

89

MAHATMA GANDHI'S SPEECHES &amp; WRITINGS. RS. 4.

168

1537

THE

# INDIAN REVIEW

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL

DEVOTED TO THE DISCUSSION OF ALL TOPICS OF INTEREST

EDITED BY MR. G. A. NATESAN

VOL. XXXV.

FEBRUARY: CONTENTS.

No. 2. 1934.

## Thoughts on Indian Problems Overseas

BY MR. HENRY S. L. POLAK

## Indo-Japanese Agreement

BY MR. D. P. KHAITAN

## The Personality of Mahatma Gandhi

BY MR. RICHARD B. GREGG

## Indianization of the Army

BY MR. NIRAD C. CHAUDHURI

## India and South Africa

BY MR. P. B. SINGH

## The Future of India's Foreign Relations



ANNUAL SUBN. INDIAN RS. FIVE\* FOREIGN 12 SH. \* SINGLE COPY AS. 8. (1 SH.) G. A. NATESAN &amp; CO.

GOVT. OF INDIA



PUBLICATIONS.

NAR-G2. BUDDHIST RUINS OF SARNATH.—Guide to the (with seven Plates). As. 10 or 1s. (As. 2.)

NSE-AG/1. ADI GRANTH OR THE HOLY SCRIPTURES OF THE SIKHS.—Translated from the original Gurmukhi with Introductory Essays (Trumpp). Rs. 14-6 or 20s. (Re. 1-6.)

NSE-CIH/33. INDIA HOUSE LIBRARY: SHORT CATALOGUE, 1933. Rs. 3-14 or 5s. (As. 12.)

(Amounts in Parentheses are for Packing and Postage.)

NIL-B 50. FIFTH INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.—(Bulletin of the Indian Industries and Labour No. 50, 1933) Re. 1-12 or 3s. (As. 3.)

NC-RTI/33. TRADE OF INDIA: REVIEW, 1932-33. Rs. 3-4 or 5s. 6d. (As. 7.)

NRO-IC/2. INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.—Secretary of State's Evidence before the Joint Committee, Part II. (3rd October to 7th November 1933.) Re. 1-12 or 3s. (As. 5.)

Copies available

From MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS,  
CIVIL LINES, DELHI, AND FROM  
The Book Depot, No. 8, Hastings Street, CALCUTTA.

E. Mar. '34.

# SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF FAMOUS BENGALLEES

## RAJA RAM MOHUN ROY'S SPEECHES AND WRITINGS

Ram Mohun Roy, whose death centenary was celebrated only recently, was the pioneer of modern India in many directions and this is the first attempt to collect under one cover his voluminous writings. They deal with religion, social reform, politics, education, law, and administration. The volume contains also a lengthy biographical sketch. Cloth bound Edition.

## SWAMI VIVEKANANDA'S SPEECHES AND WRITINGS

This is an exhaustive and comprehensive collection of the works of Swami Vivekananda. It contains, among others, his eloquent character-sketch of "My Master"; his celebrated lectures at the great Parliament of religions at Chicago; all the important and valuable speeches, addresses and discourses delivered in America, England, and India on Gnana Yoga, Bhakti Yoga, Karma Yoga, Vedanta, and Hinduism. Cloth bound. Seventh Edition.

## RT. HON. LORD SINHA'S SPEECHES AND WRITINGS

*The Book Post*, London, in reviewing this book says:—"We are exceedingly glad to have it because the little volume (Price Rupees 3) is not only a monument to a wise and patriotic statesman of the Empire, but also a revelation of the fine material which the Empire has at its disposal for the co-operative governance of the great and wondrous land of Hind." Cloth bound and indexed.

## MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU'S SPEECHES AND WRITINGS

This exhaustive and up-to-date collection of the Speeches and Writings of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu includes her speeches delivered from time to time at the various sessions of the Congress, the Indian Social and Theistic Conferences. It includes also her latest utterances on Self-government for India, the Education of Indian Women, Hindu-Muslim Unity, etc. Third Edn.

## DR. SIR JAGADISH CHANDRA BOSE'S SPEECHES

This volume opens with a brief but succinct account of Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose's life, his discoveries and his works. It contains a fairly exhaustive collection of his writings and speeches together with reports of a number of interviews in England and America. Dr. Bose's views on other important subjects besides those mainly scientific will be found interesting.

## DR. SIR P. C. RAY'S ESSAYS AND DISCOURSES

**PREFACE:** This is the first attempt to present to the Public a comprehensive collection of the Essays and Discourses of Dr. P. C. Ray, the well known Indian chemist. The volume contains a biographical sketch and a list of original contributions by Dr. Ray and his pupils.

**Price of Each Volume Rs. 3.**

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

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE

SIR DINSHAW WACHA'S SPEECHES & WRITINGS

DR. ANNIE BESANT'S SPEECHES & WRITINGS

SIR WM. WEDDERBURN'S SPEECHES & WRITINGS

MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA'S SPEECHES & WRITINGS

**PRICE RUPEES THREE EACH.**

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

\* Books are given at concession rates only to subs. 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 12sh. U. S. A. 3 Dollars.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS, G. T., MADRAS.

# STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES<sup>250</sup>

AND

SANITARY FITTINGS

AS SUPPLIED TO THE CORPORATIONS

OF

MADRAS

CALCUTTA

BOMBAY

ETC.

MANUFACTURED BY

**BURN  
& CO. LTD.**

ESTABLISHED 1781

LOCAL AGENTS

THE BOMBAY CO., LTD.

MADRAS



# THE INDIAN REVIEW

EDITED BY MR. G. A. NATESAN

VOL. XXXV.]

FEBRUARY 1934:—DETAILED CONTENTS.

[No.

RESTORE YOUR  
LOST HEALTH!

|                                         | PAGE |                                   | PAGE |
|-----------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|------|
| INDIAN PROBLEMS OVERSEAS                |      | Sri Gouranga the Man              | 11   |
| By MR. HENRY S. L. POLAK                | 73   | Book-Keeping Self-Taught          | 11   |
| INDO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT                 |      | The Brahma Sutras                 | 11   |
| By MR. D. P. KHAITAN                    | 75   | BOOKS RECEIVED                    | 11   |
| MR. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRI            |      | INDIAN STATES                     |      |
| By MR. B. NATESAN                       | 77   | Mysore Administration             | 11   |
| THE MARATHAS IN GUERRILLA WAR           |      | Veterinary Activities in Mysore   | 11   |
| By MR. HEM CHANDRA RAI, M.A.            | 79   | The Pope and the Mysore Ruler     | 11   |
| THE PERSONALITY OF MR. GANDHI           |      | Electricity in Mysore             | 11   |
| By MR. RICHARD B. GREGG                 | 81   | The Princes' Protection Bill      | 11   |
| INDIA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS               |      | The Hyderabad Municipality        | 11   |
| By MR. T. S. RAMANUJAM, M.A. LL.B.      | 84   | Kashmir State Budget              | 11   |
| INDIANIZATION OF THE ARMY               |      | Sir James Fitzpatrick's Advice    | 11   |
| By MR. NIRAD C. CHAUDHURI               | 86   | Reforms for Kapurthala            | 11   |
| SUBLIMATION AS AN AID TO                |      | Baroda's Finances                 | 11   |
| EDUCATION. By MR. M. S. SARMA, M.A.     | 89   | Exhibition of Foods in Baroda     | 11   |
| INHERITANCE TAXES IN INDIA              |      | A Rubber Factory in Travancore    | 11   |
| By MR. SYED MAHOMMED NAQVI, M.A.        | 91   | Minor Irrigation in Travancore    | 11   |
| ON BIG WORDS                            |      | The Viceregal Visit               | 11   |
| By PROF. B. TANDON, M.A.                | 94   | The New Administrator             | 11   |
| FOUNDATIONS OF INTERNATIONALISM         |      | INDIANS OVERSEAS                  |      |
| By MR. S. SATYAMURTI, B.A., B.L.        | 96   | Indians in Kenya                  | 11   |
| INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA                  |      | The White Settlers in Kenya       | 11   |
| By MR. P. B. SINGH                      | 97   | Indians in Tanganyika             | 11   |
| RECENT CONFERENCES                      | 100  | Indian Repatriates from S. Africa | 12   |
| NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION             | 100  | Indians in South Africa           | 12   |
| NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE              | 102  | Indians in U. S. A.               | 12   |
| INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS                 | 103  | Indians in Japan                  | 12   |
| INDIAN ORIENTAL CONFERENCE              | 104  | TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS           |      |
| INDIAN AFFAIRS                          |      | The Future of Journalism          | 12   |
| By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"               | 105  | Reform Movements in Hinduism      | 12   |
| WORLD EVENTS                            |      | Russia and Japan                  | 12   |
| By PROF. A. J. SAUNDERS, M.A., Ph.D.    | 108  | Turning the other Cheek           | 12   |
| TRADE AND FINANCE                       |      | Origin of Indus Valley Script     | 12   |
| By "SRIVAS"                             | 110  | Sankara on Liberation             | 12   |
| DIARY OF THE MONTH                      | 112  | Personality in Primitive Society  | 12   |
| THE WORLD OF BOOKS                      |      | Aryan Colonisation of Ceylon      | 12   |
| A History of Pali Literature            | 113  | Ancient Indian Painting           | 12   |
| An Oriental Tale Spin                   | 113  | The System of Ramanuja            | 12   |
| An Anthology of Modern Poetry           | 114  | Labour in the New Constitution    | 12   |
| The Principles of Logic                 | 114  | Labour and Disarmament            | 12   |
| A Critical History of Modern Aesthetics | 114  | Landholders and their Future      | 12   |
| Makers of the New World Series          | 114  | "If Love 20"                      | 12   |
|                                         |      | INDIA IN PERIODICALS              | 12   |

(Contd. on page 6)

## Sukrasanjiban

for  
Nervous Debility  
Lowered Vitality  
Loss of Manhood, etc.

Sukrasanjiban is the most effective restorative in cases of nervous debility, lowered vitality, loss of manhood. It imparts health and preserves youthful vigour. It not only restores the lost vitality but also builds up new reserves of strength and energy.

## Abalabandhab Jog

An infallible remedy in all diseases peculiar to women, painful menstruation, uterine engorgement, threatened miscarriage, etc.

# Sadhana Ausadhalaya

The most reliable manufacturer of Ayurvedic Medicines.

Head Office and Factory:— DACCA, BENGAL.

Branches all over India and Burma.

Agencies:— London and Ceylon.

## OUR SPECIALITY

is that we prescribe remedies, free of cost, to all our enquirers by efficient Kabirajas. We have successfully treated thousands of people suffering from different diseases and we trust we can do for you what we have done for others.

Adhyakha — Joges Chandra Ghose, M.A., Ayurved-Sastri,  
Formerly Professor of Chemistry, Bhagalpur College.

E. Feb. '34, E.B.P.B.

## CALENDAR FOR 1934.

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

## INDIANS OVERSEAS

BY DR. LANKA SUNDARAM, M.A., Ph.D. (LOND.)

INDIANS OVERSEAS is the first systematic study of the manifold problems faced by the 27 lakhs of Indians in different parts of the world. The book is divided into 10 Chapters.

Introductory Survey. Kangani System for Ceylon and Malaya, Indians in Ceylon, Indians in Malaya, The Indenture System, Indians in the West Indies; Indians in Fiji, Mauritius, and Canada; Indians in East Africa, Indians in the Union of South Africa, Epilogue.

Every chapter is an epitome of a thorough study of the Indian Question in the countries mentioned. Living conditions, Economic and Political Status, Racial and Religious difficulties have been fully discussed.

*The New Times* :—"We trust Mr. Sundaram's book will not fail to focus the attention of Indian Government and the Public on these pressing problems. We also hope this Monograph will be translated into the Vernaculars, so that it can easily be understood by one and all of the Indian public. We congratulate Mr. Natesan for being the sponsor of this indispensable Monograph."

Price Rupee One and Annas Eight or Two Shillings Six Pence.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review", Re. 1-4 or 1sh. 6d.

Please note that all Foreign orders including those of Ceylon must be accompanied with remittance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS, G. T., MADRAS.

## National Insurance Co., Ltd.

NATIONAL INSURANCE BUILDING.

7, Council House Street, CALCUTTA.

New Business completed during 1932 Rs. 1,55,66,720.

Out of a business of Rs. 1,96,70,000 received in proposals.

Life Assurance is security ... for the policyholder from an investment point of view.  
... for the policyholder and, after him, for his wife and children.

Claims paid over ... Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Total Assets exceed ... Rs. 1,90,00,000.

For Terms and Conditions apply to:—

T. ANANTACHARI

BRANCH SECRETARY,

113, ARMENIAN STREET,

MADRAS.

or

R. G. DAS & Co.,

MANAGERS.

## FIRE AND ACCIDENT RISKS

Covered by

NATIONAL FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd.,

National Insurance Building,

7, Council House Street, CALCUTTA.

For Terms and Conditions apply to:—

T. ANANTACHARI,

Branch Secretary,

113, Armenian Street,

MADRAS.

or

R. G. DAS & Co.,

MANAGERS.

(Contd. from page 2)

|                              | PAGE    | RECENT CONFERENCES                 |
|------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|
| QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE      | ... 129 |                                    |
| UTTERANCES OF THE DAY        | ... 130 |                                    |
| POLITICAL                    | ... 131 | National Liberal Federation        |
| EDUCATIONAL                  | ... 132 | National Social Conference         |
| LEGAL                        | ... 133 | Indian Science Congress            |
| INSURANCE                    | ... 134 | Indian Oriental Conference         |
| INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE        | ... 135 | Ceylon National Congress           |
| WOMEN'S PAGE                 | ... 136 | All-India Educational Conference   |
| LITERARY                     | ... 137 | Indian Economic Conference         |
| PERSONAL                     | ... 137 | Associated Chambers' Conference    |
| MEDICAL AND HEALTH           | ... 138 | All-India Women's Conference       |
| CURRENCY AND BANKING         | ... 139 | Maharashtra Christians' Conference |
| RAILWAYS                     | ... 139 | Rural Libraries' Conference        |
| ART AND DRAMA                | ... 140 | All-India Medical Conference       |
| SPORT                        | ... 140 | Siddha Medical Conference          |
| SCIENCE                      | ... 141 | Trade Union Federation             |
| FILM WORLD                   | ... 141 |                                    |
| AUTOMOBILES                  | ... 142 |                                    |
| AVIATION                     | ... 142 |                                    |
| AGRICULTURAL                 | ... 143 |                                    |
| LABOUR                       | ... 143 |                                    |
| HOBBIES                      | ... 144 |                                    |
| WIT AND HUMOUR               | ... 144 |                                    |
| PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS. |         |                                    |

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

### POST OFFICE CASH CERTIFICATES

Rs. 10 for Rs. 8-4 after five years.

A return of approximately 4% Compound Interest

Free of Income-Tax

Repayable in cash whenever desired with interest after one year.

Maximum holding in any one name

Rs. 10,000.

Get the Cash Certificate habit and set aside a regular sum every month.

Cash Certificates previously issued and maturing on and after the 1st June 1933 may be held for a further period of five years after maturity. The amount payable on a Cash Certificate of Rs. 10 denomination at the end of this extended period of 5 years will be Rs. 12-4.

Enquire for further particulars at any Post Office.

E. Mar. '34.

# MAINTAIN HEALTH—YOUTH—VITALITY by taking OKASA

HOW TO BE VIGOROUS,  
STRONG AND HEALTHY

LIFE'S DEEPEST SECRETS  
REVEALED

No longer is there any need to suffer from lack of vitality, depression, ragged nerves, worry and all ailments these rundown conditions of health bring with them. Science has discovered that the basis of good health and abounding youthful energy lies in the glands—and OKASA acts directly through the glands, supplying the whole body with rich, vital Hormons.

Immature signs of old age such as failing memory and brain power, wrinkles and grey hair are completely removed by OKASA, which instils into the system and all vital organs new youth and vigour. By the use of OKASA, food is thoroughly assimilated, blood circulation becomes normal, nerves and heart are strengthened, increasing the span of life upto a very advanced age.

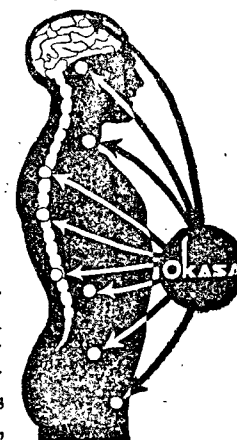


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE ACTION OF OKASA

The secret of our life lies in the glands, as shown in the figure. When the glands become inactive, due to the effect of the tropical climate, overwork, illness, malnutrition or excessive habits, the health of body and mind fails. Only new supplies of gland-products can restore energy and well-being. Only Okasa gives those essential gland products—in easily assimilated palatable form. Take OKASA and be a new person in every way—vital, radiant, energetic, successful.

### IMPORTANT

Use only the genuine Gland-Hormon preparation OKASA. Remember to look for the RED BAND on every box of Okasa which guarantees its freshness and surest results.



Rs. 10 per box of 100 tablets, Rs. 4 per trial packet of 30 tablets.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING CHEMISTS OR DIRECT FROM:—

**Madras Agency, OKASA Co., Berlin (India) Ltd.,**

4/153 BROADWAY, POST BOX 295, MADRAS.

TELEPHONE 2086.

Head Office:—Post Box 396, Bombay.

E. Feb. '34, M.E.B.

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

### Speeches and Writings of

RAM MOHUN ROY.  
SAROJINI NAIDU.  
SIR J. C. BOSE.  
DR. P. C. RAY.  
LORD SINHA.

SIR D. E. WACHA.  
ANNIE BESANT.  
SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.  
SIR W. WEDDERBURN.  
M. MOHAN MALAVIYA.

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

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

### National Biographies

**Indian Judges.** Sketches of 21 famous Judges with particular attention to the *causes celebre* with which each Judge was connected. 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.

### Politics

**Indians Overseas.** By Dr. Lanka Sundaram. An exhaustive and critical review of the conditions of our nationals settled in different parts of the world. Price Rs. 1-8. To Subscribers of "I.R." Rs. 1-4.

**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.

### Economics

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Indian Tales

**Tales from Sanskrit Dramatists.** Contents: Vision of Vasavadatta, Avimaraka, Mricchakatika, Sakuntala, Malavicaagnimitra, Vikramorvasiya, Malati-Madhava, Nagananda, Ratnavali and Mudrarakshasa. Rs. 2. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," Rs. 1-8.

**Indian Tales of Fun, Folly, and Folklore.** This is a collection in one volume of 120 Tales. Re. 1-4. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," Re. 1.

**Sakuntala.** By Kamala Sathianathan, 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.

These books are given at concession rates only to subs. of "The Indian Review". Any one 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 Doll.

### Gandhi Literature

**Mahatma Gandhi's Speeches and Writings.** omnibus edition containing over 1000 pages. Includes his writings to the *Young India* and *New Nation*. Rs. 4. To Subs. of *Indian Review*. Rs. 2-8.

**Mahatma Gandhi: The Man and his Mission.** enlarged and up-to-date Edition of his life and work. Price 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. 12.

### Saints and Sages of India

**Chaitanya to Vivekananda.** Lives of the saint Bengal and Assam. Re. 1-8. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 1-4.

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

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

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

### Miscellaneous Biographies

**The First Four Califs.** By Ahmed Shafi. Re. 1. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," As. 12.

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

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

**Eminent Orientalists:** Indian, English, German, French, etc. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 1-4.

### Religion and Philosophy

**The Heart of Hindusthan.** By Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan. New Edition. Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.

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

**Sri Krishna's Messages and Revelations.** By 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.

**Aspects of the Vedanta.** By various writers. 5th New Edition. Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.

**Sankara's Select Works.** Text in Devanagari English translation. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 1-8.

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

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

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

### General

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

**Shakespeare's Tragedies.** By Dr. Miller. Critical studies of Lear, Macbeth, Othello & Hamlet. Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 1-4.

**Miss Mayo's Mother India: A Rejoinder.** By Natarajan. 5th Edn. As. 12. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.

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

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

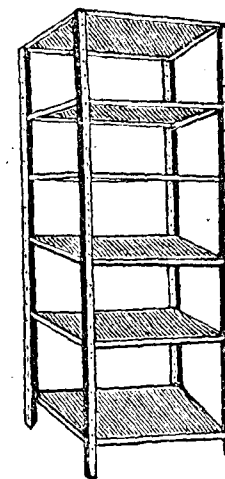
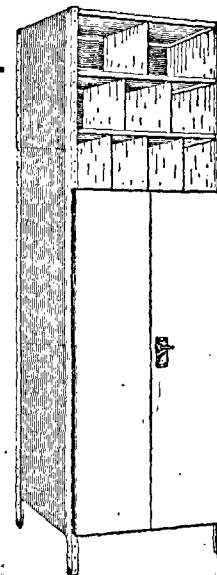
**Temples, Churches and Mosques.** By Mr. Y. Hasan. With 68 illus. Re. 1-8. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 1-8.

## THE LATEST

## IN SHELVING

# GODREJ

## STEEL SHELVING



● EACH SECTION IS A COMPLETE INDEPENDENT UNIT with four standards to support it.

● EASY TO ERECT, TAKE DOWN AND RE-ARRANGE. Independent Sections can be most easily placed and joined together side by side or back to back to form any length of shelving.

● GREATER LOAD-CARRYING CAPACITY because each section is independently supported by four strong standards.

● ANTI-RUST TREATMENT before painting prevents any rusting later and makes Godrej Shelving long lasting.

Godrej gives you best value in Shelving, Cupboards, Racks, Pigeon-holes, etc., etc., of all sizes and types.

Please write for particulars:

## GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO., LTD.

### 164, BROADWAY, MADRAS.

(Head Office & Works: Lal Baug, Parel, BOMBAY.)

