Sticks—Crayons—Medical Preparations etc. Price Rs. 1/8/-.

MANUFACTURE OF SYRUP

This handy book describes how you can manufacture Fruit Syrup, Medicinal Syrup, Artificial Syrup, Indian Ice Cream, Syrup Powder from various natural fruits and chemicals. Manufacture in your home this delicious Syrup, drink and sell in the market to earn a decent income. Price Rs. 1/8/-.



ILLUMINATION

Burmah-Shell Kerosene, the illuminator of Millions of Indian Homes

KEROSENE
MOTOR SPIRIT
MOTOR OILS
INDUSTRIAL LUBRICANTS
JETTEL OIL
MEXPHALTE
SPRAMEX
COLAS
FLINTKOTE
SHELL FURNITURE POLISH
SHELL HOUSEHOLD OIL
SHELL CAR CLEANER
SHELL TON

BURMAH-SHELL

OIL STORAGE & DISTRIBUTING CO. OF INDIA LTD.
Incorporated in England

CALCUTTA - BOMBAY - MADRAS - KARACHI - NEW DELHI

E. Feb. '33. L.A.S. (Cal.)

New Remarkable Books.

Prices refunded if books are not worth more than the Prices. All Post Free. Catalogues for Fascinating and Valuable Books sent for 1 Anna Stamp.

Astro-Palmistry.—A complete exposition of the methods of finding out the date of birth from lines of the hand. *Secrets jealously guarded are now given out for the first time.* Illustrated. Rs. 5.

Marriage of Happiness.—An extraordinary wonderful and practical work that explains the secrets of life never published before in any language. *For Private Circulation.* Rs. 3.

Personal Magnetism.—A Private course on how to influence and control others, by Shaftesbury. *Success Guaranteed Special Reduced Price.* Rs. 9.

Practical Birth Control.—Fully Illustrated. Rs. 3.

Keeping Mentally Fit.—By Dr. Jastrow. Rs. 3 4.

Amazing Influence.—A remarkable book. Rs. 2 4

Effective Study Habits.—Invaluable for students and teachers for passing any examination. Rs. 4 4.

Is Sex Necessary.—Illustrated Rs. 3.

Practical Hypnotism.—Teaches without help. Re. 1-7.

Name, Number and Colour.—A wonderful work. Re. 1-7.

Weather Forecasting.—Easy & perfectly reliable As. 7.

Sri Chaitanya and his Stars.—A critical and highly interesting study of the life and teachings of Chaitanya in the light of Astrology. As. 8.

EVERY KIND OF WORK ON ASTROLOGY AVAILABLE.

Astrology. By Karma. Rs. 7-8.

Mental Radio. By Upton Sinclair. A practical work on Thought-Reading. Rs. 6-12.

Sixth Sense.—A fascinating book. Rs. 3-8.

Face as Indicative of Character.—The best work with 120 illustrations. Rs. 2-4.

Address:—Dept. B. CHIROLOGICAL SOCIETY, No. 54, Amherst Row, CALCUTTA.

A TEST READING

Of your horoscope will surely convince you of the truth of Astrology. For

READINGS OF YOUR LIFE & POSSIBILITIES

Send a Money Order for Rs. 2 with correct date, time, sex and place of birth and, if possible, a clear impression of both palms taken by stamping ink.

No other Astrologer can give a better reading of your horoscope.

MONEY REFUNDED IF READING IS NOT TRUE.

A. R. BENNET, B.A. (Cantab), I.C.S., says:

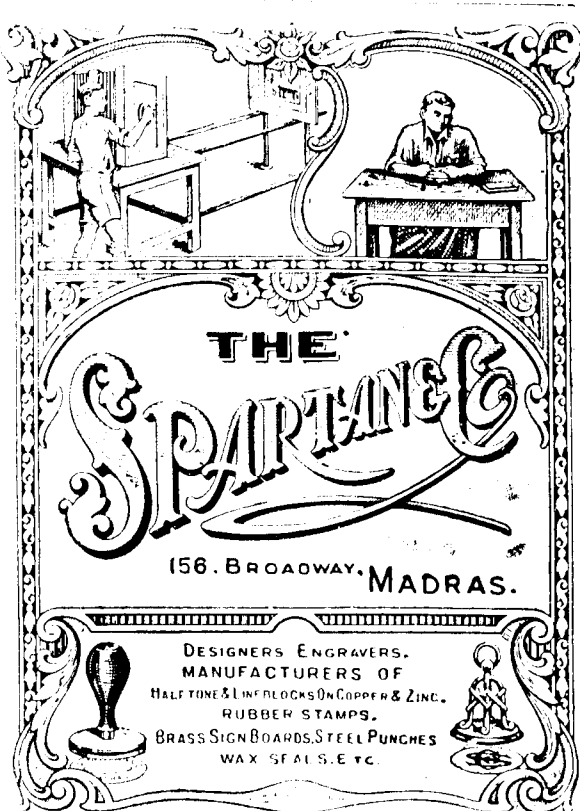
"Your delineation has forced me to believe in Astrology."

V. AVELINO, Consul-General of Brazil, says:

"Your readings are wonderful. Predictions have been fulfilled to the letter."

Address:—SECRETARY, CHIROLOGICAL SOCIETY, 54, Amherst Row, CALCUTTA.

E. June '32.



THE SPARTANE & CO.
156, BROADWAY, MADRAS.

DESIGNERS ENGRAVERS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HALF TONE & LINE BLOCKS ON COPPER & ZINC.
RUBBER STAMPS.
BRASS SIGN BOARDS, STEEL PUNCHES
WAX SEALS ETC.

CATARACT

Safe and sure harmless cure without knife.

No matter however longstanding.

Deafness

Cure radically and permanently. No matter how long and what causes. Success marvellous. Full particulars sent on application.

Tegar Chemical Works,

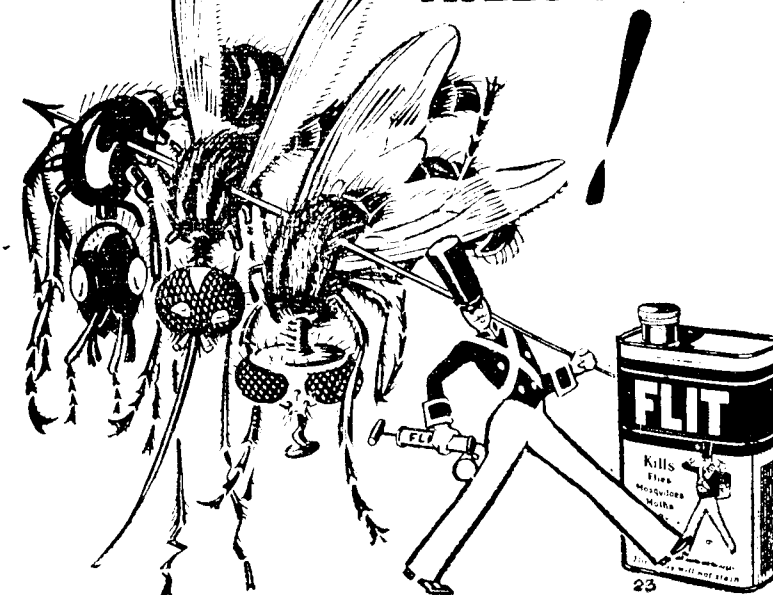
P. O., Baghbar, CALCUTTA.

E. June '32. Ee.

FLIT SPRAY

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

KILLS THEM



E. Dec. '32

LILY BISCUITS

MODERN HEALTH FOOD

Guaranteed free from vegetable product or animal fats. Untouched by hand during manufacture.

Palatable—Nutritious—Economical

Try and be convinced

THE LILY BISCUIT CO.,
CALCUTTA.

Tele. "Libiskit," Calcutta



Send four annas in stamps
for our assorted free sample

SUSAMA

Quality maintains the general demand.

—High class perfumed Hair Oil with wonderful efficacy in promoting the growth of Hair and cooling the Brain.

P. SETT & CO., Perfumers,

3, Ramakanta Sen Lane, CALCUTTA.

E. June '32. C.P.S.

THE HIMALAYA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Popular Life Office :
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN

Managed by Indians for Indians.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS:

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Apply to:—

Head Office: "STEPHEN HOUSE",
4, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

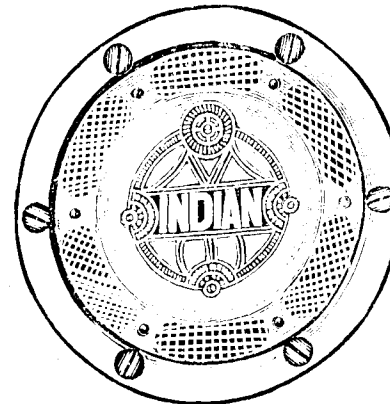
E. Jan. '33.

Kerala Shaving Soap

Makes the Chin as Soft as Velvet
Ensures a Luxurious Shave
Can be had in Elegant Lacquered Bowls
and in Stick Form.
Price very Moderate.
A trial is Solicited.

KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE, CALICUT.

E. June '32.



Indian Made "INDIAN" Electric Horn.

A latest type of superior quality Indian made Electric Horn 6 or 12 volts with a sweet and penetrating sound that commands attention of the Public. This Horn is designed for outside single or twin mounting on the front of the Motor Car.

Retail Price Rs. 17-8 each. Write for Agency Terms.
FREE DELIVERY.

Manufacture s:—Saifee Automobiles,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY, A.

E. July '32.

Commercial Union ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

Head Office: 24, 25, 26 Cornhill,
London, E. C.

Total Assets exceed.....£ 60,000,000

The Company Transacts

FIRE, Loss of profits in consequence
of Fire, Marine, Life, Accident,
Sickness, Motor Car, Burglary and
Fidelity Guarantee business.

Branch Office:—

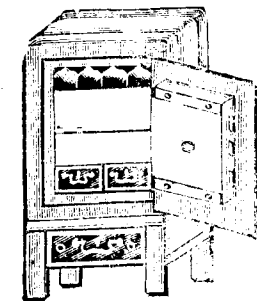
Christian College Buildings, Madras.

A. C. HANBURY,
Phone 2131. Branch Manager.

E. June '32.

Beware of Thieves & Burglary

Best fire-proof Safes, and Almyrahs of
superior quality and best workman-
ship at Moderate Prices.



Fine Workmanship,
Best English Enamel
and fast colour.

Mofussil orders
promptly executed.
Catalogues sent free
on request.

G. CUNNIAH Company.

Iron Safe Manufacturers,

137, BROADWAY, MADRAS.

E. March. '34 S.

Mind Your Eye!

If out of sorts and when all else fails, try Nature's Own Remedy: Seller's Registered Lotus Brand LOTUS HONEY. Cures all Eye troubles, even cataract, etc. Safe, sure, world-wide reputed and tested. BEWARE! Cheap imitations. Insist on Seller's—the only Time-Tried Brand. Don't be misled by "just as good". Of all leading Chemists. Descriptive Literature Free.

SPENCER & CO., LTD.,
MADRAS.

Encourage Indian Industries.

ALL CLASSES OF PAPER

Are Manufactured by

The Titaghur Paper Mills Co., Ltd.

CALCUTTA.

THE LARGEST MILLS IN THE EAST.

Bombay Agents—KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Delhi Office—ALLIANCE HOUSE.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN INDIA:—

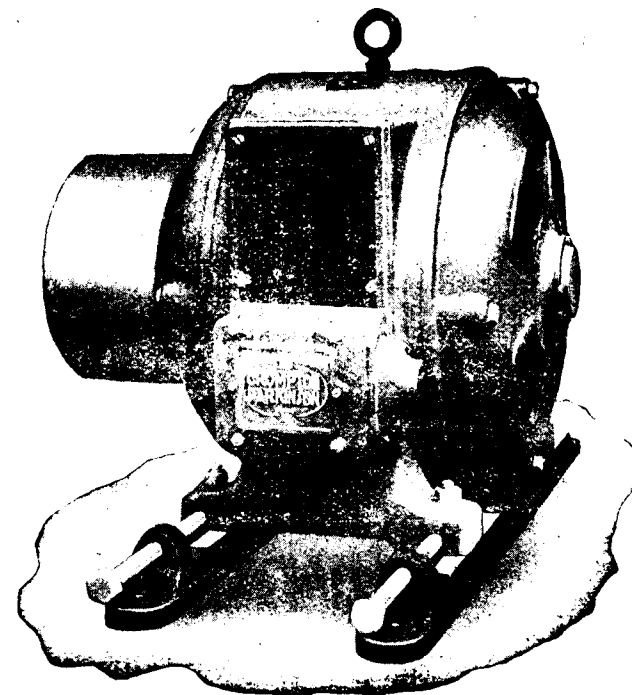
The South Indian Export Co., Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Post Box No. 37,

Madras.

Crompton Parkinson Motors



Particulars and prices from :

THE CROMPTON ENGINEERING Co. (Madras) Ltd.,

(Managers : Best & Co., Ltd.)

SECOND LINE BEACH,—Post Box No. 205,

Telegrams :
Cromptonco.

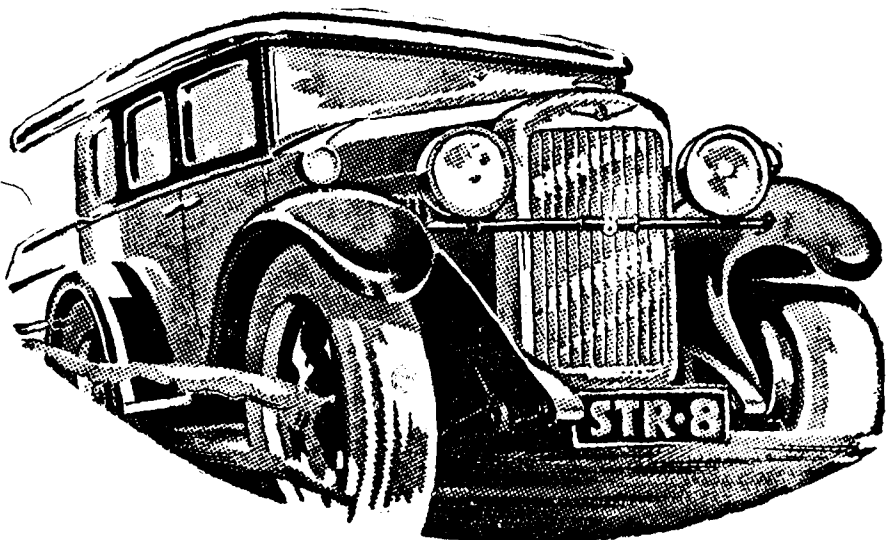
MADRAS.

Telephone :
2933.



HILLMAN

**FOUR & EIGHT
Cylinder Models.**



SIMPSON & Co., Ltd., TRICHINOPOLY.

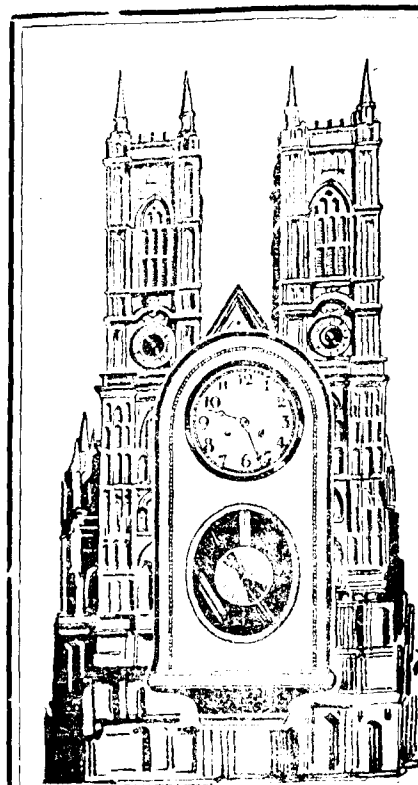
Enjoy the Pride of Ownership

A Hillman will make all the difference in pride of ownership and also give you a feeling of satisfaction. Never failing in their reliability and adaptability to all conditions. It is a joy to own, to ride in and to drive any of the Hillman models. Examine the models in our Showrooms. Have a run in the model in which you are particularly interested.

Deferred payments
arranged ensuring
the privacy of a
banking transaction.

MADRAS
OOTACAMOND
&

If the ticking of your Clock spoil your sleep !



Rs. 100

When you go to bed at night how often has it been your experience that your sleep is spoilt by the monotonous tick-tack of the swing of the pendulum of your old Clock on the wall. Especially, if you are a brain-worker, a lawyer, a doctor, a writer, a teacher or a businessman, you cannot afford to lose your sleep in this way. So remove your old Clock and have a

WESTMINSTER CHIMING CLOCK

Its silent movement and harmonious chiming woo you to gentle sleep and perfect repose.

14-day winding, 27 inch long, 13 inch broad, circular top, Walnut polished case, bevelled glass door, 8 rods strike, full Westminster chime. Warranted 7 years.

**Surplus Stock offered
at the Cheapest Possible Price**
Many Patterns in stock.

JALAL & SONS,
GOVERNMENT & RAILWAY CONTRACTORS,
MADRAS.

BOOKS FOR ALL

STUDY THIS LIST MONTHLY

BOMBAY PLACE-NAMES AND STREET-NAMES

By SAMUEL SHEPPARD.

An excursion into the by-ways of the History of Bombay City. This book is an investigation into the origin of the place-names of Bombay, a subject to which previous writers about Bombay have paid little attention but one which is full of interest. The author has had the assistance of many eminent scholars and citizens of Bombay, and has been able to produce a very complete explanation of practically every place-name and street-name now in use.

Price Rs. 2-8.

By V. P. P. Rs. 2-12.

MAP OF BOMBAY CITY

(SOUTH OF JACOB CIRCLE)

Price Rs. 3.