# NEW ARRIVALS

- INDIAN TARIFF PROBLEM:** An exhaustive study. By Dr. Hirendra Lal Dey, M.A., D.Sc. Rs. 12.
- HENRY FORD.** By J. G. De Roulhac Hamilton. (Cheap Edition) Rs. 2-10.
- HINDU VIEW OF LIFE.** By Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan. (Cheap Edition of Upton Lectures delivered at Oxford.) Rs. 2-10.
- HINDU VIEW OF ART.** By Mulk Raj Anand. With an Introductory essay on "Art and Reality" and a Drawing by Eric Gill. Rs. 6-6.
- RENASCENT-INDIA.** By H. C. E. Zacharias, Ph.D. Covers the period beginning from Ram Mohan Roy upto Mahatma Gandhi. Rs. 7-14.
- LENINISM, Vol. II.** By Joseph Stalin. Rs. 9-6.
- CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA.** By J. L. Raina, B.A., M.R.A.S. Rs. 2.
- INDIAN PRINCES UNDER THE BRITISH PROTECTION.** By P. L. Chudgar. Rs. 4.
- WOMEN OF INDIA.** By Otto Rothfeld, F.R.G.S. With 48 full page Illustrations in Colours. Rs. 11.
- PURNAM'S WORD BOOK.** Edited by Louis A. Fleming, A Practical aid for expressing ideas through use of exact equivalents. Rs. 6-12.
- LOVE CALLING.** By Maurice Dekobra. (Translated from the French by Metcalfe Wood.) Rs. 5-10.
- BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.** By B. Sanyasi. With a Foreword by M. C. Forbes. Re. 1.
- FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.** By Ernest Kirk. Re. 1-8.
- LIFE OF C. R. DAS.** By P. C. Ray. Original price Rs. 6. Now reduced to Rs. 2-8.
- WHO'S WHO IN MADRAS, 1933.** A pictorial Who's Who of distinguished personages, Princes and Zemindars of the Madras Presidency. Rs. 5.
- BOOK-KEEPING SELF-TAUGHT.** By Framroz R. Merchant, F.S.A.A. Rs. 2-8.
- ONE HUNDRED ESSAYS AND A CHAPTER ON LETTER WRITING.** By Theodore S. Upot. Re 1.
- ONE HUNDRED LETTERS AND A CHAPTER ON ESSAY WRITING.** By T. S. Upot. As. 10.
- SEXUAL DISORDERS AND DISEASES OF YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.** By Dr. G. T. Hingorani. Rs. 5.
- BIRTH CONTROL.** By "An Eminent Doctor". Published by Mrs. Annie Mathews. Rs. 3-8.
- SREE BRAHMA-SAMHITA.** Text of 5th Chapter With Commentary by Shree Jeeva Goswami Translated by Bhakti Siddhanta Saraswati Goswami. Rs. 2-8.
- SREE KRISHNA CHAITANYA.** Vol. I. By Prof. Nisikanta Sanyal. Royal 8vo. 800 pages Calico bound. Rs. 15.
- CENSUS OF INDIA.** (In 2 Vols.) Rs. 19-8 per set While ordering please send an advance of Rs. 5.
- TEXT-BOOK ON DIRECTIONAL CALCULATIONS (OF PLANETS).** By Dr. Vijayaraghavalu. Very essential for astrologers. Rs. 8.
- GUIDE TO INDIAN ENGINEERING STUDIES.** By M. C. Mohan and A. C. Kashyapa. Re. 1-8.
- GUIDE TO INDIAN INDUSTRIAL STUDIES.** By M. C. Mohan and A. C. Kashyapa. Re. 1-8.
- AN INDIAN IN WESTERN EUROPE.** By A. S. P. Aiyar, I.C.S. (In 2 Vols.) Rs. 4.
- DAVAR'S ELEMENTS OF INDIAN COMPANY LAW.** Second Edition. Rs. 8.
- WEALTH AND TAXABLE CAPACITY OF INDIA.** By Professors K. T. Shah and K. J. Khambata. Rs. 10.
- HINDUSTANI WITHOUT A MASTER.** By Munshi Sadruddin B. Syed. Re. 1-12.
- SRI KRISHNA OF DWARAKA AND OTHER STORIES.** By C. A. Kincaid, I.C.S. Re. 1-8.
- UMAR KHAYAM AND HIS AGE.** By Otto Rothfeld. Rs. 7-8.
- MANUAL OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.** (Or sure success in Competitive Examinations) By T. S. Srivastava (in 2 Parts.) Part I. General Information. Part II. Office Compendium. Rs. 2-8.
- TARAPOREWALA'S HANDY ILLUSTRATED ENGLISH DICTIONARY.** Edited by Prof. Ernest Weekley, M.A. Re. 1-2.
- INDIA IN TRANSITION.** By Major D. Graham Pole. A topical publication. Rs. 6-6.
- THE SPHERE OF TEA.** By H. A. Ghosh. A brief treatise on the cultivation and distribution of tea in India. Rs. 3.
- A HISTORY OF TELUGU LITERATURE.** By P. Chenchiah, M.L., and Raja M. Bhujanga Rao. Re. 1-4.
- A HISTORY OF URDU LITERATURE.** By T. Grahame Bailey. Re. 1-4.
- WHITHER CONGRESS?** By K. F. Nariman. Political realism and not spiritual idealism should be the aim of the Congress is the theme of this topical book. 160 pp. As. 12.
- INDIAN SCULPTURE.** By St. Kramrisch. The author surveys the structure of Indian sculpture from the earliest times to the present day in all its relevant aspects. With 116 illustrations. Rs. 4-8.
- INDIAN PAINTING.** By Percy Brown. This is an accurate presentation of the main features of Indian art. With 17 plates. Crown 8vo. Re. 1-6.
- PROJECTS IN INDIAN EDUCATION.** Edited by Alice B. Van Doren, B.A. Embodies the experiments made in the project method in Indian schools by various educationists. With an introduction by William H. Kilpatrick, Ph.D., LL.D. Re. 1-4.
- A HISTORY OF HINDI LITERATURE.** By Frank E. Keay, M.A. New Edition. A clear and trustworthy outline of the history of the future national language of India is given in this book. Re. 1-6.
- CLASSICAL SANSKRIT LITERATURE.** By Dr. A. Berriedale Keith, D.C.L., D.Litt. The author indicates in outline all the salient features of the classical Sanskrit literature upto A.D. 1200. Re. 1-6.
- THE HERITAGE OF ASIA.** By Dr. Kenneth Saunders, Litt.D. Gives a summary of the history of the Asiatic civilization and examines the various cultures of Asia. With illustrations. Rs. 2.
- GENERAL KNOWLEDGE TESTS.** By Mahesh Dutta, M.A. Very useful to students who appear for competitive examinations. Rs. 3.
- FOOD VALUE OF VEGETABLES.** Specially written for India by Mrs. B. A. Vieyra. Contains also various recipes suitable for India. Re. 1-8.
- KETTLE DRUMS.** By N. Ramabhadran, B.A. This is a collection of short stories and miscellany bearing on Indian social life. Re. One.
- INDIA IN 1931-32.** The Govt. of India's annual prepared for presentation to Parliament. Re. 1-4.
- MY IMPRESSIONS OF JAPAN.** By Sir Lallubhai Samaldas. With illustrations. Rs. 2.
- LIFE'S LIGHTER SIDE.** By Basil Tozer. A very bold picture of ludicrous incidents in the lives of men and women. Rs. 3-12.
- BENCH AND BAR IN THE SADDLE.** By Captain C. P. Hawkes. "A very interesting and entertainingly Chatty Volume." Rs. 3-12.
- THE ENCHANTED NECKLACE.** By Douglas English. A tale which will amuse children as well as grown-ups. Rs. 2-10.
- LOST WORLD.** By A. Conan Doyle. Re. 1-14.
- LAY THOUGHTS OF A DEAN.** By Dean Inge. The best seller of the year. Cheap Edition. Rs. 5-4.
- GRETA GARBO.** By Roland Wild. An authentic life of the famous film star. As. 6.
- AMY JOHNSON.** By Hubert S. Banner. The life story of the girl. As. 6.
- REVOLT OF WOMEN.** By Hamilton Fyfe. Rs. 5-10.
- MANY MYSTERIES.** Twenty-eight detective stories by 28 famous detective story-writers. Selected by E. Phillips Oppenheim. 935 pages. Rs. 5-10.
- BEARERS OF THE BURDEN.** By Lt.-Col. W. P. Drury. This is the novel version of the famous play of two generations. Re. 1-14.
- FULL SCORE.** (Twenty-five stories by 25 famous writers) Edited by Fytton Armstrong. Rs. 5-10.
- LIFE OF ADOLF HITLER.** The Chancellor of German Reich. By Emil Lengyel. Popular Edition. Revised and enlarged. Rs. 2-10.
- GENEALOGY OF LOVE.** The evolution of love in all its myriad forms from the one-celled animal to the human being. By Dr. C. Thesing, M.D. With 64 illustrations. Rs. 11-4.
- TIDES OF LIFE.** By Dr. R. G. Hoskins, Ph.D., M.D. The story of the internal secretions functioned by the endocrine (Sex) glands is given. Rs. 11-4.
- INDIAN FILE.** By E. P. White. The author, a regular contributor to *Punch*, laughs joyously at both Indians and Englishmen alike. Rs. 2-10.
- THE INDIAN THEATRE.** By Prof. R. K. Jainik. The author surveys the whole course of Indian drama upto the modern period. Rs. 7-8.
- BIOLOGICAL TRAGEDY OF WOMEN.** Translated from the Russian by S. Ofental. Rs. 5-10.
- ADOLESCENT GIRLHOOD.** By Mary Chadwick. Rs. 7-14.
- PHILOSOPHY OF RADHAKRISHNAN.** By C. E. M. Joad. Rs. 5-10.
- MAHATMA GANDHI; HIS OWN STORY.** The two Volumes of the autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi have been edited and compressed into one Volume by Mr. C. F. Andrews. Rs. 5 10.
- SCIENCE OF HUMAN REPRODUCTION.** By Dr. H. M. Parshley. With illustrations. Rs. 9-6.
- WASTED WOMANHOOD.** By Miss Charlotte Cowdroy. Rs. 4-8.
- IS IT A BOY?** By Dr. W. Okland. Sex-determination of unborn child according to science. Rs. 2-10.
- EAST AND WEST IN RELIGION.** By Sir S. Radhakrishnan. Rs. 3-6.
- HOW THE MIND WORKS.** By Dr. William Moodie, Dr. Emanuel Miller, Dr. Ernest Jones, and Prof. Cyril Burt. Rs. 5-10.
- SOCIAL CONTROL OF SEX EDUCATION.** By Dr. Geoffrey May. A study of the efforts of the State to control the sexual life of the individual. Rs. 9-6.
- THE NAKED TRUTH.** By an ex-Nursing Sister. Revelations about the slums of London. Rs. 2-10.
- BIRTH CONTROL.** By Dr. George Ryley Scott. A practical guide to working women. As. 12.
- MIDNIGHT ON THE PLACE PIGALLE: A novel.** Maurice Dekobra. Rs. 2-10.
- THE JOURNAL OF ARTHUR STIRLING: A novel.** By Upton Sinclair. Rs. 5 10.
- CONFESSIONS OF A SCOUNDREL.** By Geoffrey Spencer. This is a frank autobiography of a thorough-faced Rascal. Rs. 5-10.
- A HANDBOOK OF EVERY DAY DOUBTS AND DIFFICULTIES in writing and speaking English.** By Dr. K. B. Bose, Ph.D. 11th Edition. Re. 1-8.
- BOSE'S HANDBOOK OF ENGLISH SYNONYMS.** Dr. K. B. Bose, Ph.D. Re. 1-12.

# Index to Advertisers in the "Indian Review"

11

|                                                | PAGE           |                                          |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------------|
| Advaita Ashrama, Calcutta                      | ... 18         | Marshall & Co., W. H.                    |
| Akhil Kishore Ram                              | ... 23         | Muslim Review, Lucknow                   |
| Appasawmy Chetty & Co., Madras                 | ... 22         | Mysore Races                             |
| Banerji, P.                                    | ... 18         | Nagappa, M. S.                           |
| Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute      |                | National Call, Delhi                     |
| READING MATTER                                 | ... 107        | National Insurance Co.                   |
| Behar Chemical Works                           | ... 19         | Neo-Komala Vilas, Madras                 |
| Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works       | 3              | New India Assurance Co.                  |
| Bennett College                                | ... 4          | Okasa Co., Ltd., Bombay                  |
| Bhattacharya & Co., M.                         | ... 20         | Omar & Co., C.                           |
| Bombay Law Journal                             | ... 22         | Oriental Government Security Life        |
| Burn & Co., Calcutta                           | INNER CONTENTS | Assurance Co. FACING 1ST READING         |
| Calcutta Chemical Co.                          | ... 19         | Orr & Sons Ltd., P., Madras              |
| Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay            |                | READING MATTER                           |
| READING MATTER                                 | ... 127        | P. & O. and British India Companies      |
| Ceylon Independent, Colombo                    | ... 10         | Paris Dental Hospital, Amritsar          |
| Chirollogical Society, Calcutta                | ... 18         | Post Office Cash Certificates. BELOW DET |
| Cunniah Co., G., Madras                        | ... 21         | CON                                      |
| Curzon & Co., Madras                           | ... 2          | Raj Narain Nigam                         |
| Daily News, Nagpur                             | ... 28         | Rane, Ltd., Madras                       |
| Favre Leuba & Co. READING MATTER               | ... 119        | Sadhana Ausadhalaya. INNER CONT          |
| Flit                                           | ... 9          | Sakti Oushadhalaya, Dacca                |
| Godrej and Boyce Mfg. Co. INNER CONTENTS       |                | Sexual Science Bureau                    |
| Government of India Central Publication        |                | Simpson & Co., Madras                    |
| Branch, Calcutta                               | FIRST COVER    | South Indian Railway Co.                 |
| Great Indian Peninsula Railway                 | ... 17         | Spencer & Co., Madras FACING 4TH C       |
| Guardian, Calcutta                             | ... 20         | Sri Works, Calcutta                      |
| Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. | 16             | Surajmal Lallubhai & Co., Madras         |
| Indian Finance, Calcutta                       | ... 30         | READING MATTER                           |
| Indian Iron & Steel Co., Calcutta              |                | Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Calcutta  |
| INNER CONTENTS                                 |                | Texas Co.                                |
| Indian Views, Durban                           | ... 20         | Times of India Press, Bombay             |
| Jalal & Sons                                   | ... 10         | Titaghur Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Calcutta |
| Jupiter General Insurance Co.                  | ... 21         | 3RD CO                                   |
| Kalidas Motiram, Dr.                           | ... 22         | United India Life Assurance Co., Madras  |
| Kaviraj N. N. Sen & Co.                        | ... 9          | FACING LAST PAGE OF THE READING MAT      |
| League of Nations, Bombay                      | ... 20         | Vedanta Kesari, Madras                   |
| Limaye Bros., Madras                           | ... 11         |                                          |
| Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway             | ... 13         |                                          |
| Madras Type Foundry                            | ... 29         |                                          |
| Mahratta, Poona                                | ... 23         |                                          |

## THE HEART OF HINDUSTHAN

BY

Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan

this volume which contains his discourses "The Heart of Hinduism," "The Hindu Idea," "The Hindu Idea of God," "Islam Indian Thought," "Hindu Thought and Christian Doctrine," "Buddhism" and "Indian Philosophy," Prof. Radhakrishnan presents the Western world in his own inimitable language all that is truest, noblest and in Eastern religion and thought. In this work of interpretation the Professor has rendered the signal service rendered to India the World by the late Swami Vivekananda.

Price Rupee One only.

To Subscribers of the "I. R." As. 12.

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. Five (12sh. Foreign) one year's subscription to the "Review" in advance.

A. Natesan & Co., George Town, Madras.

## Tales from Sanskrit Dramatists

THE FAMOUS PLAYS OF  
Kalidasa, Bhasa, Sri Harsha, Sudraka,  
Bhavabhuti and Visakhadatta.

ON THE MODEL OF LAMB'S TALES

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

SIR C. V. KUMARASWAMI SASTRI

DETAILED CONTENTS

|                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Vision of Vasavadatta | Mricchakatika  |
| Avimaraka             | Malati-Madhava |
| Sakuntala             | Nagananda      |
| Malavikagnimitra      | Ratnavali      |
| Vikramorvasiya        | Mudrarakashasa |

PRESS OPINIONS

Hindu: "Eminently interesting collection."  
Triveni: "The approach to the Classics has been made quite easy."

Price Rs. Two or 3sh.

To Subs. of the "Indian Review", Re. 1-8.

G. A. Natesan & Co., Publishers, G. T., Madras.

G. A. NATESAN & Co.,

Publishers, "Indian Review",

GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS.

SIRS,

Please enrol me as a subscriber to the INDIAN REVIEW from

M. O. for Rs. 5 (Five)

or 12 (Twelve) Shillings, one year's subscription.

Cheque for Rs. 5-4.

Name

Designation

Address

Your's faithfully,

RUPEES FIVE  
A YEAR'S INVESTMENT  
TO  
**THE INDIAN REVIEW**

*Will bring you month after month twelve consecutive  
Numbers of the "Review" and will also  
enable you to get the following books  
at special concession prices:*

**Speeches and Writings of**

|                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| RAM MOHUN ROY  | SIR D. E. WACHA   |
| SAROJINI NAIDU | ANNIE BESANT      |
| SIR J. C. BOSE | 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 21 famous Judges. 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, 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.** Sketches with an account of their Researches. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.  
**Indian Statesmen.** Biographical sketches of famous Dewans and Prime Ministers of Indian States. With 17 portraits. 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 Disciples of Ramakrishna and Vivekananda. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

**Gokhale's Speeches.** Rs. 4. To "I.R." Subs. Rs. 3-8.  
**Gandhi's Speeches.** Rs. 4. To "I.R." Subs. Rs. 3-8.

*These 22 books which are sold to the public for Rs. 68 are given away for Rs. 57 only to subscribers of the "Indian Review". By becoming a subscriber to the "Review", you have thus a clear saving of Rs. Eleven.*

**Enrol** yourself as a subscriber to the "Review". Subscriptions can commence from any month. Send an M.O for Rs. 5 or cheque for Rs. 5-4 (Indian), 12 sh. (Foreign), 3 dollars U. S. A. A few copies from the beginning of the year are also available. Thus any one who wishes to have a set for the whole year can subscribe from January.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

# PIG IRON COKE COAL TAR

*Apply to:—*

**THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL Co., LTD.,**

12, Mission Row,

— CALCUTTA —

E. Dec. '34.

**ORIENTAL**  
**GOVERNMENT SECURITY**  
**LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
 INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1874

**HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.**

1932 RESULTS

New Business: 29,982 Policies Assuring Rs. 594 Lakhs.

Claims Paid during the year: 3,816 for Rs. 85 Lakhs.

Funds increased to nearly Rs. 12½ Crores

Policies in force: 2,07,531 Assuring with Bonuses nearly Rs. 44 Crores.

Low expense ratio of 21% of the Premium Income.

WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY  
 FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY

**IT WILL PAY YOU**

To come to this Long-established and Progressive Office.

**DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR—1934**

Applications for further information should be addressed to:

THE BRANCH SECRETARY,  
**ORIENTAL ASSURANCE BUILDINGS,**

Post Box No. 8, MADRAS,

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

|           |              |              |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| AGRA      | DELHI        | POONA        |
| AJMER     | GAUHATI      | RAIPUR       |
| AHMEDABAD | JALGAON      | RAJSHAHI     |
| ALLAHABAD | KARACHI      | RANCHI       |
| AMBALA    | KUALA LUMPUR | RANGOON      |
| BANGALORE | LAHORE       | RAWALPINDI   |
| BAREILLY  | LUCKNOW      | SINGAPORE    |
| BEZWADA   | MANDALAY     | SUKKUR       |
| BHOPAL    | MERCARA      | TRICHINOPOLY |
| CALCUTTA  | MOMBASA      | TRIVANDRUM   |
| COLOMBO   | NAGPUR       | VIZAGAPATAM  |
| DACCA     | PATNA        |              |

# THE INDIAN REVIEW

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

Vol. XXXV.]

FEBRUARY 1934

[No. 2.]

## Thoughts on Indian Problems Overseas

BY MR. HENRY S. L. POLAK

I do not know whether I am any longer entitled to be considered an expert on the problems relating to Indians overseas. It is now some years since I had any direct connexion with their solution. But it is difficult to escape the Karma of a long experience of the subject, and in the period that has since elapsed, I have done my best to keep myself informed, at a distance, of local developments, by fairly wide reading, regular correspondence, and personal discussions with those possessing special knowledge. I may, perhaps, therefore, be forgiven if I now appear to trespass upon territory which once I trod with some authority.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is now on a flying visit to East Africa, in order to investigate administrative and other pressing questions on the spot. In a demi-official statement appearing in *The Times*, it is stated that he "will meet representatives of all types of communities, indigenous and European". The Indian community is neither "indigenous" nor "European". One is prompted to ask whether he is aware of its existence—his knowledge of some other important matters within his official jurisdiction is singularly limited and he is known to have strong Jingo leanings—and if so, whether he intends to meet the representatives of that community, too.

That the doubt above expressed is not a baseless one may be seen from a further examination of the columns of *The Times*. It concludes a leading article on the 3rd January as follows: "Whether from the standpoint of Whitehall or of settler, administrator, and the African, there is everything to be said for a journey that will enable East Africa to state its case to the British Government at first hand." One would think that East Africa had never before had the opportunity of doing so, that there had not been a long

series of Commissions, Committees, inquiries, and reports. But gold has since been found in Kenya in paying quantities and it is now being worked upon what were, until recently, but are no longer, native lands. These matters are, assuredly, sufficient to warrant a personal visit from a British Secretary of State. Whether it will prevent the creation of another Witwatersrand is another matter. In the new economic conditions now becoming visible, it would appear that the indigenous population has far more to fear from the exploitation of the white settlers than from the Indian colonists.

In the meanwhile, we may note that the Indian colonist in East Africa is not included, either in official or in non-official language, in any of the terms "settler", "administrator", or "African". On the 4th January, *The Times* published on its editorial page and in large type a letter from a Mr. Frank Melland, from which it is obvious that the use of the word "settler" is confined to the white colonists. The paper, moreover, heads the letter, "Need of Three-Sided Co-operation". It is to be presumed that the Government of India has, either directly or through the India Office, made Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister acquainted with the immense importance attached in India to the status and the welfare of the Indians settled in East Africa, with which the Motherland has been closely connected during many more decades than the white people have been for years, to whose cultural and economic development, as high authorities, including Sir John Kirk, Lord Lugard, and Mr. Winston Churchill have publicly recognised, Indians have made a valuable and a unique contribution, and which now supports more than four times as many Indians as Europeans. Indian public opinion must be wide awake to what lies immediately ahead, both in East Africa and in Downing Street.

Next I wish to offer a word of warning on the question of South Africa. The position of the Indian population there is, in many respects, as unsatisfactory as it has been for many years past. One does not expect Governments, which are seldom courageous in a good cause, to be far ahead of the voters upon whom they depend and whom they do so little to educate. That fact probably accounts largely for the slow progress in the Union Government's programme of fulfilment of its promise, in 1926, to take steps to uplift, morally and materially, the Indian community to the level of other sections of the population. It is, indeed, doubtful whether that Government has anything so well defined as a programme, and some attempts have been made in official quarters in South Africa to whittle down that pledge. Now and again the Government is stirred to do some relatively small thing in the right direction or to prevent the happening of some new break-away in the wrong one, under the persuasion or the pressure of the Agent of the Government of India. But one has unhappy memories of the breach of faith in carrying out the spirit of the Capetown Agreement of 1926 represented by the Asiatic Land Tenure Act, which has already wrought grave injury to the Transvaal Indians and has reduced their rights and legal status far below the point where they stood in the worst days of the Passive Resistance Struggle.

Yet, do not let us make the mistake of belittling the importance of the services rendered to the South African Indian community and to the Motherland by the three Agents who have put India "on the map" in South Africa during the last 7 years. They have helped to prevent even worse land-slides against the Indian community and they have succeeded in obtaining for them, through its better-known representatives, a social recognition far beyond the hopes or expectations of those who, like myself, remember the attitude of "untouchability" adopted by virtually all South African whites towards virtually all South African Indians, however well-qualified by training and habit of life for social contacts with Europeans. I regard this as a tremendous advance, for which a generous tribute must be paid to a more enlightened public opinion in the Union, as well as to Mr. Sastri, Sir K. V. Reddy, and Sir and Lady Maharaj Singh. The Indian Agents, too, have, in their own persons and by means of public addresses, epitomised Indian culture, and have done much to remove the "coolie" stain from the Indian population, of which four-fifths is to-day South African born.

I am loath to take part in the local controversy now proceeding between two factions of local Indians, each of which includes many personal friends and former colleagues. My advice (which, I am glad to see, is supported by *The Leader*) would be to stand by the Agent, who naturally is there to be shot at, and not to take too seriously the criticisms from certain quarters suggesting that he has betrayed Indian interests. No one who really knows Sir Maharaj Singh, could suppose for a moment that he is capable of betraying them.

Finally, I come to the question of the suggested resumption of Indian labour emigration to Malaya. From a newspaper report of the recent proceedings of the Standing Emigration Committee of the Indian Legislature, I gather that a Madras Member has raised once more the important question of principle, whether India should consider the policy of stopping emigration of Indian labour to other countries. He is stated to have contended that the labour population, which went outside India, created a very wrong impression regarding the culture and status of Indian nationals, and for that reason alone it was important that such emigration should be stopped. I understand that, whilst the Standing Emigration Committee thought that the occasion for asserting this principle had not yet arisen, there was a general feeling that the time had come when a very serious view might be given to such considerations of national honour.

I frankly confess that, ever since I first studied this question of Indian labour emigration, I have shared the view of the Madras Member above referred to. Indentured labour emigration, with all its horrible associations, has been put an end to now for some years, after still longer years of agitation for its abolition led by some of India's noblest sons. Its evil consequences still overshadow the Indian colonists everywhere and will do for years to come. The present forms of Indian labour emigration are permitted, because they comply with the formal requirements of the Indian Emigration Act that such emigration should be technically "free" and "voluntary". Having regard, however, to the social and economic conditions in those districts from which the labourers are drawn, how is it possible, except in a strictly legal sense, to consider that it is either "free" or "voluntary"? Unless driven by hunger or sheer social misery or until over-persuaded by misrepresentation, when have Indian cultivators "willingly" left

their homes for labour elsewhere? Migration in India, save under extraordinary or catastrophic circumstances, is, I believe, almost unknown. Should it not rather be regarded as a failure of social and economic organisation when Indian peasants are under the compulsion of seeking their livelihood outside their Motherland? What are the land-owners and other employers of labour doing to help them to stay at home and enrich the community and themselves by their almost unremitting and unredeemed toil? Moreover, the Indian labourer is notoriously defenceless against the many greedy and well-organised votaries of the hydra-headed monster of compulsory labour-emigration, with its many disguises, and under the persuasion of unscrupulous recruiters posing as something much more respectable.

And, on the point of honour, I may still claim the authority to say that there never would have been an Indian problem anywhere abroad but for the so-called "free" and "voluntary" emigration

of Indian labourers, whose status has characterised and qualified that of the Motherland from the beginning. Where, in these overseas lands, almost without exception, are Indians treated upon terms of real and effective equality with the most favoured elements of the population? Neither Ceylon nor Burma, the one next door to and the other, for the time being, still a part of India, has shown conspicuous gratitude for the unlimited services rendered to them by the Indian labourer in developing their agricultural and mineral resources. In neither of them is the position of Indians generally satisfactory, nor is it unaffected by the presence of these Indian labourers. It is too much to expect countries further afield to display a greater degree of virtue than those nearer home. I would, then, appeal to the Standing Emigration Committee not to rest until it has earned its own permanent abolition by educating Indian public opinion and by securing from the Indian Legislature the early prohibition of all labour emigration from India.

## INDO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

BY MR. D. P. KHAITAN

THE terms of the Indo-Japanese Agreement have been settled and it now remains for the Agreement to be drawn up and signed on behalf of the two countries. The discussions between the two countries originated from the decision of the Government of India to protect the indigenous industries from the ruinous competition of Japan. It is well known that Japan was selling a large number of articles in India at very low rates as a consequence of which Indian industries were threatened with extinction. Generally speaking, Japan was enabled to do so by reason of the fact that the Japanese worker receiving wages not higher than an Indian worker looks after a larger number of machines than the climate of India, Indian public opinion and the ability of the Indian worker would allow in this country. In addition thereto, Japanese industries were greatly helped by the depreciation of Japanese currency, the Yen having fallen from over Rs. 200 to Rs. 80 per Yen 100. Naturally those interested in the development of industries in this country approached the Government of India for relief. The Government of India increased the rate of

import duty on cotton piece-goods to 75 per cent. and the Indian Legislative Assembly passed a law which authorised the Government of India to levy protective duties against any country whose goods threatened indigenous industries.

Japan wanted to retaliate by declaring a boycott of Indian cotton. If the history of the trade between India and Japan be examined, there was no justification for Japan taking umbrage at the action of the Government of India. It does not appear to be necessary to go into the details thereof, but it may be sufficient to state here that although in previous years Japan was in the habit of buying more from India than she sold, in the year 1932-33 Japan exported to India at least as much as she imported. Besides, Japan herself to protect her industries levied very high duties on the imports from other countries. It has also been clear that circumstanced as Japan was, she could not have done without Indian cotton. But be that as it may, Japan succeeded in making a good show of boycott after having bought Indian cotton which would suffice for consumption in Japan for several months in future. The cotton

growers naturally feared that if Japan succeeded in staying away from the Indian market even for one year, the cultivators would be in a position of great difficulty. The cotton mill-owners and the Government of India could not but sympathise with them and the former prepared themselves for a sacrifice in the interests of the cotton growers. The Government of India invited Japan to a Conference in this country. Our thanks are due to the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Bhore for having insisted on the Government of Great Britain that the negotiations must be carried on in India and the Indo-Japanese negotiations are the first that the Government of India were themselves allowed to carry on with a foreign power. Let us hope that this precedent will be followed in future.

At this stage I may be permitted to point out that in securing a good agreement for India, the position of the Government of India was made more difficult by several representatives of the cotton growers making strategically sad blunders, by openly proclaiming the helplessness of the ryots in such exaggerated terms as were not justified by facts—and this in spite of the fact that they knew perfectly well that both the Government of India and the cotton mill-owners were moved by no other consideration than the protection of the interests of the ryots. I mention this not so much to find fault with the past as to impress upon my countrymen the necessity of caution and careful manœuvring on the part of all when the country is placed in a delicate situation and negotiates a difficult agreement with a country whose subtle diplomacy is too well known to be described.

Japan based its claim for a review of the position on the ground that the Government of India intended to discriminate against Japan in regard to the rates of import duty. Japan wanted that in any agreement that might be entered into between the two countries, the "Most Favoured Nation" Clause must be retained. As is well known that Clause means that no duty can be imposed against Japan which is higher than what is charged to any other country.

This demand of Japan produced great difficulty in the way of the Government of India. On the one hand a large number of industries in the country were severely hit by the inroad of Japanese goods, which were sold at such cheap prices as to make it impossible for indigenous manufactures to continue. On the other hand

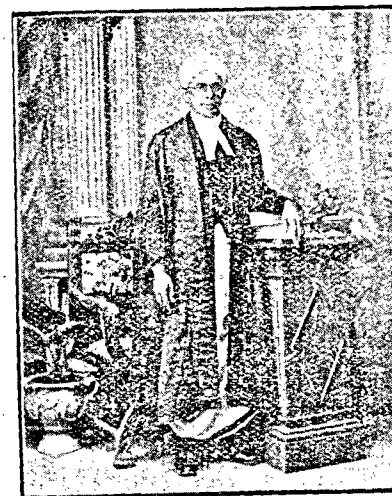
the interest of the consumers demanded that the import duty against other countries should not be raised to such a high level as was necessary to give protection against Japan. The Government of India solved this difficulty by imposing specific duties against imports, the effect of which was that the percentage became high as against cheap goods and remained low against higher priced materials. Having discovered this way, it became possible for the Government of India to admit the "Most Favoured Nation" Clause in the Agreement with Japan and the greatest difficulty in arriving at the agreement was overcome.

I do not propose to go into the details of the Agreement that has been made as it has been published in all the daily papers. But what appears to be a point of serious apprehension is the provision, that negotiations will be held concerning the modification of customs duties that may adversely affect the trade interests of the two countries. I fail to understand why the Government of India should permit the slightest encroachment upon their inherent right to levy such revenue and protective duties as they may think best in the interests of the country without at any time placing themselves in the awkward situation of a foreign power having a say in the matter. The people of India can not even tolerate such interference even on the part of Great Britain and far less can they tolerate it in regard to any other foreign country. The Japanese representative, Mr. Sawada, has already raised his voice against the duties that have been levied to even slightly protect a number of minor industries in India. The reply of Sir Joseph Bhore: "If, however, the Japanese Government desire to make any representation in regard to these specific duties with the object of showing that the measures taken by the Government of India have been unnecessary or based on misunderstanding, the Government of India will be ready to give due consideration to any such representations" may have serious repercussions. It would encourage the Japanese Government to intermeddle with the affairs of the Government of India. The Government of India should take a firm stand in regard to such matters, and let us hope that they will in an increasing measure advance the economic development of this country by giving such adequate protection to manufacturing industries as may be necessary to make India self-sufficient in the supply of all her requirements.

## Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri

BY MR. B. NATESAN

I don't think Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri ever cared to celebrate his birthday; he, like Shaw, has little respect for the ceremonial; and with his habitual indifference to the things



MR. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRI, C.I.E.

that don't matter he may even ignore the 4th of February when he completes his sixtieth year. But his friends and admirers, especially among the young who owe so much to his example, can hardly be dissuaded from observing that day as an occasion for rejoicing.

Mr. Sastri is one of those who improve on acquaintance. Those who from a distance admired him for his character or advocacy are struck, on closer acquaintance, with the singular charm of his manner and the sweetness of his disposition. For one thing he is blissfully free from the superiority complex that assails age. He argues with you, a junior by many decades and just a fresher, as if you were his equal, and you at once feel a sense of freedom and competency that only contact with great minds can inspire. At 61, Sastri is as intellectually alert as he is physically fit. A stalwart of fine proportions, he looks stately and statuesque with clear cut and athletic features. Let there be no mistake about it: that fitness of mind and body is attained by constant exercise of both. Reading maketh a full man, but frequent intercourse with young and agile

minds, albeit crude, sharpens one's wits and maketh a ready man. And Sastri has the wholesome habit of testing his opinions on the furnace of hard discussion. His virtues are more solid than vivacious and his habitual modesty saves him from that spurious brilliance which mediocrity too often affects to cover up its vacuity.

Of his eminence at the bar we need say little. Speculations as to what might have been if he only chose to have a career in office are altogether beside the mark. For Sastri, like the stars, is self-effluent and he will shed lustre on any office he holds. He is not of those who become great by virtue of their office. Dean Inge used to say that climbing and creeping go together; and the unconcern with which Sastri threw away the mantle that had fallen on him is an index to his character and integrity. With some brass in his composition he could have made the most of that opportunity. But he is sensitive like the seismograph and unbending in his rectitude.

There is about him, as about his venerated friends and mentors the Rt. Hon. Sastri and Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer with whom he has many things in common—their old world courtesy, their urbanity, their love of culture and fair play, and their passion for public service—there is about him, what Matthew Arnold used to call, a note of high seriousness. He also shares with his Rt. Hon. friend and Sir P. S. S. a dignity of bearing and a meticulous care in the use of words. The culture of generations of forbears has not descended on him in vain. His oriental learning is polished and refined by the corrective value of English culture. Both sit lightly on him, and the Pandit who could quote Manu and Yagnavalkya in favour of caste or the laws of inheritance could with equal ardour espouse the cause of women with the arguments of Mill and Bertrand Russell. Sastri is a liberal in the fine old sense of that word, liberal in thought based on the solid foundation of equity and adjusted to the advancing demands of the time-spirit.

Yet he is no prig or dilettante revelling in argument and idle speculation. I have no doubt that he too like his sires who practised

# The Personality of Mahatma Gandhi

BY MR. RICHARD B. GREGG

threw away their lives recklessly. In cunning and military prudence they even rose superior to the Moguls. Since Marathas could not afford to lose men, they never risked an engagement unless they were absolutely sure of victory. They scattered on the approach of a stronger force and collected again by pre-arranged signals. Seldom could the Moguls conceal the exact dispositions of their forces, convoys, and camps from the ubiquitous scouts of the daring Southrons. In open field the heavily armed Mogul was easily defied by the light Maratha horseman and his trusty bamboo lance. The Marathas merrily plundered on the outskirts of the grand army and were off by the time that a pompous Mogul battalion could be switched round to face them. Parties of Moguls who strayed too far from the main army were ambushed and put to the sword. Their military convoys and food-supply trains were often cut off and plundered by jovial bands of roving Marathas. Arms and military accoutrements thus seized by the Maratha adventurers were appropriated amidst pleasant cheer. They openly scoffed at the Mogul and his lumbering demoralized army. Rough jests were cracked and wagers laid by rude Maratha warriors, all fastened together by lively bonds of reciprocal interests. A military brotherhood with a more perfect understanding among its component individuals is hard to imagine. At times they swooped down at points several marches in the rear of the Mogul troops and broke their line of communications with the North. In order to starve the Moguls of food and fodder, the Marathas would lay waste the country with baffling thoroughness. The Maratha attack was almost invariably irresistible. It developed with lightning speed and was somehow experienced in the most unexpected quarters.

Aurangzeb was like a bewildered man in hostile country not knowing when or where the next blow would be struck at him. The Moguls were sorely harassed and being hemmed in, which made them feel uneasy and confounded. Never before had they had to deal with such elusive foes, possessing sleepless vigilance, tireless energy and endless ingenuity. "To fight such people was to do battle with the air or to strike blows upon water." At long last in 1707, the Emperor, with his hopes and endeavours all blasted, led back "the dejected remnants of his once powerful army in confusion and alarm, pursued by skirmishing bodies of exultant Marathas". What an ignominious plight for the Mogul legions to be so chased out of the Deccan! Even before the

17th century had closed, the Marathas who had gladly embraced exile to preserve their national independence, had trickled back into their homelands and begun to make inroads into Gujarat, Malwa, Khandesh, and Berar.

Thousands of Marathas had fallen in the momentous struggle in the Deccan. However, from the blood of the champions of freedom sprang forth a new generation of bold Maratha warriors, who determined to sweep forwards into the Mogul dominions. Why not invade the enemy's country and seek their fortunes at his cost? Northward Ho, became the war slogan of Maharashtra. Luckily the first of the Peshwas was a bold statesman of penetrating intelligence, who steadily kept his gaze on the distant beacons which shone on the horizon of the future. He had the political sagacity to provide ample scope for the rising ambitions of the Maratha race, now throbbing with the passion for military achievement. The Maratha having thoroughly sized up his Mogul antagonist, longed to try conclusions without more ado. It was undoubtedly a splendid resolve to let loose the Maratha bands for war and plunder in Mogul territories. Baji Rao, the gallant son of the first Peshwa, ably seconded his illustrious sire in his portentous deliberations. It was resolved to smash the fagged out empire of the Moguls by rapid sledge-hammer blows. The first military commanders of Maharashtra were accordingly commissioned to invade the enemies' country and collect *chauth* in the name of the Maratha commonwealth. These important decisions were of course fully approved by the Poona cabinet, viz., the Ashta Pradhana, a democratic institution very much like the British Parliamentary Cabinet of the day. The Maratha generals who burst through the Mogul frontiers at numerous places, like a great deluge, added enormously to the national prestige and resources by their brilliant successes. Hindustan shook under the constant tread of Maratha invaders, who carried all before them. The Mogul Empire was fast crumbling to pieces. It failed to resist the vigorous and rapidly recurring onslaughts of the hardy Southrons with their inimitable methods of war. The Moguls fought hard for their shrivelling empire. Their best generals and grandees tried the arbitrament of arms but in vain. The tide of Fate had definitely set in against them. Time had arrived when they were defeated in the open field practically in every tussle of strength until all the life was beaten out of the Mogul Empire by the ceaseless waves of Maratha aggression.

AT the height of the nation-wide American railway strike of 1921, when feelings were most intense and bitter, I happened by pure chance to pick up in a Chicago book-shop



MAHATMA GANDHI

a collection of Mahatma Gandhi's writings and a story of some of his works. His attitude and methods were in such profound and dramatic contrast with what I was in the midst of then and had been seeing at close quarters in American industry for six years that I felt impelled to go and live alongside him and learn more.

After thinking it over for a year or more, and writing to Gandhi about my wishes, I set sail for India on the last day of 1924. Within a week after arriving in India, I found myself at his school or *ashram* at Sabarmati, a night's journey north of Bombay. There I stayed for about a month and then for several months visited villages in other provinces, and returned again to the *ashram*. I lived entirely in Indian houses, wore Indian clothes, ate Indian food, read Indian literature, learned as much of the language as I could, and tried to absorb Indian ways. Coming as a learner instead of as a superiority-ridden tourist, I found a world in India very different from that seen by the casual traveller. I stayed nearly four years in India, of which about seven months all told I spent at Gandhi's *ashram*. I came to know

Gandhi well and have his request to consider that place always my home. I watched him on many occasions and carefully studied his writings and his program.

Perhaps the strongest feature of his character is his deep religious faith. He lives with it every minute. Early in the morning and again just after sunset he always engages in prayer and worship, together with those nearest. At the annual meeting of the Indian National Congress in 1929, at which there was strong opposition to Gandhi's program, at a critical moment in the proceedings when his chief opponent had risen to speak, the hour of evening prayer came. Gandhi quietly left the assembly and went out for his regular half-hour of prayer. Then he returned and won over the Congress to his proposals. Can you imagine any great political leader of America or Europe putting his religion first at such a moment?

Next comes his insistence upon truth. Truth and God, he says, are practically synonymous. He seeks the truth constantly, is scrupulously truthful in his speech and writings, and always insists on open dealings with everyone. No evasions, no secrecy. Whenever he engages in acts of opposition to the Government, he always notifies the authorities well in advance, of what he is going to do,—when, where and why,—and offers to postpone the action if they wish sincerely to discuss remedying the grievances. He is a man of his word, and even his strongest opponents trust him to do what he says he will do, no matter what be the cost to himself.

A third strong characteristic is his gentle kindness and courtesy to all. Everyone who comes to see him,—poor or rich, obscure or famous, weak or powerful, friend or opponent,—all receive equal kindness at his hands. When I visited India again in the spring of 1930, I was at the *ashram* for several days just prior to Gandhi's famous march to the sea to make salt in defiance of Government regulations. The *Civil and Military Gazette*, a strongly British imperialistic newspaper of the Punjab, sent a Correspondent to interview Gandhi. Though the place was crowded with Indian leaders from all over the country, seeking advice on the eve of the momentous struggle, Gandhi invited this representative of his bitterest critic and opponent to stay in the guest-house, and deputed a young man to see that tea and all other available comforts were supplied to him.