By V. P. P. Rs. 3-6.

THE WORKS OF MRS. E. LUCIA TURNBULL.

THE FANCY TREE

VERANDAH VERSES

Song Cycles for Children

This Cycle of Verses for Children is most capably devised. The sketches and songs are exceptionally simple and the collection is undoubtedly very suitable indeed for all children.

Price Rs. 1 each.

By V. P. P. Rs. 1-4.

NEW EDITION JUST PUBLISHED.

MAP OF BOMBAY & 20 Miles Around

(CORRECTED TO 1929)

Invaluable to the Yachtsman, the Motorist, the Pedestrian and all Sportsmen. Most useful in Military operations. Printed in colour on a scale of half-an-inch to the mile, all roads metalled and unmetalled, and cart tracks are shown as well as the depth of water at low tide round the coast and in all the creeks.

On waterproof Linen, Price Rs. 4-8.

By V.P.P. Rs. 4-14.

On Paper, Price Rs. 3.

By V.P.P. Rs. 3-4.

THE SYSTEM OF FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION IN BRITISH INDIA

By P. K. WATTAL, M.A.

This work has been compiled entirely from official records and describes in plain language the present financial machinery of the Central and Provincial Governments and the financial powers of the reformed Legislatures. In addition, it contains a lucid account of the system of accounts and audit, Government cash balances including the Gold Standard Reserves and Paper Currency Reserve balance. The work is intended for the use of Members of the Legislative Councils, Ministers of Indian States and students of Economics and Indian finance generally.

Price Rs. 10.

By V. P. P. Rs. 10-10.

POONA IN BYGONE DAYS

By THE LATE D. B. PARASNIS.

A volume certain to interest all who have resided in the Monsoon Headquarters of the Bombay Government and those having some knowledge of this City and district. It is not a dry and dusty historical survey but a chronicle which is bound to appeal to readers of every class.

Price: Paper Edition Rs. 2. Cloth Edition, Rs. 3.

By V. P. P. As. 8 extra.

VIEWS OF MATHERAN

Twelve Postcard Views of this delightful Hill Station in book form to tear out.

Price Rs. 1.

By V. P. P. Rs. 1-3.

LITTLE PEOPLE OF INDIA

By M. & C. ELGEE

(AUTHOR OF JOHN'S RHYMES OF INDIA)

A beautifully produced gift book for children. Full of delightful rhymes and containing many beautifully coloured illustrations and black and white drawings. One of the best Gift Books ever produced for Kiddies in India.

Price Rs. 3.

By V. P. P. Rs. 3-6.

MAP OF BOMBAY

The Streets and Roads are clearly indicated making it an invaluable asset to the motorist, tourist and business man. In three styles.

Prices: Paper, Rs. 4.

Linen, Rs. 6.

Mounted on Linen with Rollers, Rs. 8.

Postage 6 as. extra.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE IN INDIA

By D. CHAMBER, *Bar at Law*.

This is a Handbook containing a mass of information which Members of Branches of the various Legislatures in India will find invaluable in their Parliamentary labours.

It deals with the Earlier Councils, by way of Introduction. The other Sections comprise discussions on the Constitution of the Legislative Body in India; Preliminary work in the Chamber; Resolutions, Amendments and Questions; Voting; Speeches; Criticism of Officials and Executive; The Budget and Parliamentary Privilege.

Rules and Standing Orders are dealt with and the author discusses the questions of Practice and Procedure in Parliament in all its branches with reference to the many Rulings which have been given in the various Assemblies in India as well as in the English House of Parliament.

Price Rs. 5.

By V. P. P. Rs. 5-5.

**THE TIMES OF INDIA PRESS
BOMBAY**

Beautiful Cars

AS Distributors for the Products of the great Chrysler organisation, we are able to offer to discriminating Buyers a wonderful range of Cars of outstanding merit and appearance, besides Trucks which have for years been renowned for dependability and sound value.

**DODGE, CHRYSLER, PLYMOUTH,
& DE SOTO CARS,**

ALSO

DODGE TRUCKS.

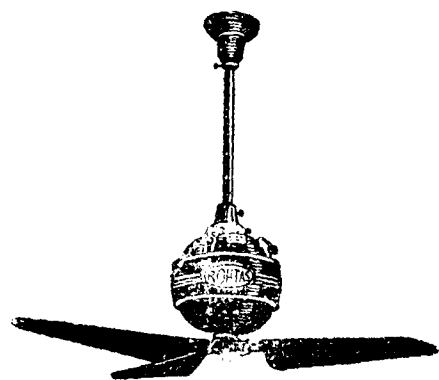
**ADDISON & Co., LTD.,
MADRAS.**

BRANCHES:

BANGALORE. TRICHINOPOLY.
CALICUT. VIZAGAPATAM.
KOTTAYAM. MADURA, AND
KARAIKUDI.



E. June '32.



"TARA"

TABLE OR BRACKET FANS
A. C. & D. C.

SMOOTH AND SILENT
Most Reliable, Economical & Durable.
MANUFACTURERS:

THE INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS, LTD.

25, South Road Entally, CALCUTTA.

Telegram "Manufacturer" Telephone Park, 321.

E. Mar. '33.

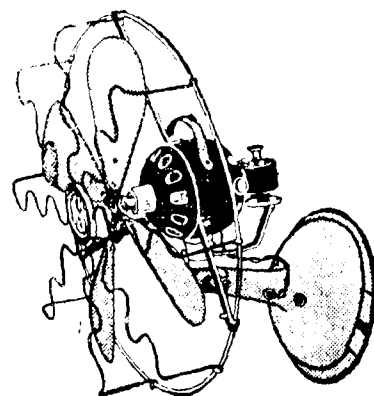
INDIAN LABOUR :: :: INDIAN CAPITAL.

MAXIMUM BREEZE AT MINIMUM COST

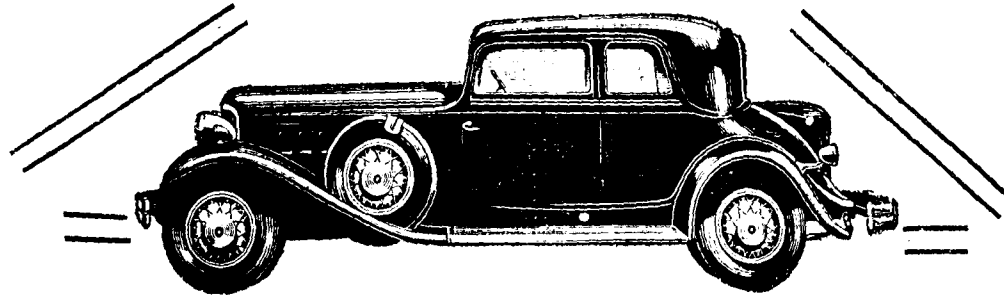
Ceiling Fans

INDIA, ROHTAS AND BHARAT.
ALL SIZES ALL VOLTAGES

APPROVED
&
USED
BY
Govt. & Public
Departments



A GOOD CAR



deserves

BETTER ACCESSORIES—

Write to:

RANE (MADRAS) LTD.,

POST BOX :

386.

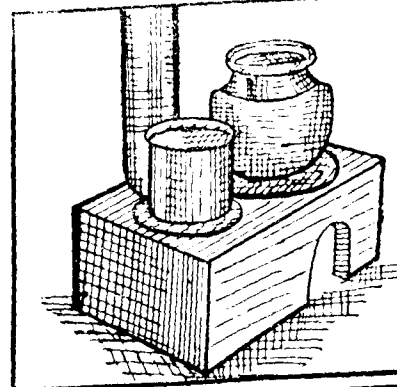
MOUNT ROAD.
MADRAS.

TELE

{ GRAMS : AUTOWORKS.

{ PHONE : 3595

E. Feb. '33. R.K.M.



ENCOURAGE INDIGENOUS INDUSTRY

Essential for every house

No more smoke-nuisance in kitchen and boiler rooms
of bungalows and residences.

Considerable reduction in fuel expenses. Kitchen and
boiler rooms maintained trim and tidy.

PORTABLE:—Even people in rented houses can enjoy
the advantages eminently suited for the use of any kind of
fuel. Cost moderate. For Mofussils freight charges are extra.

Apply to:—

The Domestic Engineering Company,
43, Edward Elliot's Road, Mylapore, MADRAS.

E. June '32.

THE HITAVADA

Nagpur

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY AND THURSDAY.

(The only English paper in Central Provinces
and Berar with the largest circulation.)

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Annual Subscription. Rs. 8/- Half-yearly. Rs. 4/-

For Advertisement rates Apply to:—

The Manager, The Hitavada, Nagpur, C.P.

Ex.

At 'Neo Komala Vilas'

(NEXT TO Y. M. C. A., ESPLANADE, MADRAS.)

GIVE YOUR TEA PARTIES, AT HOMES, LUNCHES, & DINNER PARTIES.
BENGAL SWEETS, A SPECIALITY.