I well remember the young Englishman's astonishment at this friendliness and at Gandhi's complete frankness at the interview.

Gandhi is a man of action. The belief that he is a passive dreamer is far from true. When he has an idea, he puts it into action, promptly and strongly. His ideals never remain in the air. He believes strongly in the contagion of example.

He is a man of tremendous energy and endurance. He is up every morning at 3-45, and sometimes earlier. Never in bed till 10 at night, and often later, with only an occasional half-hour's nap in the heat of the early afternoon. He has vast correspondence from all over India and the world. He keeps four or five secretaries humming all day. How he keeps it up, I cannot understand. His endurance amazed the British at the Round Table Conference.

He is utterly fearless. Time and again he has been assaulted by enemies. Many times he has been imprisoned for his principles and his action on behalf of his people. His courage is moral as well as physical. Like Lenin, he publicly admits and specifies his mistakes, and even his personal failings. This is another aspect of his love of truth. It gives him the trust of the common people. He is not afraid of laughter or of any loss,—loss of social or political position, money, freedom, family, friends, or life itself. Not even the prolonged ridicule, criticism, threats and punishments of the most powerful empire in the world have frightened him or made him alter his principles or stopped his action for them.

His will and determination are of iron. The British are an obstinate and tenacious people, but they have met their match in Gandhi. He will never stop his struggle for truth and Indian freedom.

He loves all people, no matter what their race, nation, or attitude toward him may be. He has no anger or hate toward anyone, no matter how bitter their enmity toward him, or no matter how harsh their treatment of him. He refused to prosecute an Indian who assaulted and nearly killed him. Later the man became a fast friend. He is strongly opposed to British control over India, but he truly loves and trusts Britons as individuals. For example, in the early spring of 1930 he sent a letter to Viceroy Lord Irwin notifying him of the intended campaign of non-violent civil disobedience. He chose as his messenger a young English Quaker, Reginald Reynolds, who at that time was staying at Gandhi's *ashram*. Again, he took to the Round

Table Conference at London, as one of his closest assistants, the young Englishwoman, Miss Slade, who had become a disciple and taken the Indian name, Miraben. Thus Gandhi tried to symbolize to the British nation his friendship and trust of English people as individuals, but political prejudice blinded the British to the meaning of these acts.

His love of children is strong. At the *ashram* every evening before prayers he takes a walk, and the children take turns in holding his hands on these walks. He jokes and laughs with them all the way. During the critical week, before the beginning of the struggle in 1930, I joined in an early morning talk and walk he took with several Indian leaders. As we went along the road, a peasant woman with a baby in her arms stopped him for advice and comfort on some personal trouble. As he talked with her patiently, I saw him hold out his finger to the baby. The baby grasped it and smiled when he wiggled it around. So affectionate and human!

Always he has been completely devoted to the poor. As a boy of only twelve, he objected to the customary Hindu ways of treating low-caste people. He has worked for the poor in flood, famine, pestilence, and in economic and political oppression. His home-spinning program is primarily a method to relieve rural unemployment. He has organized and supported a labor union. The reform of untouchability which he has promoted so strongly, is another example. But he is equally ready to serve everyone who asks his help, whether they be rich or poor, foreign or Indian. He is utterly unselfish, and to that all his countrymen agree.

With all his ceaseless work and serious devotion to ideals, he is no sour Puritan. He has a quick and delightful sense of humor and is a great tease. Wherever he may be, he is the life of the party.

Despite his greatness and the adoration of millions of Indians, he remains truly humble. His humility is no servile subservience or inferiority complex. Rather it is a strong sense of moral and spiritual proportion, whereby all men are related to an infinite and eternal God, and thus assume their true place and relative position.

Though his time and energies are occupied with great principles, yet he has a wonderful memory and grasp of detail. He thought out, started, and maintains the nation-wide movement of hand-spinning and weaving, but he also has practised and mastered himself every detail of spinning, weaving, marketing and keeping of accounts. While at his *ashram* he makes a tour

of inspection every morning and follows up the details of dairy, garden, kitchen, sanitation, classes for spinning and weaving the regular school work of the children, care of the sick—everything. During our visit in March 1930, when he was so busy that he had to be reading papers all during his meals, he yet thought to place my wife opposite him in the big common dining room, and noticed when some burned toast was given her, and called a boy and had the burned bread replaced by some well toasted.

He believes firmly in the dignity and importance of manual work. Whatever he believes in, he first does himself before he asks others to follow. Before he became so busy, he used to do his share of cleaning the latrines himself. Every day he spins for hours. For weeks I used to help him before sunrise peel vegetables in the common kitchen. Do you see any great European or American political leader doing that? Gandhi wants all his people to abandon foolish notions of social inequality. He believes in the unity of mankind, and preaches by example.

Although he is submerged in immensely complex and intricate problems, and probably has close personal relations with more people than any other man alive, he is truly simple. A fool is simple because his mind can encompass only a few things. The wise man is simple because he knows that life is an organic, growing thing, like a plant, with a few central strands which are vitally necessary. The rest of the organism,—the bark, leaves, outer cells,—in all their multiplicity and complexity, automatically develop around those few strands. Keep those few central strands healthy, and the rest of the plant takes care of itself. So Gandhi has selected the few central strands of Indian individual and group life which are of vital importance, and confines his attention to these. That is one reason, aside from political prejudice, why the British cannot understand Gandhi. They say he overlooks the complexity of political issues. Not at all. He goes to the heart of such issues and works there. The British will yet have to confess his superior wisdom and political skill. Strangely, one of the best descriptions of him was written, unintentionally, by a famous British imperialist, Kipling, in his poem called "If."

Gandhi's mind is swift, clear, incisive, direct, powerful, independent and profound. I say that his mind is profound because he has successfully

solved in thought and practice the most difficult and dangerous problem that has troubled mankind throughout the ages, namely, the use of violence in human group conflicts. He is self-reliant, firm, inexhaustibly patient, generous, and always serene.

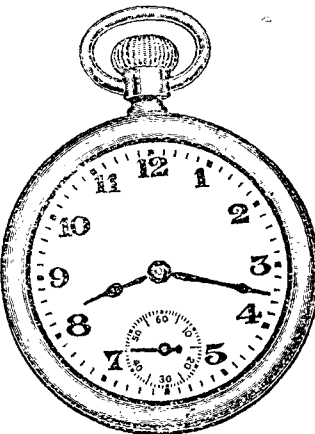
He is ascetic, yes, but in the old derivative Greek sense of asceticism,—the training which an athlete undergoes in order to win a race. Gandhi has set out to win a race for his people. Some may disagree as to the details of the discipline required, but discipline is necessary, and probably he knows his people better than we Westerners do.

He is not an artist like Tagore, but he believes that moral beauty is more important than any other kind of exterior beauty; that right action is a truer symbol of inner spiritual beauty and truth than any other visible or audible impression can be. Unless moral beauty and truth prevail, all other kinds of art perish. Human relationships, individual and group, form the field for the greatest and most enduring art. Gandhi's mastery and successful teaching of non-violence reveals his greatness. He is by far the greatest man in the world, and his life and work will mark the beginning of a new epoch.

**THIS STURDY  
&  
RELIABLE WATCH**

PRICED AT  
**Rs. 15 nett.**

PLACES IT  
WITHIN THE  
REACH OF ALL  
"ORR"  
QUALITY



18" nickel open  
face, jewelled,  
lever movement,  
enamel dial,  
arabic figures.

**UNBEATABLE VALUE**  
**P. ORR & SONS, LTD.,**  
**MADRAS.**

E. May '34.

# The Future of India's Foreign Relations

BY

MR. T. S. RAMANUJAM, M.A., LL.B. (LONDON)

It is now admitted by the British Government that the ultimate future constitution of India shall be of the federal type and that the principle of responsibility shall be incorporated both in the provincial and central governments. The real question on which Britain may find it difficult to secure the *assensus ad idem* of the Indian public is the one relating to safeguards. The way in which that question is disposed of will be the acid test of British *bona fides*; for a genuine attempt to determine the safeguards with reference to the best interests of India must imply a determination on the part of the British to part with power and transfer it to Indians themselves within a reasonably short transition period. I take it that every enlightened Britisher realises that no safeguard could be effective as such unless it is founded on the goodwill of the Indian people. It remains to be seen how far such realisation would influence the framing of the new Indian Constitution.

One of the safeguards which were discussed at the second session of the Round Table Conference relates to India's foreign relations. It raises the question whether the British Government will be in entire control of India's foreign policy and relations during the transition period, or whether an immediate attempt will be made towards giving the Indian Legislatures some kind of voice in the conduct of those policy and relations. We must bear in mind in this connection that India's position at the end of the transition period should be the same as that of any other Dominion and that the transition period should be so utilised as to render the existence of safeguards wholly unnecessary at the earliest possible date.

Whatever the casuistries of constitutional lawyers may be, the Dominion Parliaments enjoy in practice full control over the foreign affairs of their own countries. India's foreign relations are conducted jointly and after mutual consultation with one another by the Governor-General-in-Council and the Secretary of State for India. The former is not responsible to the Indian legislatures. The latter is responsible only to the British Parliament. The problem is, how the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy could be made to enlist the support and advice of the Indian Legislatures (which may be

deemed for the purpose to reflect organised public opinion in India) in the conduct of India's foreign relations during the transition period.

It is fruitless to deny that India's membership of the League of Nations has resulted in enormous benefits both to India and the other States Members of the League. The humanitarian activities of the League and of the International Labour Organisation have facilitated the improvement of social and labour conditions in India. The Indian Government and the Indian public have paid greater attention to matters like health, the drug evil, traffic in women and children, the abolition of slavery, child-labour, etc. after India's entry into the League than ever before. At the same time without India's co-operation many of the International Conventions, formulated at Geneva, could not have been speedily ratified and put into effective practice both by European and Oriental powers. Would the Singapore Bureau, for instance, have been a success without India's co-operation? Could the success of the economic arrangements at Geneva be assured without the co-operation of India, which ranks to-day as one of the eight States of chief industrial importance? While the answers to these questions furnish a justification for India's membership in an organisation of sovereign or self-governing States, they also emphasise the duty on the part of the British Government to grant India Dominion Status with all possible haste. Otherwise, it is difficult to belittle the argument that Britain is using India's membership of the League mainly to secure her own imperial interests. Reasonable Indians must admit that for some time to come there cannot be serious divergence of views between the Indian and British delegations to the League on questions of first class foreign and imperial policy. But they are perfectly entitled to expect that the Indian legislatures are accorded at least the right to discuss freely and fully matters touching India's foreign relations and advise the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India on those matters even during the transition period. It is in this connection that the framers of the New Indian Constitution have a great responsibility as well as a great opportunity to win the confidence of the Indian public.

An analysis of the Indian delegations so far sent to Geneva shows that they have been mainly

drawn from ex-Viceroy and ex-Governors of India, members of the India Council and of the Executive Councils of the Viceroy, and the Provincial Governors and members of the Indian Civil Service. A few delegates have no doubt been now and then chosen from the Indian legislatures. But in the main, the Indian legislatures have had no direct hand in the selection of, much less in the terms of instruction given to, the Indian delegations to the League Assembly.

The need for widening the representative character of Indian delegations has been forcibly brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for India by the Indian delegations themselves on more than one occasion. It is needless to labour the point that India's participation in the work of the League must be constantly nourished by an informed and interested public opinion in India. Now that India has been admitted to the membership of the League on the basis of equality with the other fully self-governing States Members, it is the paramount duty of the British Government to reduce the Imperial control of India's foreign policy to the lowest possible degree. We have already said that the Secretary of State for India directs India's membership of the League in consultation and agreement with the Government of India. But in the absence of an intimate *liaison* between the Indian Legislature and the Government of India, the latter has no satisfactory machinery for ascertaining Indian public opinion on international questions of vital importance to India. In order to remedy this serious defect, the following practical measures were recommended by the Indian delegation to the Tenth Assembly *vide* their Report:

In the first place we consider that some means should be found for increasing the interest of the Indian Legislature in the work of the League, and for associating it with the work of the representatives of India. The Indian Legislature is the constitutional embodiment of Indian public opinion on all matters which concern India as a whole, and it seems only natural that it should, as one of its functions, sustain and stimulate consistently with its powers India's participation in international affairs. So far the Indian Legislature has not displayed much interest in the League. It is not for us to suggest why this has been so. We would rather confine ourselves to suggesting how a broader, a more active, and a better informed interest could be generated. Accordingly we recommend that a Standing Advisory Committee of Legislature, analogous to similar bodies which already exist, should be created for the purpose of considering and advising upon matters arising out of India's membership of the League. It would examine reports of delegates of India, with the collaboration, as far as possible, of the delegates

themselves, who might be invited to Delhi or Simla for the purpose. It would consider and advise to what extent the attitude taken up by these delegates should be maintained or developed. It would receive information as to matters which are expected in the near future to be considered by the Assembly and other League Conferences, including as far as possible the actual agenda of such meetings, and it would submit to Government its advice, in as precise a form as circumstances may render desirable and possible, as to the instructions which should be given to the representatives of India. Circumstances may render it necessary for Government to instruct delegates without consultation with the Committee in all questions which arise at short notice; but consistently with this, the fullest possible use should be made of the Committee to ensure that instructions to delegates are in accordance with public opinion. Joint sessions might be arranged for the consideration of matters which are the concern of some other Standing Committee as well as of the League Standing Committee. The Committee will be free to make recommendations on matters in which they consider that representatives of India might take the initiative at international meetings organised by or held under the auspices of the League.

It would be a necessary complement to our first proposal, as well as desirable on other grounds, that the administration itself should be provided with suitable machinery for a more intensive and adequate treatment of League questions. This should be done by attaching a whole-time officer to the appropriate Department. This officer's function would be generally to study and digest the League's voluminous literature, to facilitate co-ordination of work among the various Departments of the Government of India which may be specially concerned with particular aspects of the activities of the League, to prepare documentary material necessary for members of delegations, and finally, but not the least, to perform those secretarial and administrative services which the creation of the Standing Committee would involve.

Some machinery should also be created which would enable the Government of India to be better informed as to affairs at Geneva. There are a number of countries, some remote from Geneva and others comparatively near, which have found it desirable to supplement, by the appointment of permanent representatives at the headquarters of the League or by other means, the information on League matters which is derivable from official documents studied in their Ministries at home, and we believe that India is in need of similar facilities.

Speedy action on the above proposals by the Government of India will go a long way towards dispelling the suspicion, which is widely prevalent in India, that India's membership of the League, in as much as it is not erected on Indian public opinion, is nothing more than a pawn in the chess game played by Britain in international affairs.

# Indianization of the Army

BY MR. NIRAD C. CHAUDHURI

FOR a part to become equal to the whole is always considered to be an absurdity in geometry. Not so in real life, where irrational compromises abound, and a fragment, insistently forcing itself to our notice, often succeeds in overshadowing the wider aspects of a problem. This is exactly what has happened with the question of Indianizing the army, which has become identified almost completely with the question of substituting Indian for British officers. This is certainly unfortunate; for the simple substitution of Indian for British Officers can no more bring about Indianization than the partial substitution of Indian civilians for the British has even partially changed the tone and temper of the I. C. S.

It should be frankly admitted that, as things are, the appointment of Indians in the commissioned ranks of the army can only provide careers for some of our young men, and even that not invariably for those who are most suited for the vocation. But the question of Indianizing the army is of far deeper significance. Under the existing system, the Army in India is Indian in one sense only—in that its cost is borne by Indians. In everything else it is British or, at any rate, non-national, though an overwhelming proportion of its personnel is furnished by India. To be more particular, the Army in India is not recruited from all over the country nor from all classes of Indians; it is not commanded or controlled by Indians; Indians are not admitted to all its arms; its spirit, so far as the Indians in the army are concerned, is professional and not national, and its higher direction is imbued through and through with the ideals of British Imperialism; and last of all, its function is not purely Indian, in the first place because it may be employed for upholding British economic and political stakes in any part of the world, particularly, the East, and secondly because it may be used against Indians not in the interests of Indian unity but in those of British supremacy. All this it should be the object of any programme of Indianization to change, so that the army might become truly Indian both in function and structure. The process will be neither easy nor swift, and looked at in the lump, it may have the appearance of a revolution if not of a cataclysm. But if the task is to be attempted at all, its measure must be taken at the very outset and there should be no confusion between the end in view and the means to that end.

## II

The fundamental principle once gripped, it is comparatively an easy matter to lay down the essential counts of a programme of Indianization. To my mind the most important of these is, that the army must be recruited from all over India and all classes of Indians. This radical change in the recruiting policy should form the very first plank in a campaign for Indianization. The practice of taking into the ranks only certain classes of Indians and the theory of the martial races with which it is closely dovetailed, are the two most formidable obstacles in the way of carrying out any reform on national lines in the army. The theory of the so-called martial races has a way of persistently cropping up in every discussion, constitutional or professional, connected with the army. Just as communal representation has become one of the keystones of the political edifice, a hidebound caste system is coming more and more to be a feature of the army organization in India. The Indian Military College Committee of 1931, by providing for special quotas of cadets from the so-called martial castes, has introduced this pernicious doctrine even into the leadership and command of the army.

The question of removing this distinction and levelling up the whole of India from the point of view of recruitment is, however, very difficult. The present state of affairs is the product both of policy and certain historical forces still operating in Indian society, for which the British domination cannot be held solely responsible. It is essential that Indian political and social leaders should make a distinction between the two sets of causes and try to remove the handicaps arising from our own social development.

This does not, however, mean that there will not still be the resistance of 'service' opinion to reckon with. Whatever circumstances the fact may be due to, there is and for a long time will be, a vast number of Indians unused to military life. The military verdict is sure to be against their enrolment in the army. The authorities will argue that it is extremely risky to make experiments with the army and that its efficiency is a far more vital matter than political enfranchisement. This is true, if also a truism. At the same time every military organization which aims to be national, husbands and utilizes the man-power at its disposal. It does not take

FEBRUARY 1934]

INDIANIZATION OF THE ARMY

87

just what it wants for the sake of efficiency of a sort, and wastefully cripple and maim what it does not want. There is no country in the world which, like India, has undergone a deliberate and organized effort at demartialization, and it cannot also be claimed that the treatment of the inexhaustible manpower of India by the British military authorities has been economical and fair. This puts the whole question of efficiency on quite a different footing with us.

## III

The second essential item of Indianization is that Indians should be admitted to all the arms of the service freely. Ever since the Mutiny, it has remained one of the cardinal doctrines of British military policy in India. That not only should Indians never be allowed to occupy positions of responsibility and power in the army, but also that they should never be taken into all its arms so that they might be able to constitute a self-contained fighting formation by themselves alone. To what length the dependence on the British element has been carried may very well be realized from the example of an Indian division, which is the lowest fighting formation employed in a major war. Under the present arrangements, three out of the twelve infantry battalions of a division are British, the divisional field artillery (two Brigades) is British, one of the four batteries of the mountain artillery brigade of the division is British, the divisional signals, the divisional ammunition column and the divisional engineers are partly British, while the higher command and leadership is entirely so.

Recently, however, a departure has been made in this respect from the established practice. By the scheme of Indianization of 1931, the military authorities have committed themselves to the creation of a purely Indian division of all arms. The most substantial item in this programme is the creation of new Indian artillery units. A cautious beginning has been made in this direction by the Indianization of the 14th Field Brigade at Bangalore, which is to be completed by January 1935. But the attempt can hardly be described as anything but tentative and experimental, and the choice of the 14th Field Brigade, which is only a reinforcement and not a normal brigade, deepens this impression.

## IV

Next comes the question of substituting Indian for British officers in the Indian Army. This is one of the most important aspects of Indianization,

because there can be no transfer of the army to Indian command without a sufficient number of trained Indian officers to lead it. At the same time it is one of the most difficult. Military opinion, with rare exceptions, has never looked with favour upon the proposal to give commissions to educated Indians. This attitude, as Lord Kitchener wrote long ago,

is due in part to a dislike of change and in part to a deep-seated racial repugnance to any steps which brings nearer the day when Englishmen in the Army may have to take orders from Indians. Chiefly, however, it is due to an honest belief—which is certainly not altogether unfounded—that any substitution of Indians for British officers must be detrimental to the efficiency of the Army.

The words still hold true as an explanation of the reluctance of the military authorities to permit any large influx of Indians into the army.

Recently, however, Indian public opinion has gained a victory by the establishment of a military college in India, and if it does not allow itself to be lulled into inactivity by this victory, the setting up of an Indian Sandhurst can safely and certainly be put down on the credit side of the ledger. Yet the concession falls short in almost every respect of what we claimed and hoped for, and, what is perhaps more important, the scheme of Indianization now being tried would not lay the foundation on the soundest of lines.

In the first place, the pace of Indianization still remains very unsatisfactory. The present scheme, if fully worked out, will affect, at the end of half a generation, only one of the four divisions constituting the Field Army in India, which in its turn comprises less than half of the total strength of the fighting services. Secondly, the scheme is frankly tentative and experimental. Whenever the military authorities have to pronounce upon the experiment they speak in terms of caution, amounting at times to uncomplimentary distrust of Indian military capacity. Thirdly, the principle of segregating the Indian officers in certain units and formations, which was one of the worst drawbacks of Lord Rawlinson's proposals, is still in operation. The device, as is well known, was hit upon to avoid the difficulty of making British officers serve under Indians. But its results have not been happy, and the principle has been recently condemned by so eminent an Indian soldier as Sir George MacMunn. Last of all, following the theory of the martial races, the classes at present not enlisted in the army have been put at a disadvantage in comparison with the classes that are enlisted.

There is besides another aspect of the question which has not been sufficiently stressed by our spokesmen. It is this. The Indian cadets should be given a kind of training most suited to the country, and military education should be made reasonably inexpensive. The actual tendency, on the contrary, is to confine recruiting to the wealthy classes and convert the cadets into imitation English subalterns, weaned away from their national habits and traditions and uprooted from their social environment. This will make them as ineffective as the majority of the Indian members of the services, and what is more, the ideal of an imitation Englishman will never attract the best manhood of India. Every system of military training must be suited to the national character. It must try to bring out its strongest points and correct its defects. It is no use trying to impose an extraneous code of good form on a people who are not spiritually in sympathy with it.

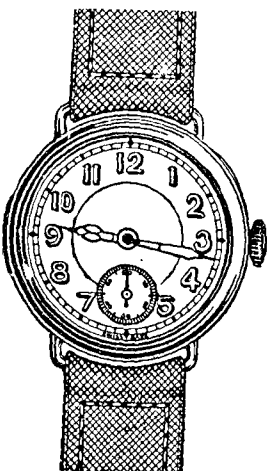
V

The next question to take up would be the transfer of control over the Army to Indians. This is a perfectly legitimate aspiration, because in every country the ultimate decision in all matters connected with the army rests with the civil government, whose members need not always be and are not military experts, and it is the duty of the military authorities only to organize and employ the armed forces of the State in accordance with the policy laid down by their Government. So, if there is going to be any responsibility in the Central Government of India, that responsibility must also include the army as well. Some of our political leaders have already claimed that control over the army should be transferred to an Indian minister. They surely did not do that with any hope of getting the claim immediately accepted. But it is quite possible they have not yet realized what formidable obstacles stand in their way.

Any solution of the difficulties in the way of transferring the control of the Army to Indian hands and even their correct diagnosis are impossible without a frank discussion of the military stakes involved. There has never been any such discussion. Ignorance and inexperience, for which Indians cannot be held responsible, combined with the amateurishness which is the natural outcome of both, prevent a thorough probing of the concrete problem of defence on the Indian side. On the Government's side there has never been any disposition to take Indians into confidence or

invite their co-operation. 'Take everything on trust and no admittance' has been the notice over the military portal and, considering the circumstances, this is not perhaps very surprising. The truth of the matter is Indian and British interests in this military sphere are still too divergent to permit of a really frank interchange of views.

This leads me to the conclusion that there should be some change in this part of our programme and that it would be better at this stage to press for a consultative rather than authoritative voice in army affairs. This will be an educative process for our political leaders and remove the objection about their inexperience and amateurishness in dealing with problems of defence. The actual instrument through which this can be done, is an Indian branch of the Committee of Imperial Defence. As in Great Britain, it will be a purely consultative body and will be composed of military experts and civilians, both Indian and British, with the addition of one or two non-official members of the Central Legislature. It will pass in review all the important questions of Indian defence and form a link between Indian and British opinion in all matters connected with military policy.



**ORR'S**  
**PLATINETTE**  
**WRIST WATCHES**

**Defy Perspiration**

Fully Jewelled Lever  
Movement

Send for a  
copy of our  
Watch Catalogue.

**P. ORR & SONS, LTD.,**  
**MADRAS.**

PLAIN DIAL, Rs. 25-8 nett.  
RADIUM DIAL,  
Rs. 27-8 nett.

E. May '34.

## SUBLIMATION AS AN AID TO EDUCATION

By MR. M. S. SRINIVASA SARMA, M.A.

(National College, Trichinopoly)

NO department of psychology is likely to exert as much influence on the theory and practice of Education as psycho-analysis—that most important contemporary development of the science of mental life which originated with Sigmund Freud. The fundamental doctrine of this remarkable branch of psychology is that the law of causality reigns supreme in mental as well as in physical realm, that healthy mental life consists in the free and full exercise of all the native powers of the individual, and that mental disorders are not chance affairs but are caused by the emotions and instincts which, owing to repression, have been thrust into the unconscious where they strive for expression. The unconscious, in the opinion of Freud, is the store-house of frustrated desires, painful disappointments and unethical wishes which are impossible of fulfilment in actual life. But these repressed tendencies do not tamely submit themselves to this kind of summary disposal, and aggressively manifest themselves in the shape of dreams, neurotic symptoms and other forms of mental abnormalities. By a thorough diagnostic analysis, the Freudian attempts to get an insight into the real working of the mind, finds out the desires and instincts which have been denied conscious fulfilment on account of their recalcitrant and reprehensible nature, and endeavours to secure for them substitute gratification in refined and more useful ways.

All schools of psychologists are agreed on the point that the instincts and emotions constitute the source of human activities, serve as a background for the acquired capacities, and finally settle the type of character and form of mental life evolved by the processes of living and learning. But these native tendencies left to themselves are in hopeless conflict with each other, and constantly engage in civil war. Further they may develop in ways severely condemned by society. For example, fear and curiosity, sex and anger are instances where there is mutual conflict; and they are apt to grow in wild ways injuring the individual and becoming a menace to society. Thus an urgent necessity arises to manage these innate forces properly with as little friction among them as possible; and this exactly is the function of education. Says Prof. Dewey:

The child's own instincts and powers furnish the material and give the starting-point for all education.

Without insight into the psychological structure and activities of the individual, the educative process will be haphazard and arbitrary. To prepare him for the future life means to give him command of himself; it means, so to train him that he will have the full and ready use of all his capacities, that his judgment may be capable of grasping the conditions under which he has to work, and the executive forces be trained to act economically and efficiently. It is impossible to reach this sort of adjustment save as constant regard is had to the individual's own powers, tastes and interests—save, that is, as education is continually converted into psychological terms.

What we call character is the power by which these instincts and emotions are organised into an effective working unity and directed towards a common purpose. The task of education is to help the individual to realise the balanced all-round life which is the harmonised expression of all the native forces. The achievement of harmony in the working of the instincts is the measure of the success of the educational effort and moral training. Social life involves its own special demand and strain upon mental activity; and as a member of a social group, it is neither practicable nor desirable to give full scope for the free play of these primitive instincts. So a situation arises tending to "repression" by which the turbulent motives, immoral cravings, unpleasant memories and unfulfilled wishes are rejected and relegated to the realm of the unconscious. But by repressing them the problem is not solved but only made worse. The repressed desires and their emotions which have been denied open expression, find a way of escape and manifest themselves in neuroses, hysterical disturbances and complexes. In these circumstances sublimation is adopted by the psycho-analysts by which the repressed tendencies are detected and diverted from their original anti-social and immoral ends and redirected to purer purposes satisfying to the individual and of value to the society. Freud means by this term

a process which seeks to utilise the sexual energy immobilised by repression and set free by analysis for higher purposes of a non-sexual nature.

Now without stirring the ashes of recent controversies on this subject, we may at once acknowledge the validity of the concept of sublimation and its tremendous constructive value in the formation of character. There is however no reason to believe that it is only the perverted sex motives that are repressed; because all instincts can by over-emphasis or perversion or

undue repression become grotesque, subversive and monstrous, and consequently stand in need of sublimation. We must also recognise that though the popularisation of the terminology is largely due to Freud, yet the practice of it all over the world in all ages cannot be denied.

The mechanism of sublimation works by uplifting and purifying the original crude instincts and diverting their energies into nobler and socially valuable ends. Nowhere is the Socratic advice "know thyself" more appropriate and more profitable than in dealing with the instincts which so vitally affect our lives. The successful application of sublimation consists largely in training the intellect to perform the all-important function of guarding and controlling the instincts along smooth lines without the least disharmony and friction. As Ernest Jones observes :

The weaning of the child to external and social interests and considerations, which is the essence of sublimation, is perhaps the most important single process in the whole of education.

Sublimation is thus a sort of psychic economy of the individual and at the same time a social convenience. It is a specifically human process which effects a harmonious union of the egoistic and social tendencies, and is a direct help in harnessing and focussing the powers of the individual for the integration of the inborn and acquired tendencies.

To educate wisely and effectively, the teacher should know what exactly the pupils hanker after, where direct expression of an instinct is permissible and where an unreasoning suppression will be harmful, and take steps to train and utilise their ineradicable forces in channels which subserve social ends. As Prof. McDougall points out :

Sublimation is a process that is exemplified on the widest scale in all normal living; and the more important part of education may be said to consist in guiding the processes of moral sublimation.

Sublimation therefore consists in the raising of the moral plane upon which the energies of the instincts are set free to go onward, to create, to be refined and to be of general usefulness. Thus, for example, the instinct of crude fear is transformed into the awe and reverence of the religious man. The wild rage is replaced by moral indignation. The rude self-assertive instinct is sublimated into the stuff that makes leaders of men, mighty heroes and great dictators. Submission finds outlet in obedience, loyalty and in self-sacrificing service. The prying

curiosity is glorified into scientific research and philosophic quest. Artistic endeavour and public speaking would gratify the egotistic cravings. The original sex instinct is sublimated into life-long devotion and consistent love which constitute the basic foundation of family organisation.

Morality, religion and social life are some of the effective agencies for the successful training of the instincts and emotions in healthy and mentally satisfying activities. Genuine happiness is achieved only through the exercise of human powers along chosen paths of effort and attainment. It is therefore most necessary and advisable that everyone in setting an object of endeavour before himself should form an estimate of his powers and choose the vocation suited to his ability as well as nearest to his heart's desire. It is in this respect that people differ from one another; and it is the lack of harmony in the working of the instincts that separates the mad from the happy. Not only is sublimation indispensable to the individual to avoid mental conflict and maintain the equilibrium of life; it is also of immense social value in as much as the undoubted energy belonging to the instincts is utilised to the utmost in channels which are serviceable to society. Instead of diffusing and wasting the limited stock of energy indiscriminately in all channels of instinctive tendencies, the individual, under the guidance of lofty ideals and wholesome principles, is trained to direct his energies in the path towards the realisation of the True, the Good, and the Beautiful—the triune ideal which plays such an important part in the history of culture.

There are no two opinions regarding the aim of education. It is instruction and training in good conduct. The real value of the teacher consists in assisting the pupils in the formation of character; and character is a matter of direction, not of suppression; and it is here the generous sympathy, skilled effort, the creative imagination, deep knowledge of human affairs and the personal power of the educator are needed most imperatively and in great abundance. That is why it is being increasingly realised that the teacher, besides possessing sound scholarship in his subject and high efficiency in the skill and technique of teaching, should have a thorough knowledge of the child, its mental life and the law of its unfoldment.

# Inheritance Taxes in India

BY

MR. SYED MAHOMMED NAQVI, M.A.

## HISTORICAL

**T**AXATION of property after the death of the owner is an institution of sufficiently old age. Traces of inheritance taxes and death duties are to be found in the fiscal system of the Romans. This fiscal expedient was devised by them to provide pensions for War veterans. In the Middle Ages also such taxes were collected by overlords from their tenants on the ground that inheritance is a special privilege, the enjoyment of which must be based on payment of duties to those who have the power to grant it.

## SOCIAL

Inheritance taxes, as now understood, are essentially the product of modern democracy. Democracy has opened avenues for the development of socialistic ideas. Huge aggregation of wealth in single hands is undesirable from the public point of view and equitable diffusion of wealth is imperative. Equal distribution of wealth can be effected by inheritance taxes without giving rise to any drastic change and disturbance in our economic and social order. The more radical of socialistic writers advocate the entire confiscation of private property for the state, but we need not enter into this controversy as it is mainly concerned with the economics of socialism. More moderate and interesting ideas about death duties are that of Professor Rignano. His is also a socialistic scheme but temperate and politic. He advocates the gradual passing of the entire states in six generations to the state. His ideas have received sympathetic treatment by the conservative and liberal schools of thought also.

## ECONOMIC

Taxation of legacies have been justified on economic grounds also. One of the main principles of taxation is the ability to pay. The faculty of the beneficiary increases after he has come into possession of the state of the testator and so he must be called upon to pay more in shape of death duties. It is said that higher income-tax may be utilised to achieve this end, but the reasons for special taxation is to be found also in the windfall character of the legacy. Income,

as it is generally understood, means the amount which comes to you regularly and periodically. Inherited property is also expected to yield income which can be brought under the purview of income-tax and general property tax, but there are many things such as furniture, art treasures, etc., which do not yield direct money income and require separate treatment. Taxation of windfall income leads also to very little economic disturbance. It does not reduce the incentive to work and save because windfall income comes without expectation. A legacy, when left to direct heirs, is not windfall as there is some amount of expectation for it. Thus we find that the rates of death duty are lower in case of direct heirs in fiscal system which allow differentiation between different kinds of income. Inheritance taxes are also employed in making good the loss to the state from the evasion of income-tax. In Germany, if evasion is detected at the time of assessment of property on the death of the owner, a very high rate of tax is levied thus compensating the state for the loss suffered from evasion. Death duties have been regarded by many authors as a capitalised income-tax in case where there is no income-tax. It may be pointed that in modern states the tax system either reaches the income and properties of individuals or it does not. Taking the first case if the individual pays the tax in his life-time and after death he is called upon to pay death duty, then it is an instance of double taxation. In the second place it is inequitable as one individual may have enjoyed his property for 40 years and another for 20 years and the rate is the same as the property does not pass at regular periodical length. But if it is regarded not as a tax on the deceased but on the beneficiary, then there is no injustice as it does not matter for how long time the deceased have enjoyed the property. The idea is interesting but not very important on account of the practical difficulties in its adoption and also because income-tax forms the chief source of state revenue in all countries at present.

## THE STATE IN RELATION TO THE DECEASED

The theory of Jeremy Bentham formed the bed-rock principle of inheritance taxes in earlier

times. He held that the state has the right to eschew the property left by a person without any heir or without any will. If the property passes to direct heirs, then the state should not claim a share out of it. If it passes to collateral heirs, then the state has a claim of 50 per cent. on the property. This idea was further extended and differentiation was introduced in inheritance tax schedules in most countries according to the distance of relation between the deceased and a beneficiary. Similar ideas with modification are to be found in the works of some German writers. They establish the claim of the state on genetic basis. The state is regarded as co-heir or co-partner in case of property passing to collateral heirs. But this is more a legal fiction than a scientific treatment of the subject.

J. S. Mill holds that the right of private property does not involve the right of bequest and the right of inheritance. In fact, the rights of bequest and inheritance developed much later than the right of private property. He says that the properties left without a will should pass over to the state, subject to the provision that the state should take care of the dependants of the deceased till they are able to take care of themselves. He thinks that a man should not be free to bequeath his entire property to anybody, and the right of inheritance should also be limited to a point beyond which the incentive to work and save will be reduced considerably.

In European countries the tendency towards greater right of bequest was very marked some-time ago and consequently the right of inheritance was limited to a considerable extent. The qualification of this tendency was based on the idea that greater right of bequest will increase the incentive to work and save. Modern writers are coming to realise the justification of Mill's ideas more and more, and modern legal systems favour the limitation of one's right of bequest of his entire property. The very fact that the deceased leaves no will behind shows that in his case family attachment is not very great and the fact of his property passing to the state would not reduce his incentive to work and save. Modern writers hold that the state should claim a share of the property and not the whole as Mill held, and the share of the state should increase with the amount of the property and the distance of relation of the beneficiary to the deceased.

The justification of succession duties on the basis of cost of service is erroneous. It is true

that the state has got a right to claim payment to meet the cost incurred in maintaining probate courts, etc., but then the charge must be moderate and should not be progressive. Viewed from this angle, high rates of inheritance taxes are regressive as they are disproportionate to the amount of property and the cost of service.

The real justification of inheritance taxes is based on the special privilege of the beneficiary to inherit vast amounts combined with the windfall character of inherited wealth in case of collateral heirs.

#### THE INDIAN FISCAL SYSTEM

In India, the question becomes more important when we want to remove the inequality of taxation and to secure more money for fiscal purposes. The question has been discussed from 1858. Wilson discussed it in his budget and found some practical objections against the imposition of death duties. In 1869, Stratchey was of opinion that there was no objection to its introduction in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa as the settlement is permanent here and the law of inheritance is more favourable than it is in other parts of India. Herschel Committee also examined the question but did not come to any conclusion. They referred to it as a possible source of revenue but found it to be not remunerative. In 1919, it was made a schedule tax for the Provinces, because stamp duty was also an inheritance tax, though indirect. Moreover, taxation of succession and inheritance could only be introduced in form of stamp duty in India, because of the legal and social difficulties in the way of direct taxation of legacies. The Reform Act regarded it more as a potential source of revenue than actual. In Bombay, the Excise Committee and then again the Education Committee pressed the claim of inheritance duties as a source of revenue to finance prohibition and compulsory education respectively. Attention was also paid in Madras but nothing was done and the position, taking the country as a whole, is just as it was in 1919. Two minor changes have, of course, been incorporated in the main body of the tax.

This tax was spoken of in 1858 as a fiscal curiosity even in the Western countries. Since then, due to the increasing progress of social ideas and fiscal necessity, it is no more a fiscal fiction but a living element of the tax system. Fiscal need in India has been as great as elsewhere but we have done very little in

this connection. In India, we had been for long time sceptical of social ideas and fiscal changes. Our collective ideas and thoughts had been directed in altogether different directions and we had been moving along undefined lines. After the introduction of democracy in different aspects of life and pressure of social needs, things are a little better than they were before. But we are too slow to move, and sluggishness is inherent in our social and economic system. In British India, we have got stamp duty on letters of administration, and the will of the deceased is registered subject to stamp duty at the rate of 6 to 7 per cent. The duty is graduated and yields a fair amount of revenue which is the largest in Bombay and Bengal. In other Provinces also it is not inconsiderable, but it is confined to localities and communities which is a very unsatisfactory position. Stamp duties are also inequitable, for the differentiation to which they lead have no justifiable ground.

The cause of our slow progress in adapting ourselves to modern condition is more due to the conservative policy of the Government. They always try to move along the line of least resistance, and political considerations always have their attention in preference to social and economic needs of the country. They have, unless they are compelled to, tried to avoid any progress which may lead to agitation, specially from the point of view of politics. Their excessive attachment to vested interests is the reason of the absence of death and succession duties in our fiscal system.

Taxation of succession and inheritance will no doubt mainly affect the land-owning classes and land is already overburdened with taxation. This is a valid objection against its introduction. But this is true of middle class and lower agricultural incomes only. Higher agricultural incomes escape from any kind of differentiation and it will be a desirable social and fiscal policy to introduce differentiation in the taxation of higher agricultural incomes. But the real difficulty comes from the side of inheritance laws and systems in different parts of India. In Bengal the law is favourable, and taxation of agricultural incomes is not heavy and there is ground for the introduction of death duties on the earliest opportunity. Under the Dayabhag system of Hindu Inheritance Law which is followed in Bengal and parts of Behar and Orissa, the position is very simple as the owner has got absolute right over the property and it devolves upon the inheritors by bequest. According to

the other system, *i.e.*, Mitakshra, which is prevalent in other parts of India, the son acquires a right over the property from the day he is born. The property is not passed from one generation to another by bequest but by the right of survival in the family. The senior member of the family is always the senior manager if the family is not divided but goes on from one generation to another. In case of death duties, the families under the system are liable to pay more heavily than other families, as the managers are liable to pass (die) greater number of times than owners of properties beyond this system of inheritance. Further, the death of minors increases the ability of other members to pay more and this fact tells against the families under this system. Quick succession no doubt entails hardship, but we must take into account also the fact that on the death of the senior manager, only a part of the property passes to the members, whereas under the Dayabhag system and the Muslim and Christian systems of inheritance, the whole of the property passes to the inheritors on the death of the owner and for the purpose of taxation entire property is the unit. Thus from this point of view the Mitakshra families gain obviously. We must also keep in mind that self-acquired property is free from the complication of Mitakshra system and can be treated just as other incomes.

Practically speaking, it is not possible for us at present to effect sweeping changes in the laws of inheritance and we have got to base our fiscal system on them. The best course in such a case will be to make the obtaining of letters of administration and representation compulsory and universal, irrespective of the residence or community. This will remove the differentiation as it exists to-day. But this, too, is not so satisfactory as we want to make it. The social significance of the different inheritance laws is the same, but they lead to differentiation and economic inequality in case of taxation of legacies as has been explained above. In order to remove the difficulty, we can take the father of the family as the owner without differentiating between the self-acquired and the inherited property, paying more attention to the social facts than to the legal position. The death of the minor should not be taken into account as, from the social point of view, it does not make any difference in the amount of property. The institution of inheritance in India as well as in other countries is responsible for inequality in our economic life, and so we must look to its

social significance and not to the legal implications. India is conspicuous in the nations of the world for its lack of social legislations and the distribution of wealth in this country is very unsatisfactory. All the other countries of the world are combating against institutions militating against their social advancement.

Death duties can be incorporated in our tax system without leading to any difficulties, if we are guided by the transfer of property from one generation to another and take into account the social and economic effect of the transfer of property from the deceased to the beneficiary.

The main plank of our social reforms should be the principle of equal treatment to all. In

case of death duties also, communities and localities should not be given concession on account of their laws of inheritance. The position, as it exists to-day in case of indirect taxation of inheritance by stamp duty, is very unsatisfactory on account of the unequal treatment of communities due to the difference in the laws of the inheritance. Everybody must be treated uniformly and under the same principle. The White Paper scheme has also left the position of death duties in no better position than it was in the 1919 Act, but we may expect that, with the advance of democracy, greater national consciousness will necessitate improvements in our social and fiscal order.

## ON BIG WORDS

By PROF. B. TANDON, M.A.