Flowers, Flags, Music, All Arranged.

Charges Moderate.

Open Air or Hall Arranged.

Order by Phone No. 2605, Post or in Person: NEO-KOMALA VILAS, MADRAS.

E. Nov. '32.

Advertising in Western India

Your sales' message in our 2 leading nationalist dailies will catch the Indians when they are in a receptive mood.

There is always a liability of your message being placed in a gaudily dressed and bawling anti-nationalist paper which the Indians merely glance at to criticise and censure its writers.

Bombay is the Gate of India and the

Bombay Chronicle

(English)

Bombay Samachar

(Vernacular)

hold the keys of this Gate.

Let us open this gate for your merchandise *from within.*

Ex

CHAMPION

SPARK PLUGS

Dependable for Every Engine

Standard For
FORD CARS~FORD TRUCKS
FORDSON TRACTORS



Sole Distributors:—
BYRAMSHAW & CO., LTD.,
General Patters Road, Mount Road, MADRAS.

E. Nov. '32. R.K.M.

RAMAKRISHNA THE MAN-GOD & THE UNIVERSAL GOSPEL OF VIVEKANANDA

BY ROMAIN ROLLAND

VOL. I. THE LIFE OF RAMAKRISHNA. Price Rs. 3-8-0.
VOL. II. THE LIFE OF VIVEKANANDA & THE UNIVERSAL GOSPEL. Price Rs. 4-8-0.
M. Rolland has tried to show how in the life and teaching of Sri Ramakrishna and Vivekananda both the East and the West have their highest ideals and aspirations realised.
Already translated into several European languages.
Excellently got up and profusely illustrated.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

(Seven Volumes and Index)

The most exhaustive collection of all his writings and speeches. Price each Volume: Board Rs. 3 0-0; and Cloth Rs. 3-8-0. Index, As. 10

LIFE OF SRI RAMAKRISHNA

WITH A FOREWARD BY MAHATMA GANDHI

A comprehensive chronological account of the Master's wonderful life. The book gives a detailed account of the Master's various Sadhanas which give practical hints to one aspiring after Realisation. Neatly printed and attractively got up. Price: Board Rs. 5; Cloth Rs. 6-8 0.

Advaita Ashrama, 4, Wellington Lane, CALCUTTA.

Ex.

ONE MONTH.....Rs. 3-4. THREE MONTHSRs. 9-12.
SIX MONTHS ... Rs. 18-8. ONE YEAR..... Rs. 35.

THE MADRAS MAIL

Is read primarily for its unequalled news service; but in addition its articles on World Politics, Finance, Music, Art, Literature and the Stage, on motoring, and sport, and on the thousand and one interests that make up the life of the discriminating man and woman, have given it an influence which extends to every corner of Southern India.

Therefore, whether it is a classified or displayed advertisement, use
"THE MADRAS MAIL" FOR RESULTS.

REACHES THE QUALITY BUYER
IN SOUTHERN INDIA

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co., Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

BANGALORE

THE

IDEAL WEEK-END RESORT

Return tickets at the fares shown below are issued from Madras to Bangalore City, Cantonment and Bangalore East on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, available for completion of the return journey up to midnight on the following Tuesday.

Return Fares.

	RS.	A.	P.
1st class ...	41	10	0
2nd class ...	20	13	0
3rd class ...	7	2	0

Holders of return tickets must commence their outward journey on the dates on which the tickets are issued.

TIMINGS OF EXPRESS & MAIL TRAINS

	NO. 8 BANGALORE EXPRESS. H. M.	NO. 7 BANGALORE MAIL. H. M.
Madras Central ...	D. 11-30 a.m.	9-30 p.m.
Bangalore Cantonment ...	A. 5-58 p.m.	6-13 a.m.
Bangalore City ...	A. 6-30 p.m.	6-35 a.m.

Return tickets for motor cars are also issued on any day between Madras and Bangalore at Rs. 90 per motor car at owner's risk available for the return journey for three months from the date of issue, subject to the conditions laid down in Rule 179 page 338 of the Indian Railways' Coaching Tariff No. 8.

INDIA'S BEST HAIR OIL

KESHANJAN

No Indian Home is without this favourite Hair Oil. A pleasing toilet companion for Indian Ladies.

Price Re. One. Postage Extra.

AMRITABALLI KASHAYA

The most dependable Blood Purifier which cured thousands without fail.

Price. Re. 1-8. Postage Extra.

KAVIRAJ N. N. SEN & Co., Ltd.,
Ayurvedic Pharmacy,
18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road,
CALCUTTA.



E. Oct. '32.



Distinguished by Merit
PAINOLENE
(Regd.)

A peerless liquid Pain Balm and Liment. Awarded first class certificates.

Powerful remedy for cold, cough, headache, neuralgia, lumbago, rheumatism and all muscular and joint aches and pains.

Annas 6 a Bottle.

FREE SAMPLE
(on 2 as. Stamp).

Wanted respectable
Distributors.

PAINOLENE MFG. CO.,

Bombay 14.

Madras Agent:—V. K. VARADA ROW,
83, Venkataram Pillai Street,
Triplicane, MADRAS.

E. Aug. '32. Rajan.

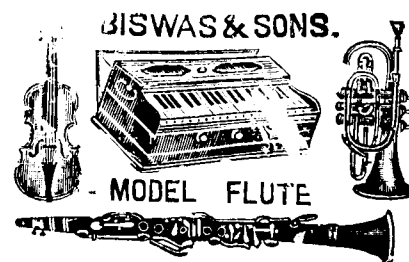
GUARANTEE

EVERY TYPE sent out from Our Works is fully guaranteed, and will be replaced at our cost if any type is found defective. This is a GUARANTEE that no one has been able to give. Try us once, and be convinced.

THE
MADRAS TYPE FOUNDRY
38, JONES STREET, MADRAS

SET IN SPARTON MEDIUM, SANS-SERIF & BORDER NO. 146
E. Dec. '32.

"WE GROW BIGGER AS WE SERVE,
WE SERVE BETTER AS WE GROW."



You pay for our "MODEL FLUTE" Harmonium you buy our 50 years' wide experience—a predominant feature in our trade.

People say it paying—why not you?

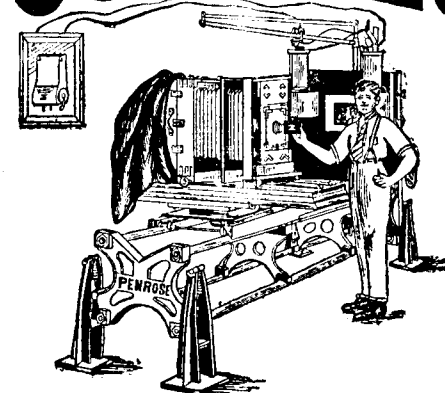
We are stockists of all sorts of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Illustrated catalogue free on application.

BISWAS & SONS,

5, Lower Chitpore Road (Dept. 1.2.), CALCUTTA.

E. June '32

TRI-COLOUR PROCESS BLOCKS



You
WILL OBTAIN
THE
BEST RESULT
AT



M.C. APPASWAMY CHETTY & CO.
PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS ENGRAVERS & DEALERS IN PROCESS MATERIALS
No. 64, SAVARIMUTHU STREET, MAHABADI MADRAS.

MAXIMUM QUALITY
FOR
MINIMUM COST
NEAT EXECUTION &
PROMPT DELIVERY
AT



E. Nov. '32.

THE GUARDIAN

A CHRISTIAN WEEKLY

DIALING WITH SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, AND RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS.

Published Weekly. Price 2 Annas.

Annual Subscription: Inland, Rs. 5/— Foreign 10s. Post free.

Subscriptions and all other communications should be addressed to:—

The Manager, The Guardian, Woods Road, Mount Road, P.O. Madras.

Ex.

REACH

The Entire English-Speaking
Population of Ceylon

BY ADVERTISING IN THE

Ceylon Morning Leader

LARGEST IN CIRCULATION
GREATEST IN INFLUENCE

The pulling value of an advertisement in the "Morning Leader" is four times that of any other paper in Ceylon—a fact verified by hundreds of unsolicited testimonials.

The Best European and Ceylonese
Business Houses patronise the "Leader".

For Advertisement Rates please

Apply to:—

THE GENERAL MANAGER,
Ceylon Morning Leader Co., Ltd.,

P. O. BOX. NO. 105. COLOMBO.

Ex.