FINE feathers do not always make fine birds and, according to a great living master of English prose, "a fine use of words does not necessarily mean the use of fine words". But even in the fourth decade of the twentieth century, the prejudice dies hard, that big and 'bumptious' words are indispensable for good writing. I have just read a laboured apologia of big words, and since it requires an unusual courage to defend the indefensible, I shall plead for a wider literary recognition for this champion of a lost cause. Pointing his minatory finger at carping critics, he says:

For mark you, I am a verbal aristocrat in velvet coat and top hat, with footmen in plush following at my heels. I don't dabble in these tawdry words that can be had twelve a penny, words which the man in the street rattles on his tongue and which are as the very breath of life to my barber and the man who brushes my shoes. I shall have none of your old, hackneyed words that come hobbling with feeble, famished look in their faces, words in widow's weeds, wrinkled with age and with crow's feet about their eyes. I love the luxury of long words. They come, at my beck and call, those words of "wondrous length and thundering sound" clothed in ermine or "in full-bottomed wigs and in court dress" and march in solemn procession in the grand pageantry of my style.

Hats off to the literary colossus! But the regret is that times are out of joint with you. In this century you are an anachronism. You ought to have been a contemporary of Dr. Johnson, or farther still, Jeremy Taylor, Sir Thomas Browne and John Donne. The age of big words is now definitely gone and all the

polysyllabic expressions have been thrown into the limbo of oblivion. The economic stringency has hit everybody hard, and the "axe" of retrenchment has been applied even to our practical vocabulary.

Nor is there anything wrong in this. The purpose of literature is not to frighten or puzzle people. In order that literature should have a wider power of appeal, it should be understood by common people. And so the language should be easy and plain. In his advice to budding writers, Dean Alford says:

Be simple, be unaffected, be honest in your speaking and writing. Never use a long word where a short one will do. Call a spade a spade, not a well-known oblong instrument of manual husbandry; let home be home and not a residence; a place a place and not a locality and so on.

Delivering his convocation address to the graduates of Lucknow University, Sir William Marris, the ex-Governor of the United Provinces, said: "If I were to teach writing in an Indian school, I should insist *ad nauseum* on the value of simplicity." It is not sufficiently realised that simplicity is of the essence of good writing. There can be a great beauty and charm even in short sentences and simple words. What is really needed is clearness. And clearness in expression depends on clearness in thinking. Most writers are obscure in their language because they are muddle-headed. They use big words and quaint expressions in order to disguise the hollowness of their thoughts. An employment

of unusual words and obsolete phrases is, more often than not, an ingenious attempt to hoodwink the reader and lead him to believe that the writer is much too profound and learned, whereas the fact is that he suffers from a poverty of ideas. Here I may quote with advantage the outspoken comment of Herbert Paul, a distinguished exponent of a simple, clear and forceful style.

A great deal of time is wasted by the 'general' reader in guessing at the meaning of authors who did not mean anything in particular. Uncertainty is the fruitful parent of obscurity, and many people write obscurely in the hope that they will be thought profound. Like the subaltern who would not form his letters distinctly lest his correspondents should find out how he spelt, there is a class of writers who will not be plain lest the poverty of their thoughts should be exposed.

The question is often asked: "What is, after all, the utility of these words if their use is forbidden?" Young writers have often said with great resentment: "If we will not use these words, who will? Why have they been coined? Why do you teach us such a large number of phrases and idioms and then ask us to avoid their use." The answer is: "Every literary age has its own fancies. Many words and phrases which were current coin in a previous century, are now discarded. You have got to know them in order to understand old-time writers. Some of these phrases are still very effective, but you have to be very cautious in their use. We don't ask you to practise total abstinence, but don't be drunk immoderately with the result that you may say: "The hand that rocked the cradle has now kicked the bucket" for 'the mother is dead'." The use of big words in common speech is simply unpardonable. Here is the wholesome advice of a distinguished English writer:

It is an excellent thing to have a good vocabulary, but one ought not to lard one's common speech or every-day letters with long words. . . . We do not make a thing more impressive by clothing it in grand words than we crack a nut more neatly by using a sledge-hammer. We only distract attention from the thought to the clothes it wears. If we are wise, our wisdom will gain from the simplicity of our speech, and if we are foolish our folly will only shout the louder through big words.

It may appear paradoxical but the fact is that it is not easy to write a simple style. It is much more difficult than to string a number of big words with the help of dots and dashes. A natural and straightforward style will not be insipid. It will have force and energy which a gaudy and ornate expression always lacks. In looking upon simple, monosyllabic words as

plebian, literary 'aristocrats' merely betray their snobbishness. It is a narrow and perverted intellect which measures the quality of any writing by the size of its words and sentences. The remarks of Hazlitt in this connection are most apposite and should be read with profit by every student of literature.

The proper force of words lies not in the words themselves but in their application. . . . I hate anything that occupies more space than it is worth. I hate to see a load of hard-boxes go along the street, and I hate to see a parcel of big words without any meaning in them.

There are some people who glory in obscurity of expression. They take as much pains to be prolix and florid as some people take to be terse and plain. Simplicity and clearness are alien to their nature. It is said that Gladstone was naturally incapable of saying anything clearly. The story goes that once he was watching a thought-provoking *seance* in the smoking room of the House of Commons when the performer asked: "Have you a five-pound note, Sir." Gladstone in his deep-toned voice replied: "I presume that as First Lord of the Treasury, I should admit possession of such an article." What the deuce do you mean by this? Have you got a five-pound note or not? Can't you say 'yes' or 'no'? "I presume." Really. In the same class one would put the great Herbert Spencer who, it is related, once demanded "a modicum of alcohol to restore the periodicity of his somniferous functions". This is an absolutely bad way of asking for whisky and soda before going to bed.

The most brilliant writers of the modern age—essayists, journalists, short-story writers—believe in a rigid simplicity of expression. There is no straining after effect. Of their style it may be said that "he who runs may read". There is a naturalness, a lucidity and a crystal clearness in their writings. They do not talk to you from a high pedestal so as to give the impression that their language is different from yours. There is no affectation, no meretricious adornment in their compositions, and that is one of the secrets of their wide power of appeal. It is not suggested that all words of more than a standard length ought to be weeded out from a composition in order to make it effective. That would be vulgar. Use the right word and don't make your writings bristle over with big words deliberately chosen for the purpose. Depend for the effect of your writings on the strength of your ideas and not on the dimensions of words.

this selfish policy of using every means possible to turn out the Indians from Natal has been relentlessly pursued, and to what extent the Government was prepared to proceed in the matter may be gauged from the fact that in 1895 a penalty upon residents in Natal of £3 per annum was imposed on every indentured Indian who decided to remain in Natal upon the expiration of his period of indenture.

In 1912, the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement put an end to Indian emigration to South Africa, and the pledge was given to Indians by General Smuts that:

With regard to the administration of existing laws... it has always been and will continue to be the desire of the Government to see that they are administered in a just manner with due regard to vested interests.

In spite of these promises however, legislation discriminating against Indians has again and again been enacted, all with a view to the eventual extermination of the Indians resident in South Africa. And all this in spite of the repeated admission made by the Union Government and leading white men that the Indians are good, law-abiding, industrious, and sober citizens and should be treated as human beings.

I do not think it necessary to deal in detail with the various repressive measures instituted by Government from time to time; the reader will have gained ere this a knowledge of the conditions under which Indians were compelled to live in Natal.

I shall now come to the so-called Repatriation Scheme.

Under the former scheme, from 1914 to 1926, 20,384 Indians were got rid of from South Africa. In 1927 the Assisted Emigration scheme was substituted for the Voluntary Repatriation scheme under an agreement arrived at between the Governments of India and South Africa at Cape Town. And that has resulted in the untold miseries of the hundreds of men, women and children I have seen at Calcutta and Madras during recent weeks.

At the Second Round Table Conference between the Governments of India and South Africa at Cape Town in 1932, it was recognized that the Government's scheme of Assisted Emigration was practically exhausted and as has always been the practice of the Union Government, to which the Indian Government has quietly acquiesced, a substitute had to be provided and the spirit of bargaining was again pursued resulting in what is now commonly known as

the Colonization Scheme being agreed to by both Governments. The terms of reference are

To undertake a preliminary investigation in South Africa in connection with the proposals set forth in paragraph 1 of the Cape Town Agreement for the exploration of the possibilities of a colonization scheme for settling Indians, both from India and South Africa, in other countries. . . . .

At that Conference, members of the South African Indian Congress—a body reputed to be representative of the Indian community of South Africa—were present to assist the Indian delegation, and they issued a statement

agreeing to co-operate with the Governments of India and South Africa in the former's mission to explore outlets for colonization in regard to her increasing population and to ascertain whether there exists any opportunities for South African Indians in the countries explored. . . . .

It will be noticed that no provision is made for a preliminary investigation, but this is exactly what the Union Government instituted and in June 1932 a Committee of Enquiry was appointed on which a representative of the South African Indian Congress was invited to take a seat.

In some quarters it was felt that this preliminary enquiry constituted a vital departure from the procedure indicated at the Second Cape Town Conference and that Congress should not co-operate with the Committee of Enquiry. It was felt that the principle underlying the scheme of colonization involves an outlook that the Indians in South Africa are an undesirable element and that their number should be reduced. To this it is emphatically asserted that South Africa is an under-populated country and there is no necessity to find an outlet for its population. Therefore the Congress representative on the Committee could be of no practical benefit to the Indian community, since almost all the Indians in South Africa were opposed to any scheme which had as its aim the reduction of their number in the Union, and no self-respecting Indian can serve on a Committee whose sole aim is to reduce the number of his compatriots. Again a joint investigation by the Governments of India and South Africa was agreed to at Cape Town whereas in the present case the Union Government had alone initiated an enquiry.

Here it would be well again to remind the reader that Congress had agreed to 'co-operate with the Governments of India and South Africa in the former's mission to explore outlets for colonization' and her co-operation in the preliminary enquiry could hardly be justified. Vigorous protests at the decision of Congress to co-operate

were made, and in spite of a consensus of opinion of Indians throughout the country, co-operation was agreed to and a representative of the Congress was nominated to a seat on the Committee.

This action of the Congress caused a serious split within its folds, and a number of veterans who had laboured hard and long and brought Congress the recognition it had enjoyed until recently, were reluctantly compelled to break their association with a body to whom they had given of their best. And this gave birth to a new organization—the Colonial Born and Indian Settlers' Association. The President is that honest and selfless worker—one who has always played the game—Advocate A. Christopher, and the Vice-President Mr. Manilal Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi and Editor of *Indian Opinion*. The Secretaries are: Messrs. S. L. Singh, D. S. Chetty and Haffjee, in all of whom the Colonials have implicit faith.

I am but a humble Councillor of the Association, and during my present visit to the Motherland have been deputed to investigate and report on the condition of Indians repatriated from South Africa.

I have spent considerable time in investigating the condition of repatriates in India. I wish I had the strength in my pen to write as I feel! I have seen hundreds of my poor brothers and sisters at Calcutta and Madras and their condition is pitiable in the extreme. They are on the verge of starvation—quite a number are actually starving—are in tattered garments and many are diseased. Truly Mother India has played havoc with the once sturdy men and women of South Africa! There are hundreds of them homeless. They find shelter under verandahs while some sleep on the banks of the Cooum in Madras. I saw quite a number of colonial born youths at Madras. I shudder when I picture the looks of utter misery on their faces. These young men—mostly between the ages of 17 to 22—who were forced to leave South Africa at the command of their parents—are in dire straits. They cannot find employment anywhere, they are in tatters, hungry and without shoes. Their cheek bones are jutting out, eyes sunken, they are flat chested and look more like scarecrows than human beings. They feel utterly dejected and their incessant appeal to me was to do something so that they may return to their Motherland—South Africa. I do not propose to say more on this painful subject here. On my return to South Africa

I shall present a report of my investigations to the Colonial Born and Indian Settlers' Association when I shall describe in detail the distress I have seen among repatriates in India. But I would be failing in my duty if I did not at this stage make a fervent appeal to the Government of South Africa to desist from sending away any more Indians under this inhuman scheme. Literally speaking, it is consigning these poor people—the indentured labourers who gave of their best in making Natal the 'Garden Colony of South Africa'—to a living death, for experience has proved that those Indians who have spent years in the colonies and their children can never be absorbed in the every-day life of India for obvious reasons.

And what of the Government of India in this connection? The moral obligation is theirs to help the sufferers and the victims of the Repatriation Scheme; and I plead to them in the name of humanity to carry out their promises. . . .

Another mission of mine in India was to negotiate for an Indian Football Team to South Africa. My Association—the South African Indian Football Association—has been in communication with the Indian Football Association at Calcutta since 1932 when an invitation was extended to the latter to send a representative team to South Africa. I am happy to state my negotiations were entirely successful and a team will leave for South Africa during May. I can assure my brothers here the team will receive a hearty welcome in South Africa. Our men there are noted for their keen sense of sportsmanship and I know we shall witness some grand games; for I realise that the standard of Soccer in India is high. Here's luck to both teams and may the best team win!

The most thrilling moment of my tour in India was when at Bangalore I laid my head at the feet of Mahatma Gandhi—India's greatest son and the greatest man of our time—and asked his blessing. Mahatmaji was much perturbed when I described the condition of repatriated Indians, but his loving face was all smiles when I informed him of the impending visit of the Soccer team to South Africa. He gave his blessing to the Team and asked me to convey the following message to South African Indian footballers:

Tell the Indians in South Africa that I shall be happy when they beat the Team from the Mother Country. It would do parents a lot of good if at times they were beaten in sport by their children. It will certainly do the Mother Country immense good if she is beaten at Soccer by South Africa.

# FOUNDATIONS OF INTERNATIONALISM

BY MR. S. SATYAMURTI, B.A., B.L.

ANY book on International Religions is bound to arrest attention in this war-weary world. This book\* is an attempt to trace the religious foundations of Internationalism. It is both a historical survey and an attempt to peep into the future. The object of the book is to show that "religion or rather the co-operation of the religions of the world must help to bring about the fulfilment of the prophetic conception of the reign of moral law in the affairs of States, which alone can be a firm foundation of the peace of nations". The first eight chapters of the book deal with the historical part of the subject. The 9th and 10th chapters with religious freedom till and since the Great War. The last three chapters deal with the future of religion as the foundation of International Law and Morality.

Jerusalem and its history are dealt with in the first chapter. Dealing with peace in the Roman Empire, the author rightly says: "The ancient world only found peace when it lost freedom." This is true of subject countries even to-day. The author rightly anticipates great difficulties in the future; for, while in the past the Oriental religions have been a more effective influence for peace than the Western to-day, the prophets of the East Combine almost supercede their religious message with ardent Nationalism. The remedy is not, as the author suggests, to organise the spiritual forces for peace but to secure the freedom of all nations from foreign domination.

The pagan religions of antiquity are dealt with in the next chapter. And one may agree with the author when he says that "the religion of humanity was tied to the logic of Greece and the law of Rome and lost much of its original spirit in that association". In the next chapter entitled "Judaism and the Nations" the author makes somewhat extravagant claims, but his hope that the "Jew of to-day or to-morrow" should be the first citizen of the world is a sound one.

Christianity forms the subject of the next chapter and the author rightly says: "That a pacific religion was turned into a militant one so that it is doubtful whether, with the exception of

Islam, any agency has been so fruitful of War as the Christian creed." The French revolution is then dealt with, as also the beginning of International Law from Grotius. The story is then taken up to the end of the Great War. Though there was a great development of International Law in the 19th century, it proved ineffective as the Great War showed. The end of the Great War in spite of the War left the world more or less exactly where it was in this matter.

In the next chapter the author is scrupulously just to Islam in its early history. But Islam also developed a warlike mentality later. The author with great acuteness points out: "It is another paradox of the Moslem world in our times that while the principal Moslem States are rapidly secularised, a religious Islamic revival should be fostered amongst the people of the Arab countries and India. Control by a foreign power has a way of stimulating religious feeling." The author expresses the hope that Islam may yet serve the common purposes of humanity. Amen.

The author is however somewhat less than just to Hinduism, which really however places international peace above almost everything else. But the author's statement that in the Far East and especially in Japan, religion has been a permanent force making for peace, goodwill and brotherhood amongst men is falsified by the recent history of Japan. The chapters on religious freedom do not call for special comment. Many will be found to agree with the author's criticism of the peace treaty as based on revenge and not on justice. Whether the League of Religions which the author contemplates may come or not, one will heartily agree with the author when he says that "there is little hope for mankind till his spiritual growth is again brought into step with his material advance. Humanity has struck its tents again and is on the march. It must march either to union or to perdition".

**A History of Nationalism in the East.** By Hans Kohn. Gives a picturesque account of the national movements in Russia, India, Egypt, Arabia and Persia. Rs. 18-12.

**Constitution of the Irish Free State.** By Leo Kohn. Rs. 12.

**Studies in Law and Politics.** By Harold J. Laski. Rs. 7-14.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

# INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA

BY MR. P. B. SINGH (Durban, Natal)

Mr. P. B. Singh, who will shortly leave for South Africa, came to this country a few months ago as a representative of the Colonial Born and Indian Settlers' Association to investigate the conditions of the South African Indian repatriates. In the following article Mr. Singh discusses the origin and history of Indian emigration to South Africa and the responsibility that behoves the Union Government to look after the interests of the descendants of those who helped to build up the fortunes of that country. Mr. Singh belongs to the section of our countrymen in South Africa, who have thought fit to boycott the Committee appointed to enquire into the possibilities of sending Indians from India and South Africa to colonize some other country. As we go to Press, we read that that Committee has concluded collecting evidence. It will be found that one of the most effective of the evidences tendered was that of the Agent-General to the Government of India, himself. It is impossible to think that such an effective and authoritative representation of the Indian view would go unheeded. Sir Maharaj Singh definitely told the Committee that in his opinion the present economic position put out of consideration any question of colonization from one country to another. He stoutly maintained that colonization of British Guiana was utterly impracticable. 'As far as I know,' he added, 'the Government of India has no scheme for the colonization of Borneo, and I would not like to commit them to the smallest degree.' Alike the Union Government and the Government of India will, therefore, do well to take note of what the Agent-General has definitely stated, viz, 'I know of no country suitable for colonization and having regard to the present world-wide depression, I should be surprised to hear of any country where colonization is possible.'—[Ed. I. R.]

I have been asked to write something on the Indian situation in South Africa, and more particularly on the condition of Indians repatriated from that country during recent



MR. P. B. SINGH

years. I shall try to comply with this request, but as I am not a writer by any means, the readers will have to forgive me if my style is somewhat cramped!

It was in the year 1860 that at the urgent request of the Natal Government, Indians were first introduced into the country as indentured labourers under Law 14 of 1859. It was with great reluctance that the Government of India agreed to this experiment for the benefit of the white planters in Natal, who implored the Indian Government to allow labourers to be recruited to save the sugar industry of Natal from ruin. The natives of South Africa, who considerably outnumbered the whites, were found by experience to be unreliable as workers. They

were not steady workers and were prone to leave work at a moment's notice.

Here let it be emphasized that there has never been any spontaneous emigration of the labouring classes from India to South Africa. The Indian, as is well known, is a home-loving person, and those who came were recruited with difficulty and often ensnared into the nets of the recruiters.

Thus it was that this shameful system started. As the years went on, Indians showed by their industry and labour that they were a tremendous asset to the country so much so that the *Natal Mercury*, a prominent English daily newspaper published in Durban, in its issue of 19th January 1865, said in a leader:

The coolie immigration after several years of labour is deemed more essential to our prosperity than ever. . . . Had it not been for coolie labour, we should certainly not have had it to say that our sugar export increased from £26,000 in 1863 to £100,000 in 1864 and has prospects of a greater increase before it. . . .

Emigration of Indian labourers to Natal continued from 1860 till 1911.

In 1875, Lord Salisbury wrote that:

In return for the expense of bringing them to the Colonies, Indians will be free men in all respects with privileges no whit inferior to those of any other class of Her Majesty's subjects in the Colonies.

How well this has been followed, the world knows!

By this time the sugar industry had been saved from ruin, the white planters were becoming more and more prosperous and their industries had been established on a permanent basis. The reward of sacrifice and honest labour has been the enactment of over 30 Acts and Regulations against the Indians. Since 1881,

\* THE RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS OF INTERNATIONALISM: A study in International Relations through the Ages by Norman Bentwich. Published by George Allen and Unwin Ltd., Museum Street, London.

# RECENT CONFERENCES

In accordance with our practice, an attempt is made in the following pages to give a brief summary of the proceedings of the various gatherings that met in different parts of the country during the Christmas holidays and in the first week of the New Year. For obvious reasons no Session of the Congress was held. The Liberal Federation and the Social Conference met at Madras; the Science Congress and the Trade Union Congress at Bombay; the Oriental Conference at Baroda; and the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta. It is hoped that the busy reader, who may not find time to go through the whole literature of these Conferences, may find this precis of their proceedings, of some use. Brief reports of proceedings of certain other gatherings will also be found in the appropriate sections.—[ED. I. R.]

## National Liberal Federation

THE Fifteenth Session of the National Liberal Federation of India met at Madras on the 26th December last under the presidency



MR. JATINDRANATH BASU

of Mr. Jatindranath Basu. The Session lasted three days, during which the White Paper proposals formed the principal subject of discussion. The Federation tackled many other subjects of topical interest, like the position of Indians in Kenya and South Africa, and the Report of the Capitation Tribunal; but the main resolution of the Session centred round the Constitutional issue. The Presidential address gave the lead in this matter; the Subjects' Committee discussed the Hoare scheme threadbare and a resolution was passed in the open Conference, which at once exposes all the defects of the scheme and suggests such improvements

in it as are indispensable to make it acceptable to the nation.

### SIR SIVASWAMI AYYAR'S WELCOME ADDRESS

Sir Sivaswami Ayyar, who was called upon at a moment's notice to welcome the delegates on account of the sudden illness of the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, in a brief but lucid speech said enough to indicate how profoundly he had been disappointed by the halting and wholly inadequate nature of the advance proposed in the White Paper.