INTERESTING FRENCH BOOKS IN ENGLISH

	Rs. As.		Rs. As.
Nana—Emile Zola	... 1 12	Mysteries of Wife	... 1 12
The Dream of Love—Emile Zola	... 1 8	An Awful Disclosure of Maria Monk	... 2 4
Thais—Anatole France	... 2 4	(ILLUSTRATED.)	
Arts of Love—Ovid	... 1 8	Stolen Sweets	... 1 8
Confessions—J. Cassanova	... 1 8	Bride of the First Night	... 1 8
Confessions—Miss Vera	... 1 8	Should Girls be Told	... 1 12
Priest, Woman & Confessional	... 2 12	Fifty Years in the Church of Rome	
Hundred Ways of Kissing	... 1 8	By Father Chiniquy	... 5 8
Art of Kissing	... 1 8	Rosario	... 2 4
Confessions—J. Russoe	... 1 8	Correct Letter Writer (Over 500 Specimens)	1 12
Why Girls go Wrong	... 1 12	Dreams and their Meaning	... 0 10
Mysteries of Making Love	... 0 10	Private Words for Married Couple	... 0 10

Detailed List Free.

BHATTACHARYA & Co., 158, Mukhtaram Babu Street, CALCUTTA.

E. June '32. Ec

MYERS PUMPS

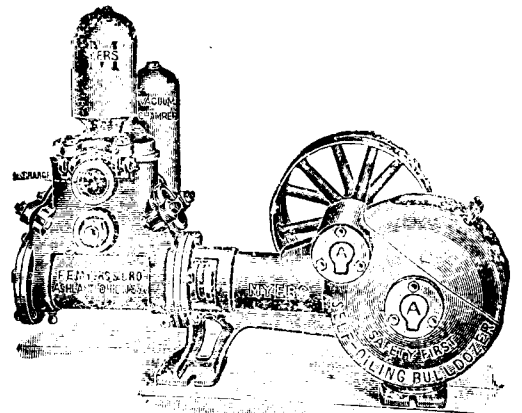
OPERATED BY ANY POWER

Hand : Oil Engines
Electric Motors : Windmills.

BEST PUMPS

For Every Purpose

Sole Agents in India:



THE LIMAYE BROS., LTD.

1/173 Broadway : Post Box 202 : MADRAS.

Offices and Agencies throughout INDIA.

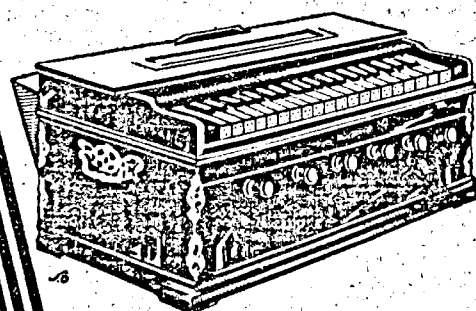
E. Feb. '33.

CARNATIC STUDIO

181, Mount Road, Madras.

THE House for Artistic Portraits, Life-like Bromide enlargements and College groups. Oil Paintings a Speciality. Terms moderate.

E. Dec. '32.



ASK FOR
'BINA ORGANS'
CATALOGUE.

"BINA ORGAN" HARMONIUMS

ARE THE BEST

ALL FITTED WITH
BEST TUNED REEDS
AND
GUARANTEED.

MANUFACTURED IN OUR OWN FACTORY UNDER DIRECT SUPERVISION

M. L. SHAW & CO.

5-1, DHARAMTALA ST, CALCUTTA.

ASTROLOGY

Have your present, past and future wonderfully revealed by India's greatest Astrologer and Palmist Prof. Pandit B K. Jyotirbhusan, F.T.S. (30 years' experience), whose wonderful powers are highly admired by Judges of the High Courts, Commissioners of Divisions, District Magistrates, Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many other eminent personages of India and abroad. Free prospectus on request. Annual Life-reading (monthly information) Rs. 4. Detail Rs. 8.



Wonderful Talisman (Dhanada.) Wearer is sure to acquire immense wealth, high fame, good health, son, success in undertakings, prosperity in service and business, etc.

Rs. 7-10. Special giving immediate effects in gold. Rs. 29-11.

Basikarana Talisman: Wearer of this will acquire the unique power of bringing any desired person under control. Rs. 4-9. Special Rs. 34-2.

N.B.—If failure, money refunded guaranteed.

PRESIDENT:

All-India Astrological and Astronomical Society,

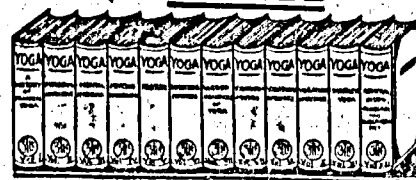
Head Office: 105 (I) Grey Street, Calcutta.

Phone No. B.B. 3685.

Branch Office: 49, Dharamtala St., Phone Cal. 2851.

E. March '33. Ec.

Scientific YOGA Series



"These volumes impart the secret of the entire Yoga culture. They are fully illustrated, and every practice is elaborated, simplified and explained in the most modern terms of Science."—The Hindustan Review.

"No printed book can ever teach the real Yoga, but here the author imparts in a clear and popular way the practical information of Yoga. The author has thus done a great service."—The Theosophist.

"Deserves special attention and admiration, for it represents the vast field of personal training secretly taught in India."—The Times.

Each volume is priced Rs. 10 net in India. The Second Volume *Yoga Personal Hygiene* is now available.

YOGA INSTITUTE,
POST BOX 481, BOMBAY.
E. July '32.

SIDE LIGHTS ON WESTERN CIVILISATION

By K. C. SEN

"The weak races are showing strength and the exploiting races are suffering. The principle of self-determination has demoralised all the nations, and weakened Western Civilisation."

An illuminating psychological study of the conflict of Western civilisation with other civilisations. -Pp. 416. Price Rs. 3.

Published by:—

THE DESHABANDHU PUBLISHING Co., Ltd.,

74, Dharamtala Street, CALCUTTA.

To be had from:—

The Book Co., Ltd.,

4/4A, College Sqr., CALCUTTA.

Chukervetty, Chatterjee & Co., Ltd.

15, College Sqr., CALCUTTA.

Kali Charan & Co.,

B40, New Market, CALCUTTA.

"ADVANCE OFFICE,"

74, Dharamtala Street, CALCUTTA.

Ex.



Simplified
Refrigeration

Send For Particulars

OF

THE NEW SERVEL HERMETIC REFRIGERATOR

—:0:—

THE TROUBLE FREE UNIT

F. & C. OSLER Ltd., MADRAS.

E. Dec. '32.

"INDIAN FINANCE"

Those who have finance
Do read "Indian Finance"
Those who have no finance
Must read "Indian Finance".

India's most authoritative and comprehensive financial and economic journal, issued every Saturday noon.

FEATURES:

1. A review of the financial events of the week in general and the Indian exchange and money markets in particular.
2. Cabled reports from all international financial centres.
3. Treasury Bills Statistics, Imperial Bank Statistics, Currency Statistics, etc.
4. Statistical tables showing the daily fluctuations in all the markets both in India and abroad.
5. Special market reports with thorough examination of statistical and other factors.
6. EDITORIAL and SPECIAL ARTICLES on all important topics: financial, industrial, commercial and political.
7. CLIVE STREET GOSSIP covering matters pertaining to the business world.
8. Book Reviews.
9. Company Comments based on independent and thorough study and analysis of balance-sheets.

TRIBUTES

The Hon. Sir George Schuster, Finance Member:—"I agree with him (the Dy. President of the Assembly) in the tribute that he paid to that paper ('Indian Finance'), for I consider it a most valuable journal and one which contributes greatly to the knowledge and understanding of the public on these questions."

Sir Osborne A. Smith, Managing Governor, Imperial Bank of India:—"I am delighted to record 'Indian Finance's' expansion—it is indeed a most amazing effort and I heartily congratulate you."

ACHIEVEMENTS:

1. Appointment of Financial Adviser to Simon Commission.
2. Amplification of Imperial Bank's weekly statement.
3. Inauguration of Banking Enquiry.
4. The Economic Advisory Council.

Rates of Subscription,
inclusive of postage:

Annual	Half-year.
Inland Rs 24	Rs 13
Foreign " 15	" 15

Advertisement
rates supplied
on request.

Managing Editor,

"Indian Finance",

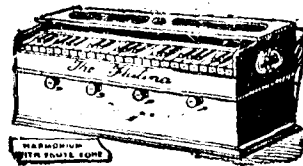
P.O. Box 2321.

25, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

Es.

LET THE NEXT HARMONIUM YOU'LL BUY

BE A DWARKIN'S.



That will ensure
perfect satisfaction
as well as
save you trouble
and worry.

The prices of Dwarkin's world-famed Harmoniums have now come down greatly. Why not then go in for a Dwarkin's—the instrument with a name and all that it implies—the possession of which one can justly feel proud of.

Please write right now for our 1932-33 Illustrated Catalogue 58G sent post free. It is sure to interest you.

DWARKIN & SON,

The oldest and leading Music House in India,
12 Esplanade, CALCUTTA.

E. June '32. C.P.S.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

The Royal Yakuti

REGISTERED in A. D. 1907 (No. 231).

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rs. ten only. These pills do not contain any harmful drug and we have received the best certificate from the Government Analyst upon the analysis of this medicine in the Bombay Government Laboratory.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.

E. Sept. '32.

Rajkot, Kathiawar, [India.]

If You Are "Under the Weather" Get Away to the Hills,

where the climate is cool and invigorating—

Kashmir, Simla, Mussoorie, Darjeeling

and many other delightful holiday haunts.

If you believe in pilgrimages, don't fail to visit Nasik and Pandharpur this season.

The twelve-yearly Sinhast Fair at Nasik commences on 25th June and is equal in importance to the Mahamakham at Kumbakonam.

The Ashadi Fair at Pandharpur falls this year on 14th July and is the best occasion for obtaining Shri Vithoba's Darshan.

For fares, descriptive booklets of Hill Stations and other particulars, apply to:

THE INFORMATION BUREAU,

**G. I. P. Railway,
BOMBAY, V.T.**

E. June '32.

5

STANDARD INKS REGD.

For STEEL and FOUNTAIN PENS.

Inks and Ink Powders in all colours in stock.

Gold and Silver Medals & Certificates
of Merit.

Approved by the Government Chemical
Examiner.

OUR BLUE BLACK SCARLET INKS

A SPECIALITY.

Price List on Application.

NARASIMHAM & CO., LTD.

(Opp. Loane Square),

No. 18, Broadway, MADRAS.

E. Feb. '33.

A BOON TO THE STUDENTS OF HISTORY

HINDU HISTORY B.C. 3000—1200 A.D. by A. K. Mazumdar, Esq. Published by N. K. Roy of City Library, Dacca. Price Rs. 8 only. 900 pages.

Contains the following subjects:—

Hindus, their high antiquity and greatness, Hindus possess no History, Ancient Hindu History obscure, Its causes, Hindu History lies concealed, Attempts at Reconstruction, Opposition to Reconstruction, Hindu Art of writing, Hindu Chronology, The Pre-Historic Aryans, The Aryans, Aryan invasion of India, Rise of Kingdoms; The Vairaja dynasty, Aryan Regeneration, The great Renaissance; 29th century B.C., Condition of the people as described in the early Vedas, Hindu Geography—Colonies—Foreign intercourse, Rise of new dynasties and kingdoms, The Solar and Lunar dynasties, India in Vedic age, Till 2500 B.C., Political condition, Religion: Vedic and Brahmanic, Materialism or Atheism, Literature, Rigveda: Its language, Its authors, Its religion, Its date, etc. India in Epic age 2500 B.C.—1300 B.C., Rise of Magadha, India in Rationalistic Age 1200 B.C., 200 B.C., India in Pauranic ages B.C. 200—1200 A.D., No Buddhist period, Religion, etc.

City Library, Dacca.

E. July '32

SHOP-SOILED BOOKS

Usual Selling Price Rs. 1-14-0 each.

Now to be cleared off at Annas 12 each.

V. P. and Postage Extra. Foreign-cash in advance.

1. LOVE, COURTSHIP, AND MARRIAGE
2. DON'T MARRY. By Hildreth
3. TEMPTATIONS OF THE STAGE
4. STAGE SECRETS. By Frank Lee
5. BEHIND THE SCENES By Anna Caldwell
6. SLOW TRAIN. A collection of Jokes & Fun
7. COMIC COOK BOOK. By Fred H. CURTIS
8. SIDE TRACKED. A collection of stories
9. HOW TO BECOME AN AMERICAN CITIZEN
10. CHILDREN'S RECITATION

SPECIAL FREE OFFER

For a limited time only, with each order we will send FREE complete instructions for Recharging Dry Batteries at little cost.

Address:—GENERAL SUPPLIES CO.,

Book Dept. P.O. Box 167, KARACHI (INDIA.)

E. June '32. Mod.

Wonderful Tantrik Talismans.

Money back guaranteed if not benefited.

Mahashakti talisman:—It is sure to prevent conception in the safest, surest and most satisfactory way. Price: ordinary Rs. 2-12-0; Extra powerful. Rs. 8-4-0.

Kandarpa talisman:—It is infallible in increasing the power of enjoyment. Price: ordinary Rs 2-4-0; Extra powerful Rs 6-12-0.

Bashikaran talisman:—It brings any desired person under full control, through whom any object may be fulfilled. Price: Rs 4-10-0; Extra powerful Rs 13-14-0.

Sani talisman:—It will save you from adversity and misfortune, increases wealth, fame and peace of mind. Price: Rs. 4-8-0; Extra powerful Rs. 13-8-0.

Surja talisman:—Its wearer is sure to shake off the most obstinate of diseases. Price: Rs. 7-9-0; Extra powerful Rs. 22-9-0.

Dhanada talisman:—Its wearer earns immense wealth with little struggling. It will give even a beggar the wealth of a King. Price: Rs. 11-4; Extra powerful Rs. 33-12.

N.B.—All our extra powerful talismans are in gold tube and show their effects immediately.

PROF. S. BIDYABHUSON (ASTROLOGER)

The Viswajyotis Karyalaya,

P. O Baganchra (Nadia) Bengal.

E. April '33. Mod. (Alt.)

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA COMPANIES.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

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

TICKETS INTERCHANGEABLE.

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

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL SAILINGS—BOMBAY TO LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing About	Steamers	Tons	Sailing About
S. S. "Malwa"	11,600	28th May 1932	S. S. "Cathay"†	15,000	25th June 1932
" " "Mongolia"†	17,000	" "	" " "Naldera"†	16,088	2nd July "
" " "Chitral"†	15,000	4th June "	" " "Carthage"†	15,000	9th " "
" " "Narkunda"†	16,572	11th " "	" " "Kaisar-i-Hind"†	11,518	16th " "
" " "Ranohi"†	17,000	18th " "	" " "Mooltan"†	20,837	23rd " "

From China.

† Through Steamers from Australia.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL SAILINGS—CALCUTTA TO LONDON.

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING ABOUT
S. S. "Jeypore"†	5,318	27th May 1932
" " "Padua"†	6,000	17th June "
" " "Behar"†	6,000	15th July "

* Cargo Steamers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS—CALCUTTA & MADRAS TO LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing About
		From Calcutta
S. S. "Margha"	8,278	4th June 1932
" " "Morvada"	8,231	2nd July "
" " "Mandala"	8,243	30th " "
" " "Manora"†	7,929	27th Aug. "
		From Madras
		8th June 1932
		6th July "
		3rd Aug. "
		31st " "

* Carries first class passengers

BRITISH INDIA COASTAL SAILINGS.

From Calcutta to—RANGOON DIRECT—Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays.
STRAITS via RANGOON—Fridays, also Sundays (Transhipping 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, calling at Seychelles—Monthly.
East and South Africa—Fortnightly, calling at Seychelles with English Mails.
From Karachi to—BOMBAY—Direct every Thursday at noon; via Persian Gulf Ports on Sundays or Mondays.
Basra via Bushire and Mahomerah—Only on Sundays at noon; via PERSIAN GULF PORTS—As inducement offers.
MALABAR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA OR RANGOON—As inducement offers.
Frequent connection with the E. & A. Line Steamers from HONGKONG to AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

Terms, Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with—Messrs. BINNY & CO., (MADRAS) LTD.

OR MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

E. Sept. '32.

FOR MASTERLY STUDY AND KNOWLEDGE OF ENGINEERING IN INDIA STUDY

SIR GANGA RAM POCKET BOOK OF ENGINEERING.

5th Revised and Enlarged New Edition.

Price Rs. 8-2 per V. P. P.

SIR GANGA RAM TRUST SOCIETY, LAHORE.

E. June '32.

YOU CAN TEST THIS INDIAN ASTROLOGER'S SKILL FREE.

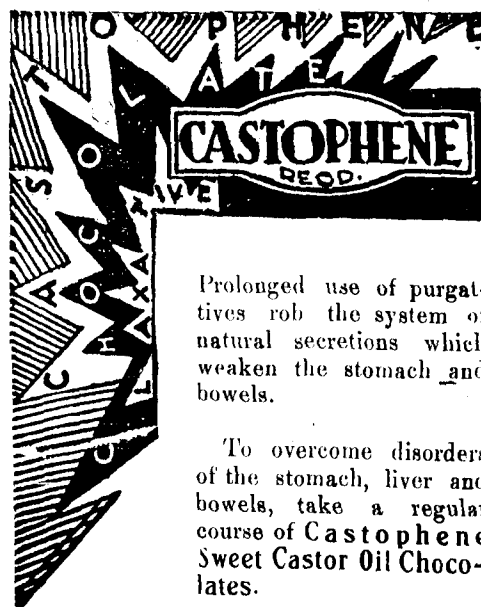
Learn the Truth About Yourself.

Hundreds who have tested the skill of "Pundit Tabore", famous psychic, proclaim him the modern wizard of Astrology. GEORGE MACKEY of New York believes that the Bombay expert must possess some sort of second-sight. Applying the ancient science to useful purposes, Tabore has built up an enviable reputation. The accuracy of his predictions and the sound, practical advice contained in his Horoscopes has served to win many new adherents to Astrology and to place the science in a more elevated position than it has heretofore held. His Horoscopes deal with such subjects as Business, Speculation, Finances, Love-affairs, Matrimony, Travels, Friends, Enemies, etc.