Though the White Paper proposals fall short of the country's expectations and though there is not much chance of improving them to a satisfactory extent, it is felt that it is just possible to induce the Government to modify and liberalise the provisions of the White Paper. It is essential to put forward our views on the various proposals and express clearly what exactly the country wants at the present moment.

Sir Sivaswami Ayyar then formally proposed Mr. Jatindranath Basu to the chair. The motion was seconded by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and supported by Mr. D. G. Dalvi of Bombay.

### MR. BASU'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The presidential address of Mr. J. N. Basu is a well-reasoned, if mild, criticism of the White Paper constitution. In effect that constitution, says Mr. Basu, does not attempt anything like responsible Government but only tones down the aggressive features of an autocratic State. In the representation of minorities it is aggressively reactionary and, generally, instead of leading us to *Swaraj* it drags us backward to earlier centuries. Some of his observations on the White Paper may be quoted. No Congressman could have condemned it more thoroughly.

The White Paper cannot be described as a document intended to bring about peace and contentment. It is aggressively reactionary in the matter of communal representation. The scheme is accentuating and elaborating communal electorates and seats in the legislatures. It sub-divides the Hindus. There is no

recognised principle behind the scheme. Instead of framing a constitution for a modern Government facing the future, the White Paper seeks to drag us backward to earlier centuries.

The White Paper constitution is a strange combination of centralised authority and of responsibility, weighted with brakes of various descriptions. The system is without a precedent. . . . It is certainly not anywhere near Dominion Status.

The President asked for a generous gesture on the part of the Government to reassure the people of the intentions of the Government in the matter of the Constitutional reforms.

Apart from the White Paper which has not satisfied the aspirations and met the requirements of the country in the future, the steps that have recently been taken to placate the country can hardly be said to be such as might lead to success. Repressive measures have been heaped one upon another.

The Liberal Party abhors terrorism and all methods subversive of law and constituted authority. If there is not more trouble, it is due in a great measure to the immense steady influence that the stable factors in the country continuously exercise on the population in general. The Government has taken in its hands powers of great absolutism and has chosen to impose restrictions on certain parts of the country—restrictions indistinguishable from martial law.

The policy of mass punishment of those who are either entirely or with solitary exceptions innocent is not likely to achieve the object in view. On the other hand if human nature in India is not different from what it is elsewhere, such a policy is likely to spread discontent. So long as crimes of terrorism happen, every citizen should do all in his power to put down such crimes. This cannot be done by mass punishments or by the marching of troops through the village.

The Federation then met in Subjects' Committee and discussed a number of resolutions touching condolence *re*: the departed leaders, Swadeshi, terrorism, Government's repressive policy, temperance, judicial and executive functions, Indians in Kenya, untouchability, Princes' Protection-Bill, etc. There was a slight breeze over the resolution on untouchability in the open Conference which, however, was set right by Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri's explanation. He pointed out that untouchability is not a mere religious question but has a distinct political bearing which cannot be ignored. For two days the Federation engaged in the discussion of the lengthy resolution on the White Paper, the draft of which had undergone considerable modification. This resolution is a lengthy and comprehensive one and embodies all the points urged to make the Reform proposals

acceptable. Sir Sivaswami Ayyar, moving the resolution, said that the chief criticism against the White Paper was

that it did not take them anywhere near Dominion Status. Their expectations that the reforms would lay down the Dominion Constitution subject to certain safeguards and reservations during the unavoidable period of transition were unfulfilled.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, supporting the White Paper resolution, observed:

I would sooner go on with the present constitution for a few more years and go on agitating for real and genuine self-government until the propitious day arrives when we shall have a genuine article rather than put up with this 'mongrel constitution' now proposed—a scheme of constitution whereto I honestly apply the description by Disraeli on another occasion, namely, 'organised hypocrisy'.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

The Federation is strongly of opinion that a declaration of fundamental rights of federal citizenship applicable to all component members of the All-India Federation should be a part of the Constitution Act. If for any reason the inauguration of the All-India Federation should not materialize or be unduly delayed, there should be responsible Central Government for British India concurrently with provincial autonomy without prejudice to the effectuation of the All-India Federation at the earliest possible date thereafter.

The resolution records its strong conviction that the White Paper proposals, as they stand, cannot possibly satisfy even the most moderate section of progressive opinion and will, so far from appeasing unrest and allaying discontent, aggravate the present unhappy conditions and further alienate opinion from the Government and greatly intensify the present acute and wide-spread discontent. A generous and far-reaching measure of real reform on the lines of Dominion Constitution which will make India an equal member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, will alone meet India's requirements and satisfy the national self-respect of India.

By another resolution, the Federation proposes to appoint a Committee to take the necessary measures,

in co-operation with similar Committee of progressive parties in the country, to devise a common plan of action after the presentation to Parliament of the report of the Joint Select Committee and publication of the Indian Constitution Bill in its final form by His Majesty's Government.

The question of Indianization of the army, currency and exchange and the capitation charges then claimed the attention of the Federation. Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao and Mr. Hridayanath Kunzru spoke on these resolutions which the Federation adopted unanimously.

It was resolved to hold the next session of the Federation at Poona during the Christmas week.

602 N00-IR  
N54.55.2

# Indian Oriental Conference

THE Oriental Conference met in its Seventh Session at Baroda under the patronage of H. H. the Gaekwar, on December 27th last and the two following days. In opening the Conference, H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar recalled by contrast with the vigorous outlook of the Conference, the way in which the Baroda Session of the Sanskrit Conference wasted its time in scholastic discussions. He referred to the publication of the Gaekwar's Oriental Series and to the work done by his Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya where Pandits were enabled to learn English and the results of historical and cultural research. He also referred to the importance of having Sanskrit works translated into English and the Vernaculars, and of collecting and editing the folk-songs and folk-lore of the people, and also of preserving the numerous collections of manuscripts that were in the land. He added a word of warning to the Universities on the subject of original research:

The world of scholars will judge your theses not by their bulk, novelty of speculation or number, but solely by the qualities of ripe judgment, critical acumen, and scientific methods.

Mr. K. P. Jayaswal, the well known historian and barrister of Patna, presided over the Conference and stressed on the several phases of value to be found in the progress of Indology in recent years. He dwelt on the welcome archaeological finds that have been brought to light recently at Mahasthan in the district of Bogra, at Yerragudi and Koppal where Asokan inscriptions have been recently discovered, and elsewhere; he stressed on the educative value of Museums and of the publications of the Archaeological Department and learned journals. He pointed out that the European conception of the beginnings of Indian History was to present a headless body, like the attempt to construct 'an ancient history of Egypt which begins with the Ptolemies and leaves out the Pharaohs'.

Mr. Jayaswal then spoke of the spread of Indian culture outside India in the past.

The field of Indian research for the known historical times too is extended beyond the limits of the present-day India by our having realised the fact that Indian history embraces within its fold the Hindu colonies in Indo-China, Cambodia, Siam, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Borneo, etc., to the East, and Central Asia to the North. The movement started by my friend and pupil Dr. Kalidas Nag in this country, through his Greater India Society, is primarily responsible for impressing upon Indian scholars the importance of Insul India and Further India.

Mr. Jayaswal suggested that there should be in some Indian State an institution to keep alive

the old Sanskrit system of education, that a critical edition of the Ramayana should be undertaken on the lines of the Mahabharata edited by the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, and that a comprehensive history of India should be written by Indians. He pointed out that we need to train more practical excavators, since apart from Mohenjodaro we know very little of Indian civilisation before 500 B.C.; and to set up a commission of practical experts to explore the Narmada valley which, according to the Puranas, escaped the Flood.

Mr. N. C. Mehta, I.C.S., in the course of his presidential address to the Fine Arts Section of the Conference, traced the manifold influences which affected India from beyond the seas, from Persia, from the Hellenistic artists of the Eastern Mediterranean world and from Islamic regions. He stressed on the fact that the indigenous tradition asserted its dominance in every phase, in spite of the fact that Islam in India had always looked up to Persia for its artistic inspiration. He pointed out the fact that up to this day none of the artistic discoveries of Europe, since the days of Giotto, have been made use of by Indian artists.

The traditional Indian art witnessed its doom about the middle of the 19th century and it has been superseded by a new outlook; and the past splendour of India lay not in her mythical wealth but in the imperishable monuments of her artistic creations.

Numerous papers were read in the Vedic, Avestan, Philology, History and Archaeology, Fine Arts, Ethnology, Islamic Culture, Hindi and the Vernaculars Sections, each of which was prefaced with a presidential address surveying the present situation of its studies.

Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, the Dewan of Baroda, concluded the Session on behalf of H. H. the Gaekwar with a speech, in the course of which he pointed out that Oriental studies had the utmost practical interest for Indian nationalism in its great task of reconstruction.

We hold firmly that in the New India we should reconstruct our national life in accordance with the genius of the races that inhabit the country and at the same time assimilate and make our own the best elements in the Western civilisation. This is the ideal that actuates us in all fields of endeavours—whether it be social reform or the resuscitation of art or literature or the evolution of forms of Government to build on the best that there is in our own past incorporating at the same time the lessons which the nations of the West have to teach us.

# INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

## Afflicted Behar

BEHAR has suffered terribly from the earthquake. The death roll is appalling; whole cities have been wiped out and thousands have been rendered helpless. Correspondents in the press give harrowing accounts of the calamity that has overtaken the province. The sufferings of the people can well be imagined.

It is gratifying to find that the Government is fully alive to its responsibilities in the matter, and H. E. the Viceroy has promptly issued an appeal for relief to which H. M. the King-Emperor has graciously given the lead by sending a contribution in token of his sympathy. We have no doubt that Princes and magnates and officials will be prompt and generous in responding to the appeal. Non-official agencies have also stepped into the field. The cause is urgent and the need is great. May we hope that everything possible will be done quickly to alleviate the suffering of afflicted Behar.

## Mr. J. N. Basu's Address

Mr. Jatindranath Basu has not a good word to say of the White Paper proposals and, indeed, no Congressman could have condemned the Hoare scheme more completely than the President of the Liberal Federation. But the impeachment is done with such cogent reasonings and such a vast array of arguments that it is well-nigh irresistible. Mere downright condemnation and vehement denunciation could hardly have been more effective. The shallowness of the scheme is exposed without passion or warmth and the disapproval is expressed in the gentlest of tones with perfect composure and self-restraint. The President seems to say in his thoroughly simple, straightforward way: "No heat, gentlemen; let us examine this thing together and see what a rotten piece it is."

## Mr. Chintamani on the White Paper

Not so Mr. Chintamani. For, he could hardly stand the downright pretensions of a scheme which he knew to be worthless, nay even dangerous. His condemnation was unequivocal. For he declared:

I would sooner go on with the present constitution for a few more years and go on agitating for real self-government until the propitious day arrives when we shall have the genuine article than put up with this mongrel constitution. To this constitutional scheme, I can honestly apply no other description than that given of a similar scheme by Disraeli, namely, 'organised hypocrisy'.

## Mr. Sastri on the "Grimacing Anthropoid"

The Rt. Hon. Sastri, who was precluded by sudden illness from expressing his views at the recent Liberal Federation, made a pronouncement at the Ranade Hall, Madras, exposing the pretensions of the White Paper. Addressing a packed house under the auspices of the South Indian National Association, Mr. Sastri pointed out:

The people in England, even the Diehard section can, no longer pretend that they have produced a White Paper Constitution that will satisfy any of India's progressive politicians. We have deprived them completely of that excuse.

That is the conclusion of a matter which opened in 1930 with speeches from Ramsay MacDonald and Lord Sankey—speeches full of the greatest promises, speeches that seemed to indicate that the work of the Indian National Congress was at last reaching a happy consummation.

But the clay that we have taken is an obstinate, perverse stuff. It has not taken the shape that we meant it to be, but it has taken its own shape. Who would have ever thought in 1930 that we should finish up by producing, not a smiling, auspicious god. But a hideous, grimacing anthropoid?

## Mr. Jayakar's Warning

Mr. Jayakar, on his return from England, has issued an appeal to his countrymen to suspend their judgment on the White Paper. "That the White Paper is not acceptable to the best political minds of India without vital modifications," says Mr. Jayakar, "has been made amply clear to the British Committee as also the nature of such modifications."

Further stages of the work will occupy some time. During this period we must be careful not to prejudice the scheme, not to talk of accepting or boycotting it."

## Sir Mahomed Usman as Governor of Madras

Sir Mahomed Usman is appointed to act as Governor of Madras during the period that H. E. Sir George Stanley will act as Viceroy and Governor-General of India in place of H. E. Lord Willingdon who goes on leave in March next. This is, of course, as it should be. For Sir Mahomed is Vice-President and Senior Member of the Executive Council and is entitled to take his place at the head of the Administration in the absence of the Governor. The appointment is, however, important inasmuch as this is the first time an Indian is elevated to the office of the Governor of a major Province like Madras. We also take this opportunity to congratulate Sir Mahomed on the high honour that has been conferred on him.

# National Social Conference

**J**UST as in the early days of the Congress the Social Conference was held as an adjunct to it, so now, soon after the Session of the Liberal Federation in Madras, the National Social Conference met under the presidency of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, on the 30th December last.

## WELCOME ADDRESS

The Conference opened with a brief but lucid address of welcome by Mr. C. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, who rightly began with an expression of gratitude for the measure of success which has attended the efforts of our predecessors in this field.

To-day we are meeting under less difficult circumstances than what the great pioneers had to face when they began their work. Some of the problems set to them have lost some part of their difficulties.

He referred to the changed outlook in the matter of foreign travel and sea-voyage, post-puberty marriage and the way we are now tackling the problem of the disabilities of the untouchables, and enlarged on the new orientation which has taken place in our conception of Hinduism.

Sir C. Sankaran Nair proposing and Mr. O. Kandaswami Chetti seconding, Mr. G. K. Devadhar was installed in the chair.

## MR. DEVADHAR'S ADDRESS

Mr. G. K. Devadhar's presidential address covered a wide range of subjects relating to social reforms, such as problems affecting women, caste and depressed classes and their position, rural reconstruction, health improvement, labour, temperance, and litigation.

The bogey of untouchability and unapproachability still hurt us, observed Mr. Devadhar, but its days are numbered as its foundations are unmistakably shaken by the most powerful influence of Mahatma Gandhi, whose work in this connection I have always likened to that of a powerful and tremendous blast.

Referring to the problem of depressed classes, the President said Mahatmaji had done the greatest service to this class directly and to the Hindus indirectly by sponsoring their cause and offering even to fight at the cost of popularity.

The stubborn attitude of the Conservatives, who are very vocal and loud in their denunciation of political disabilities under which they labour in their own country and outside, but which can scarcely bear any comparison with the existing disabilities to which this vast mass of

human beings is subjected, is very amusing. It is therefore the duty of the Hindus and also those in whose power it lies to improve the lot of their down-trodden brethren by all possible ways. Untouchability which is universally condemned by all thinking sections as the darkest spot in the fair face of exalted Hinduism is doomed for ever, but our business, as social reformers, is to see that no wrong emphasis is put by any of the parties immediately concerned on any wrong principles and that true constructive work is taken up as a lever to lift them up with special reference to the eradication of untouchability and unapproachability.

## RESOLUTIONS

The resolution on Untouchability evoked a keen discussion, one section holding that Varnashrama Dharma would be discarded by the resolution which, however, was considerably modified before it was carried by a large majority. As amended, it reads:

That the Conference was of opinion that the practice of untouchability and unapproachability, which worked a great social injustice, was not based on humanity; therefore it urged all those who were interested in the welfare of the country to remove all obstacles and disabilities in all departments of life and to see to it that none suffered any disability by reason of his birth.

The Conference approved the principle of Temple Entry Bills now before the Assembly and requested the Members thereof and the Government

to pass them with suitable modifications to meet legitimate criticisms as to qualification of voters prescribed by the bills.

On the motion of the Lord Bishop of Madras, the Conference recorded appreciation of the labours in the cause of national service of various welfare works institutions throughout the country and urged

that their endeavour deserved to be amply supplemented by State and either through legislative action or financial assistance or both; that the time has arrived for formulation of a social programme including that relating to housing and health; for training and utilising the growing enthusiasm of the country for constructive work in various departments of national life.

The Conference by another resolution deplored the existence of the caste system

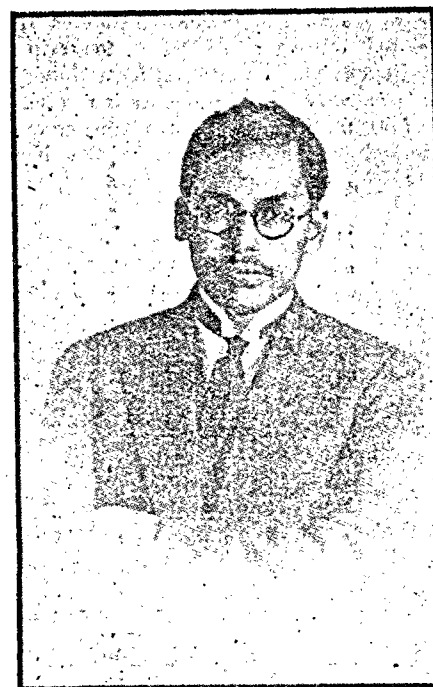
as detrimental to the welfare of the country and exhorted the public to work for national solidarity by affording equal opportunities for all.

On the motion of Mr. Justice Ramesam, the Conference approved of the proposal to open birth-control clinics under the charge of competent medical authorities.

The next Conference was invited to Poona, where the Sixteenth Session of the National Liberal Federation will be held.

# Indian Science Congress

**T**HE Twenty-first Session of the Indian Science Congress was opened by H. E. Lord Brabourne the Governor, at the University



PROF. MEGHNADH SAHA, F.R.S.

Convocation Hall, Bombay, on Tuesday the 2nd January. There were scientists from all over India present.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University and Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates referred with pride to the several scientific institutions of the city and expressed the hope that Bombay will get the reputation of being the first city in India in matters of research.

The Governor in his speech referred to the great progress made by science in recent years. In opening the Congress, His Excellency Lord Brabourne declared that science had increased the productivity of the earth, yet they were starving in the midst of plenty, and the modern world was at present passing through a period of depression without precedent. He warned them, however, of the dangers of science. "It has become," he said,

increasingly evident that scientific values are not enough and that unless ethical values are added, the

gifts of science become edged tools given as toys to children. I wonder in this connection if the scientists are not as a rule too much obsessed with their work and too little inclined to take their share in the tasks of administration and of Government.

Professor Meghnadh Saha, who presided over the Session, in his address dealt with the story of the physical universe. He outlined the various theories of astro-physics which, in his opinion, had great cultural as well as utilitarian value.

Regarding the proposals for an Indian Academy of Science, he said

that the time was ripe for the Indian Science Congress, which had been started 21 years ago and had now reached the period of adolescence, to organise itself into a body corporate with a settled habitation and with a definite programme for national service like that of the Royal Society or the Royal Academy in England.

Prof. Saha also stressed the view that the world had enough resources to feed its population if only there was a rational programme of production, and judicious and equitable distribution. He said that nobody should suffer from hunger and privation, and all could afford to have much better amenities in life. But for this purpose, he went on,

rivalry amongst nations and communities should give way to co-operative construction, and politicians should hand over many of their functions to an international board of trained scientists and industrialists and distribution should be supervised by economists.

The Congress then divided itself with a number of sections, each presided over by a specialist of eminence. The Agricultural, Botany and Mathematics Sections of the Congress were inaugurated at the Royal Institute of Science.

The Agricultural Section was presided over by Dr. S. S. Nehru, of Allahabad, who addressed the gathering on one of the latest phases of Agricultural Science, namely, application of electricity to plant growth.

Dr. S. K. Mitra, of the Calcutta University, who presided over the Mathematics and Physics Section, in the course of a lecture on "Radio Waves" surveyed the whole stock of knowledge gained by scientists so far on the topic and pleaded for research in the little known subject of the constituents of the upper atmosphere at ionospheric levels and said that researches along these lines will solve many geophysical mysteries which have been eluding the grasp of investigators.

Altogether about 700 papers were read at the Congress.

### Raja Ram Mohan Centenary

A 100 years have passed since Ram Mohan Roy died in far away Bristol and yet his name is as green to-day as ever it was. His memory is enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people. The Raja was a myriad-minded man who, like Bacon, took all knowledge to be his province. He touched nothing which he did not adorn. As statesman, philosopher, theologian, reformer, scholar, he was undoubtedly far ahead of his time, and the movements he initiated are still working on with varying degrees of success.

The Calcutta celebrations, in commemoration of the centenary of his death, took the shape of a Convention of Religions in which several distinguished persons took part. Of course, there were speeches eulogising the Raja's services and touching different aspects of his work and achievements. But the key-note of his genius was struck in the opening address of Sir Rabindranath Tagore, who rightly emphasized the versatile culture of the Raja, his erudition and character as an international ambassador of Indian culture and thought.

### The Genius of Ram Mohan

Presiding over one of the sessions of the centenary celebrations, Mr. G. A. Natesan drew attention to an aspect of the Raja's life and teachings which has a special bearing on the conditions of the country to-day. Ram Mohan's catholicity of outlook and broad-minded patriotism, transcending all parochial interests, are of paramount importance in our struggle for freedom and nationality. Said Mr. Natesan:

In our labours for the uplift of our Motherland and our attempt to obtain for her a proper place in the Commonwealth of Nations, we have always to remember what Ram Mohan Roy in his time thought it necessary to stress, namely, that none of us, engaged in the great task of nation-building, should cultivate anything like a narrow and parochial patriotism. For, Ram Mohan Roy's patriotism was broad-based on the doctrine of the solidarity of humanity and inspired by his passion for world-wide liberty. Of him and of his noble endeavours it can justly be said that he was neither a Hindu nor a Mahomedan nor a Christian; and that he typified whatever was universal in every faith. What nobler inspiration and worthier guidance could Young India expect or need?