In order to popularise his system, Tabore is sending FREE Partial Horoscopes to all who write and send him their full names (Mr., Mrs. or Miss), address, date, month and year of birth, all clearly written or printed by themselves in block letters together with 10 Annas Stamps to pay postage and miscellaneous expenses. No personal interviews; all consultations by post only. Address: "PUNDIT TABORE" (Dept. 354-B), Upper Forjett St., Bombay VII.

E. July '32. L A S (Bom)



Prolonged use of purgatives rob the system of natural secretions which weaken the stomach and bowels.

To overcome disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, take a regular course of Castophene Sweet Castor Oil Chocolates.

Sample Packet sent Post Free on receipt of 2 annas stamps.

CASTOPHENE, P. O. 88, KARACHI.
E. June '32.

ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU

(OF PROF. S. C. MUKERJEE, M.A.),

KALIGHAT, CALCUTTA, Estd. 1892.

Scientific calculations according to the verified principles of Hindu Astrology and Ptolemaic system. Our computations are based on the results of our long study and research and we have developed special methods both in the mathematical and judicial sections of the science. Brief Life Reading, with forecasts under different headings, Rs. 6; Yearly Reading, with monthly forecasts, Rs. 5. Five Years' general Outline, Rs. 4; Question, Rs. 2 each. Apply for our prospectus and testimonials. TO SCEPTICS. Please send us your date, time and place of birth (stating whether it is Standard or Local Time), and we shall send you two past events free of charge. In this case, a stamped and addressed envelope must be sent.

E. June '32.

MIND YOUR EYE AND EAR.

Cataract?

No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Safe, sure and guaranteed cure in four weeks. For full particulars apply to:

'SRI' WORKS.

Beadon Street, Calcutta (I.R.)

Deafness?

Whether partial or total. No matter complicated with head-noises or other troubles. Cured absolutely. Success guaranteed. For full particulars apply to:

'SRI' WORKS.

Beadon Street, Calcutta (I.R.)

E. Aug. '32. G. I. P. A.

MALABAR AND ITS FOLK

A systematic description of the social customs and institutions of Malabar

By T. K. Gopal Panikkar, B.A.

With Special Chapters on

"The Land System of Malabar" by Dr. V. K. John
and "The Moplahs" by Mr. Hamid Ali.

THIS book is a first attempt at a systematic treatment of the life and institutions of the peoples of Malabar. Mr. Gopal Panikkar writes of his compatriots with intimate knowledge born of long study and close association with the people of Malabar. There are twenty-three chapters in all besides "A Glossary of terms". And advantage has been taken of the issue of this new edition to revise and amplify the chapters in the light of recent historical research.

Price Rs. Two.

To Subs. of the "Indian Review." Re. 1-8.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS, G. T., MADRAS.

THREE GREAT ACHARYAS

SANKARA, RAMANUJA, MADHWA

Sankara, Ramanuja and Madhwa are the three great Acharyas whose teachings hold sway over the bulk of the Hindus all over India. They are equally appreciated by the best thinkers of the day, even among the Oriental Scholars of Europe and America. An attempt is made to bring under one cover critical sketches of their life and times, together with an exposition of their respective systems of philosophy.

CONTRIBUTORS

PANDIT SITANATH TATVABUSHAN
DR. S. KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR
PROF. M. RANGACHARYA
MR. C. N. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR
PROF. T. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR
PROF. S. SUBBA RAU, M.A.

Price Rupees Two.

To Subs. of the "Indian Review", Re. 1-8.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

SAKUNTALA

By KAMALA SATTHIANADHAN, M.A.

In rendering the play into a prose narrative, Mrs. Satthianadhan has borne in mind two great pieces of English Literature, namely, Charles Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare", and Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch's "Historical 'ales from Shakespeare" for her models. This book can be read with profit by students and others who cannot study the original in Sanskrit.

Price As. Six net

MAITREYI

A VEDIC STORY IN SIX CHAPTERS.

BY PANDIT SITANATH TATTVABHUSHAN.

The author has recalled to life, in the words of the *Indian Mirror*, the dead bones of a very ancient and classical anecdote, and embellished it with his own imagination and philosophical disquisition. Pandit Sitanath has made the Maitreyi of the Vedic age as she should be—catholic, stout-hearted and intellectual—and has through her mouth discussed many intricate philosophical and social topics.

Price Annas Four net.

INDIAN JUDGES

BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL
SKETCHES WITH PORTRAITS

WITH A FOREWORD BY

THE HON. SIR B. L. MITTER, K.C.S.I.,

Law Member, Government of India.



SIR R. C. MITTER



SIR T. M. AYYAR

THIS is a collection of sketches of famous Indian Judges who have adorned our courts during the last half a century. Indians have distinguished themselves in various professions under British rule but nowhere have their talents risen to such heights as in our law courts, where it is indisputably recognised that they have held their own with singular distinction on the Bench as on the Bar. The sketches of Indian Judges are designed to present not only a record of individual achievements in law but also to throw light on the evolution of Hindu and Muslim Law under British administration, and with them the growth of social and political institutions and the modernisation of an ancient and deep-rooted civilization. The writers have not confined themselves merely to a record of legal opinions and achievements of the Judges but attention is bestowed on their other activities as well, such as the educational activities of Justice Sir Gurudas Bannerjee, the reform activities of Justice Ranade, the political activities of Sir Subramania Aiyar and the pan-Islamic activities of Syed Amir Ali. In all the sketches while special attention is paid to a review of their legal contributions, they are duly related to their activities as citizens and patriots. A study of the lives of Indian Judges must be particularly welcome to lawyers who aspire for eminence in their profession, as in these pages they come in contact with the story of the trials and the triumphs of men who have risen to fame from very modest beginnings. It cannot fail to interest the layman as well, by the many inspiring examples of conquest by steady and patient work.

The Hon'ble Sir Brojendra Mitter observes in his FOREWORD:

BY learning, knowledge of the feelings and habits of the people, independence and integrity, Indian Judges have maintained the highest traditions of justice. Their greatest achievement has naturally been in the realm of the personal laws of the Indians. They have illumined the obscure, elucidated cardinal principles, reconciled differences and helped in the progressive growth of ancient laws through enlightened interpretation. * * Their service to jurisprudence has been of great value. The Judges whose memoirs are embodied in this volume, are some of the most distinguished in the roll of great Indian lawyers and Judges.

CONTENTS:



SYED AMIR ALI

Sir T. Muthuswami Iyer	Rt. Hon. Amir Ali
Nanabbhai Haridas	Kashinath T. Telang
Dwarkanath Mitter	Justice Mahmood
Mahadev Ranade	Sir Romesh Ch. Mitter
Sir Subramania Aiyar	Sir N. G. Chandavarkar
Sir Beshyam Iyengar	Sir C. Sankaran Nair
Badruddin Tyabji	V. Krishnaswami Aiyar
Sir Gurudas Bannerjee	Justice Shah Din
Sir P. C. Bannerjee	Sir Shadi Lal
Sarada Charan Mitra	Sir Abdur Rahim

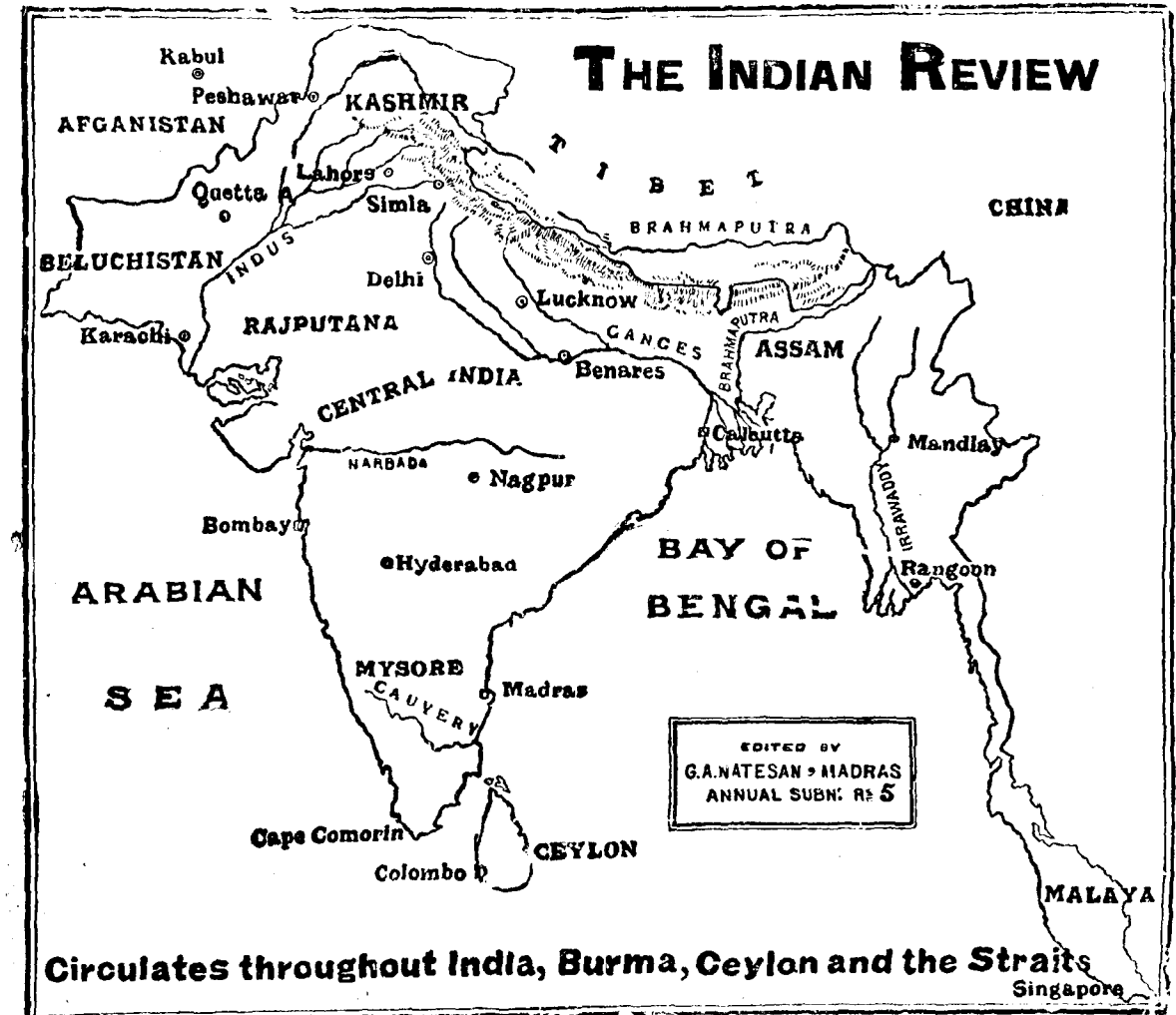


M. G. RANADE

Price Rs. 3. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review", Rs. 2-8.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS, G. T., MADRAS.

THE *Indian Review* is an All-India Monthly Magazine which caters to the needs of all educated Indians. It circulates all over India (including the States) Burma, Ceylon, the Straits and the Far East. Amongst its Subscribers are Government Officials, Merchant Princes, Maharajahs, Rajahs, the lauded aristocracy of India, Advocates, Doctors, Engineers, Educationists and a large number of the Intelligentsia of the Country. There is hardly a club, library or an educational institution which does not subscribe to the *Indian Review*. The *Indian Review* is a busyman's monthly and is an excellent medium of advertisement in India and the East.



["With such a magazine as the *Indian Review* it is impossible to question the serious interest of our fellow-subjects in the Dependency in all matters which affect world progress. The striking feature of such magazines is the detached and impartial spirit which animates the writers of the articles and the ready reproof of any utterance which belittles the high ambition of the Indian nation to deserve the respect of all nations."]'

Single Copy As. Eight (One Shilling). Annual Subscription Rs. Five (Twelve Shillings).

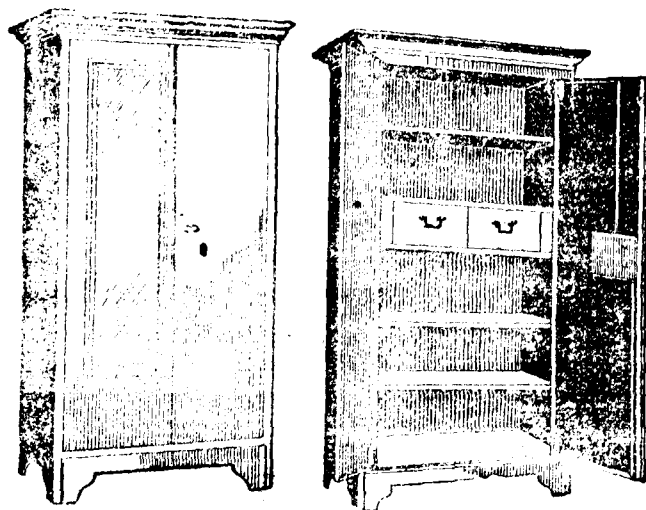
Subscription can commence from any month.

Advertisement Rates on application to G. A. Natesan & Co., Publishers of the *Indian Review*, Madras.

INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT
STEEL at the price of WOOD

ALLWYN'S SPECIAL 1932

LOW PRICE OFFER



ALLWYN'S BURGLAR RESISTING VERMINPROOF STEEL CABINET.

SIZE: 6'3" high x 3' wide x 20" deep.

OUTSIDE FITTINGS: Full Size Mirror and Cornice.
INSIDE FITTINGS: A pair of Sliding Drawers and 3 Adjustable Shelves.

Price Rs. 175.

We also manufacture:

Fire and Burglar Resisting Safes, Office Almirahs, Filing Cabinets, Adjustable Steel Shelvings, Cash Boxes, Locks and Padlocks, Safety Vaults, Strong Room Doors, etc.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

ALLWYN STEEL EQUIPMENT CO.

HEAD OFFICE & WORKS:
OPP. P.O. MAZAGAON
BOMBAY 10.

SHOW ROOMS:
26, CUSTOM HOUSE RD., FORT.
212, KALBADEVI RD.

Grams "ALLWYN" Bombay.

ALL INDIAN

E. Jan. '33, M.L.B.

136229



THE REASON
for
THE SUPREMACY
of
EDSU FABRICS



The enormous popularity of EDSU can be, like most things, attributed to the fundamental law of nature:—

Cause and Effect

THE CAUSE:—

"EDSU Fabrics", being the product of 50 years of constant research and experience, bring to the public an extraordinary wide range of choice.

But there is a yet more important cause of EDSU's excellence: EDSU Fabrics are made in India, and so are designed and judged by the world's original artists. India's unique artistic taste and India's critical judgment of quality combine to make EDSU unique.

Other cloths may be well made but unattractive, artistic but badly made; EDSU alone is perfectly made in a range of designs and qualities to suit all tastes.

THE EFFECT:—

A colossal trade throughout the old world—an annual clientele of over a crore in India alone—and finally a proud and ever present example of the heights that can be reached by Indian brains and industry.

EDSU maintain fine shops in Bombay and Calcutta where everything in household cloth can be bought.

Here are four out of nine EDSU Shops in Bombay.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

FORT, 9, Forbes Street, (opposite Greaves Cotton & Co),
FORT, 67, Esplanade Road, (opposite Bombay Club),
BYCULLA, 340B, Victoria Gardens Road, (opposite Richardson & Cruddas),
PAREL, 231/235, Supari Baugh Road, (opposite G.I.P. Railway Institute).

AGENTS IN MADRAS—Messrs. BEST & Co., Ltd.

Calcutta, EDSU TEXTILES, CHOWRINGHEE,

Calcutta, EDSU TEXTILES, COLLEGE STREET.

E. Jan. '33. Raian.

The virtues of a GOOD HAIR OIL are only known to those who use it.
 Cheap things are costlier in the long run.
 Why not then use the best?

KAMINIA OIL

(Regd.)



Is known throughout the world as the BEST HAIR OIL ever manufactured for growth of Hair and cooling the Brain.

Price Re. 1 per bot. 3 Bots. Rs. 2-10. V. P. charges extra.

OTTO DILBAHAR

(REGD.)



Distinguished Perfume of the Orient.

A Perfume of PROVED MERITS. Endorsed by all those who have used it as the BEST Perfume available in the Market. Contains alcohol. Just a few drops on your kerchief will environ you with enchanting fragrance of sweet flowers.

Once you try this lovely Perfume, you would not be without it any day. Try a bottle NOW.

Half Oz. Bot. ...	Rs. 2 0 0	One Dram ...	Rs. 0 12 0
Quarter Oz. ...	Rs. 1 4 0	Half Dram ...	Rs. 0 8 0

OTTO DILBAHAR Scented Cards. As. 10 per doz. V. P. charges extra.

Toilet Soaps of Extra Excellence and Absolute Purity.

KAMINIA SANDAL SOAP

Lovely Toilet Soap which possesses delightful fragrance of Sandalwood. Price Re. 1 per box of three cakes.

KAMINIA WHITEROSE SOAP

Very popular Soap for its lovely fragrance of fresh Rose Flowers. Price Re. 1 per box.

KAMINIA LAVENDER SOAP

The most ideal Soap with its enchanting perfume of Lavender Flowers. Price Re. 1 per box.

DILBAHAR SOAP

A Superfine Toilet Soap which is matchless. Its perfume is so lovelier that it surpasses the liberal expectation of the user and is unimaginable until used once. Price Re. 1 per box.

The refreshing lather of the above Soaps tones up your skin and inhale the lingering sweet fragrance till the last visible particle of every cake.

WRITE TO-DAY.

Sole Agents:— THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
 285, MARKET, P. O. Box 2082, BOMBAY, 2.