### The Indo-Japanese Agreement

At last, after months of protracted negotiation which sometimes threatened to end in a deadlock agreement has been reached between India and Japan. The fact that both sides are satisfied with the terms show that mutual goodwill has prevailed over a lot of obstacles. Credit for the success is due to Sir Joseph Bhore, on the Indian side, who has piloted the negotiations with considerable skill and patience. Where India has scored is in securing Japan's agreement to the condition that if she wishes to send the maximum permissible quota of cotton goods to India, she must purchase 500,000 more bales of cotton. But apart from the exact terms, whatever their immediate advantage to the parties concerned—and they seem mutually beneficial—the larger aspect of the Indo-Japanese agreement deserves pointed attention. The statesmanship of H. E. Mr. Sawada and Sir Joseph Bhore has brought the two Asiatic countries closer together and again for the first time an agreement of great significance has been concluded as a result of direct negotiations between the two countries. Sir Joseph Bhore has triumphed over what seemed a very ticklish situation between India and Japan.

### The Riddle of the Universe

Prof. Meghnad Saha, of the Allahabad University, who presided over the Indian Science Congress at Bombay, gave a thrilling discourse of the riddle of the Universe. In another page we deal with the more practical bearings of his observations and suggestions. But man lives not by bread alone and we must find room for his flights in the realm of pure science which are as astounding as they are picturesque. We get a glimpse of the wonder of the world as he unfolds the geography of the Universe about us. "Travel with me through space," he said, "with the velocity of light and survey the heavens."

In a second and a half, the moon is reached which is the nearest neighbour; in 8 minutes the sun is passed which is the source of light and life to us; then in a few hours' time, the last neighbour in the solar system Pluto is left behind and for 4 years we shall wobble in dust and cosmic radiation.

From thence it takes 8 years to make the acquaintance of Sirius, the wonderful companion of the heaven whose bright brilliancy—29 times the light of the sun—has given rise to innumerable stories and myths in the minds of all nations from the times of the Egyptians. A 135 years cruise through the rich fields of luminaries and then a time may come when we shall reach the limit of the universe, 'then nothing but void will remain'.

### Women in Conference

While men have a way of philosophising over things, women come to grips with reality, and Lady Abdul Qadir's speech at the Women's Conference in Calcutta is full of practical suggestions to our womenfolk to shake off their shackles and take their proper place in the life of the nation. Her proposals are definite and her demands concrete. Let us hear what she says:

Hitherto training in handicrafts was given to girls with the idea of adding to their accomplishments, but the increasing struggle of life clearly shows that the time is not far distant when a growing number of women will be called upon to be their own bread-winners and when marriages will no longer be considered as the only career for girls. We should equip them for the coming period when many of them will have to live a life more or less independent of them.

### Sir Shadi Lal's Address

In our last issue we reviewed a number of Convocation addresses. Since then, Sir Shadi Lal, the Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court, has made another contribution to the subject which deserves attention. Sir Shadi Lal uttered some home truths and straightway asked the University authorities: 'What is the large output of the University going to do?' 'There is such a thing as the healing of the unrest,' he said, 'at any rate the unrest which has its origin in economic discontent.'

Economic discontent leads to political discontent, and from political discontent to political crime is only a step. While the law may be safely left to deal with actual crime, it is the province of statesmanship to do all it can to neutralise the potentiality of political crime and to deal constructively with the root-causes of political discontent. There is such a thing as the healing of unrest and discontent and when this is done, the political crime due to economic causes should decrease and India should be able to move along a new road of peace and prosperity.

### H. H. The Gaekwar on Social Legislation

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda is a veteran social reformer and, as might be expected, holds definite views on the function of the State in regard to social legislation. Historically, Hindu national governments in the past were content to leave social matters to the good sense of the community and seldom interfered except on rare occasions when the power vested in the castes was abused. This has resulted in the monopolizing of power in leaders, who virtually ruled supreme in social matters. But circumstances have changed, and it is up to Governments, said His Highness, to improve on the situation and eradicate the evils.

### The Judiciary and the Police

One of the omnibus resolutions of the old National Congress was the demand for the separation of Executive from Judicial functions. The Liberal Federation, which met at Madras in Christmas Week, did well to reiterate that demand. The executive should be the arm of the judiciary to carry out its behests, but if the two functions are centred in the same officer, so much the worse for the citizen. It is somewhat odd of the executive to presume to dictate to the judiciary.

'It seems to me quite intolerable that one body of King-Emperor's servants should issue a public document criticising the official action of other servants of the King-Emperor.'

declared Mr. Justice Cunniff, of the Rangoon High Court, addressing a special jury in connection with the criticism of the judiciary contained in a recently published report of the Police administration in Burma. His Lordship added:

I do not propose to be dictated by the Inspector-General of Police or by any other high official of the Police Force, as to the manner in which I receive evidence produced by the Police.

## PLACE YOUR CAREER IN OUR CARE

LET US TRAIN YOU FOR A

SUCCESSFUL PROFESSIONAL

OR

COMMERCIAL CAREER.

## BATLIBOI'S

Accountancy Training Institute offers  
best training in

ACCOUNTING, BANKING, COMPANY MANAGEMENT AND SECRETARIAL PRACTICE

## ORAL OR POSTAL TUITION.

Write for a Complete Free Prospectus.

Navsari Building, Hornby Road,  
BOMBAY.

E. May '34.

# WORLD EVENTS

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

## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

PERHAPS the most important item of world news this month is that concerning the future of the League of Nations. Ever since its inception 13 years ago, the League has had its enemies, but it has been able to hold together and accomplish something for the world good. 1934, however, opens with a serious question as to the future of the League. The issue has been raised by three independent conditions: the fact that the United States and Russia have not become members; the fact that Germany and Japan have both withdrawn their membership; and the further move by M. Mussolini asking for a reform of the constitution of the League under a threat of Italy's withdrawing if some change is not made. As things are at present, as one person has said the organisation is only a League of some of the Nations which obviously cannot continue, for it is entirely unsatisfactory.

The position of the various larger countries is rather interesting. Great Britain and France, who have been the chief supporters of the League idea since it came into practical politics, are opposed to anything that will weaken the League as at present constituted; they do not object to minor changes, but they want the League to continue as at present organised.

The United States have not joined the League because of the isolationist attitude of the -Monroe doctrine, and because America does not want to be dragged into the turmoil of European politics. The League has not helped Japan and Germany in their national policies with the result that those two countries are now pursuing their way alone.

Italy, on the other hand, wants to reform the organisation of the League along three lines: Mussolini wants to separate the League from the Treaty of Versailles. The idea of equality between the larger states and the small states in the Council of the League is repugnant to Italy; the executive or Cabinet of the League, Italy thinks, should be composed of members elected from the Great Powers, on whom falls the responsibility of preserving peace among the nations. And, lastly, Mussolini considers that it is essential for the League to have power to revise Peace Treaties.

Japan is inclining towards creating sectional areas, or sectional sub-committees to deal with

local problems, thinking that one General Assembly is proving itself unworkable and unsatisfactory.

## GERMANY AND ITALY

These two countries are obviously coming together, especially in their practice of government, and in their political ideas, as the following statement will show. The first paragraph of the German more or less official comment on the Italian proposals in reference to reforming the constitution of the League of Nations:

Italy, it says, who, like Germany, has made a loyal effort for years to work with Geneva, also finds herself compelled to revise her attitude. She is undertaking the difficult and thankless task of reforming an institution of proved inability to live to such an extent that it may not only continue to exist, but could even attract outsiders again. Pseudo-parliamentarism and the link with Versailles are the main points of attack in a programme which is at the same time bold and realistic. It may be asked whether this programme represents a last warning, or is already the signpost towards fundamentally new forms of co-operation.

## M. AVENOL

As an answer to the above in this second paragraph, the new Secretary-General of the League holds that the issue is not between the present League or something else, but between the League or anarchy or force, and he makes a strong plea for co-operation under the League as organised which has functioned well and done some fine piece of work. M. Avenol says:

It was essential, he said, to realize that the alternative now before the world was not a choice between the League and some better system of international relations, but between the League and almost complete anarchy. The unique phenomenon of the United Kingdom and the British Empire, which carried on a constitutional existence without a written Constitution, could not possibly be repeated in the relations between the 60 or more sovereign States composing the world.

The only practical way of amending or improving the Covenant, if it were necessary to do so, was from the inside. It would be a tragedy if the difficulties connected with the specific problem of disarmament were allowed to lead to the disruption of the whole effort to substitute law and order for force in the relations between nations.

## JAPAN'S NEED.

Economic forces are driving Japan to seek room for expansion. There are to-day 60,000,000 Japanese where there were only 30,000,000 50 years ago, and the number is increasing at the rate of half-a-million a year. The average size of a Japanese farm is only 2.7 acres which

# Trade and Finance

By "SRIVAS"

## THE AMENDMENT TO THE TARIFF BILL

THE principal development of the New Year in the world of Indian economy is the conclusion of the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement, following the introduction of the Amendment of the Tariff Bill by Sir Joseph Bhore in the Legislative Assembly. It would be well at the outset to point to the early history of the measure, as it holds the key to the developments in connection with the negotiations between the Indian and the Japanese delegations. The Statements of Objects and Reasons itself points out that "during the past year certain Indian industries which, under normal conditions could not fulfill the conditions prescribed by the Indian Fiscal Commission for grant of substantive protection, have been subject to competition of an exceptional nature, which has proved a menace to their continual existence". The "competition of an exceptional nature" referred to is the one arising from the advantage of depreciated currencies. Though devaluation has become the familiar device of countries hard-pressed by the depression, no nation has handled this weapon with such terrific effect as Japan, to whom depreciation has become, so to say, the spear-head of a deadly offensive against her competitors. India had very much more than a taste of this by the end of 1932. And last year the Associated Chambers of Commerce passed a resolution calling upon the Government to take measures to ensure the preservation and progress of minor industries affected by the competition of countries with depreciated currencies. The demand was reiterated by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and ultimately the Government passed the Safeguarding of Industries Act which empowered the Executive to take action in this regard as and when they deem it necessary. Though the powers were intended to be exercised against Japan, none of the other competitors being half so dangerous, the Government did not use their powers. The cotton textile industry had special protection accorded it; and the scores of small industries were exposed to the full blast of Japanese competition. The Government spokesman stated in the House that the Government have not taken action on the safeguarding of Industries Act which they could have "in view of the fact that under the law they would have to discriminate against certain countries". It is observed, therefore, that for the present the

Safeguarding Law is a dead letter, but it is emphasized at the same time that the latter exists for use as an emergency measure. The Amendment to the Tariff Bill thus represents a belated attempt to do justice to the hard-pressed industries by levying minimum specific duties on the goods which threaten unfair competition to the indigenous products. In fixing the levels of minimum specific duties, the Government have kept in mind the necessity of adequately safeguarding the Indian industries concerned and the desirability of avoiding, in so far as it may be possible, any increase in the *ad valorem* incidence to duties on goods, competition from which does not constitute a danger to Indian industries.

Public criticism of the Bill has been quite pointed and unanswerable. Mr. Ramsay Scott, who has the opportunity to study the problems of the small industries, has pointed out at length by citing the relevant cost and price figures that the duties will not afford adequate protection to the industries concerned. It is difficult to understand Government's explanation notwithstanding, why the Government should not use promptly and adequately the powers conferred on them by the Safeguarding of Industries Act instead of levying minimum specific duties which are quite wide of the mark.

## INDO-JAPANESE TRADE AGREEMENT

It would be true to say that the Amendment to the Tariff Bill is less important for the provisions it contains than for its incidence on the protracted negotiation with Japan for a Trade Treaty. The news of this measure created great stir in Japan and cables flew between Japan and India conveying on the one hand the determination of the former to abandon negotiation and call off the Delegation, and on the other, the confidence that no such suicidal action would ever be contemplated. It is doubtful if Sir Joseph Bhore intended his new legislative proposals as a mere bargaining point. But it has had the effect of breaking Japanese reluctance to commit the country to purchases of Indian raw cotton in return for being accorded a quota in India's imports of piece-goods. The tortuous course of the negotiations, marked at first by an agreement in principle on the link between Japan's exports of piece-goods to London and imports of raw cotton from this country, then the higgling over the quantities, the alleged

FEBRUARY 1934]

TRADE AND FINANCE

111

recalcitrance of the Osaka spinners and so on is a matter of common knowledge.

## RECIPROCITY IN COTTON AND PIECE-GOODS

It should suffice here to indicate the main points of the agreement between the two countries. Excepting for the provision that India agrees to grant to Japan most-favoured nation treatment under which no discriminatory tariff will be imposed against Japan, the agreement is confined to the cotton trade. Under the agreement, Japan agrees to buy 1 million cotton bales in turn for exporting to India 325 million yards of cotton piece-goods; but she can export 400 million yards by buying a further 500,000 cotton bales. It is also provided for that any year's excess purchase of cotton will be credited to the following year. The agreement imposes no obligation on Japan to buy any minimum number of cotton bales if her exports to India do not exceed 125 million yards. Japanese piece-goods imports are to be regulated on the following basis: 45 per cent. of imported piece-goods will be grey goods, 34 per cent. coloured goods, 13 per cent. bordered grey and 8 per cent. bleached goods. For the purpose of smooth operation of the trades, slight variations are provided for being 10 per cent. in the case of the grey and coloured categories and 29 per cent. in the case of the bordered grey or bleached goods varieties. It is hardly necessary to add that such variation under one head must be compensated in the imports on any other head, so that the total imports of piece-goods do not exceed the quota assigned. The Japanese recognise as a qualification of the principle of no discrimination, India's right to protect her own industry and is content with her freedom to make representation through the normal diplomatic channels whenever the Government of India contemplate any action likely to be inimical to Japanese interests.

## JAPAN WINS ALL ALONG THE LINE

It is clear that, excepting for the insistence on Japan buying Indian cotton in some rough proportion to her imports of piece-goods into India, it is Japan that has scored on every point at issue. The duty on Japanese imports has been reduced from 75 per cent. to 50 per cent. It is on the whole a sound policy to seek to regulate Japanese imports of piece-goods through a quota rather than other devices, none of which Japan has proved herself incapable of surmounting. Nor can we make bones about the most favoured nation treatment. For trade we must, with Japan. The

boycott of cotton has hit the country very hard; and the improvement in cotton prices and the firming up of exchange since the announcement of the Agreement constitute in themselves tangible immediate advantages. It is to be hoped that the problem of the small industries will be adequately solved so that the commercial relation between Japan and India could resume the normal. There is one omission in the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement, too serious to be condoned. The cotton spinning industry has hardly come in for mention, though every one knows that the circumstances which have made Japan such a dangerous competitor in piece-goods are present in an even greater measure in the yarn trade.

## CUT IN THE DOLLAR

In international finance, the past month has seen the continuance of the dark clouds of uncertainty. It was expected from some time ahead that with the meeting of Congress at Washington, Mr. Roosevelt would feel obliged to make an early disclosure of his plans regarding currency and exchange. For with the legislature in session, the pressure of opinion of all sections and parties is bound to be greater. Mr. Roosevelt himself should have felt that for every device or measure he has adopted in the past, he had had a fair trial and that the beginning of 1934 should find him ready to take definite steps, as otherwise it would mean a dangerous discredit to his plans and programmes as a whole. It might also be said that the instinct of the politician had enabled Mr. Roosevelt to secure the support of the most influential and the most vociferous sections of Congress by announcing measures in regard to silver which, whatever their benefits to the metal in the world markets, could not but enthuse the silver enthusiasts of America and range them solidly in support of the President. Thus it is that within a few days of the meeting of Congress, American monetary proposals have begun to assume a definite shape. In the somewhat lengthy reports that have been received during the last few days from abroad, there is much of unauthentic report and rumour. But it is a definite gain that Mr. Roosevelt has in a recommendation to the Congress fixed the limit of the depreciation of the dollar; and taking all things together, it may be said that the ultimate devaluation of American currency would be to the extent of 40 per cent.

My Impressions of Japan. By Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, K.T., C.I.E. A topical publication. Price Rs. Two. G. A. Natesan & Co., Booksellers, George Town, Madras.

# Diary of the Month

Dec. 27. The All-India Women's Conference meets at Calcutta, Lady Abdul Qadir presiding.

Dec. 28. Mr. Iqbal Narain Gurtu opens the All-India Scout Mela at Allahabad.



Mr. G. K. DEVADHAR

Dec. 29. The Indian Social Conference meets in Madras under the presidency of Mr. G. K. Devadhar.

Dec. 30. The Roumanian Premier is shot dead by a student.

Dec. 31. Soviet Russia announces a second Five Year Plan.

Jan. 1-'34. Sir T. B. Saprú and H. H. the Aga Khan are made Privy Councillors.

Jan. 2. France replies to Germany's Disarmament proposals.

Jan. 3. Mr. Devadas Gandhi is released.

Jan. 4. Mr. M. A. Jinnah arrives in Bombay.

Jan. 5. The Indo-Japanese Agreement is signed by the two delegations.

Jan. 6. The executive of the All-India Leaders' Conference meets at Bombay.

Jan. 7. Mr. M. R. Jayakar arrives in India.

Jan. 8. H. E. the Viceroy opens the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta.

Jan. 9. Sir Mahomed Usman is appointed Governor of Madras.

Jan. 10. Sir Percy James Grigg is appointed Finance Member of the Government of India in succession to Sir George Schuster.

Jan. 11. U. S. A. passes a bill forbidding loans to debtor nations in default.

Jan. 12. Mr. Henderson makes important pronouncement *re.* the Disarmament Conference.

Jan. 13. The Commissioner of Delhi permits Mr. Devadas Gandhi to reside in Delhi.

Jan. 14. Japan Cotton Association passes a resolution permitting import of Indian cotton.

Jan. 15. Earthquake shocks throughout India result in heavy loss of life and property at Monghyr, Muzzafarpur, and other places.

Jan. 16. Behar Government releases Babu Rajendra Prasad.

Jan. 17. Col. Batista seizes the Government of Cuba.

Jan. 18. Pandit Malaviya interviews H. E. the Viceroy at Benares.

Jan. 19. Earl of Stanhope is appointed Parliamentary Foreign Under-Secretary.

Jan. 20. Viceroy appeals in aid of sufferers in the earthquake.

Jan. 21. Britain and Germany reply to the French side of the memoir disarmament.

Jan. 22. The M.C.C. beats the Central Provinces and Berar by 6 wickets.

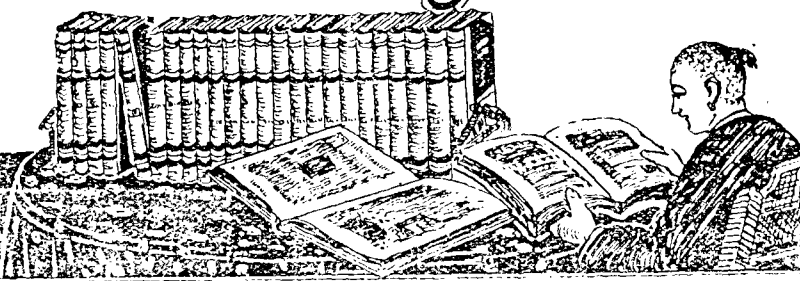
Jan. 23. The Singapore Naval Conference meets at Kuala Lumpur.

Jan. 24. Mahatma Gandhi appeals for aid to earthquake sufferers in Bihar.

Jan. 25. U.S.A. Senate Territories Committee decides to give Philippines "another chance" to get independence.



## THE WORLD OF BOOKS



A HISTORY OF PALI LITERATURE in 2 Vols. By Dr. Bimala Charan Law, M.A., B.L., Ph.D. Kegan Paul, Trench Trubner & Co., Ltd., London.

The Buddhist World has been placed under a deep debt of gratitude to Dr. B. C. Law for his excellent treatise entitled "A History of Pali Literature" published in two neat volumes.

It is an admirable and successful attempt to give a general survey of canonical and non-canonical Pali literature.

In discussing the question as regards the home of Pali, the learned writer cites the views of several renowned scholars and ventures to express his own opinion, too, with great vehemence and numerous quotations, though without arriving at a definite conclusion.

Some of his decisions concerning the dates of many a canonical book are rather questionable. For instance, the author notes that the Vimānavatthu contains one story, the incident of which took place more than 100 years after the Parinibbana of the Buddha and concludes therefrom: 'Thus going by the consideration of this point, we are compelled to assign the date of its composition to an age ahead of a century and a half from the demise of the Buddha.' It is not fair to generalise from such particulars.

Despite some trivial errors interspersed in the book with regard to some renderings and details, this voluminous work of Dr. Law may be treated as the most comprehensive and the most valuable contribution hitherto published on Buddhist literature, particularly because the author has taken immense pains to give in brief the contents of the whole Tipitaka and the necessary information about other Pali works.

AN ORIENTAL TALE SPIN; A TRYST WITH THE GODS; INDIA: AN IMPRESSION. By M. M. Salanane. Globe Girdlers' Guild, Oakland, California.

These tiny volumes are from the pen of an American, captivated by the imaginative romance and attractions of the East, and are handsomely got up with five illustrations of which the Chariot of the Dawn is very attractive and suggestive. The first is a rosary of memories and kaleidoscopic impressions of a long ramble through bewitching fields of Asian mystery. The thumb-nail brief sketches of Honolulu, Kamakura, Ancient Nara, Darjiling, Benares: City of gods, Agra, Delhi, and other places and, back again, California—are even as the carved beads of the Japanese rosary which the author wears.

The book: "India: An Impression" is a vigorous plea for the patient Indian woman for whom 'wells of loveliness, so peculiarly a Western exigency', do not exist even in imagination. The author does not wait to criticise Hindu beliefs, nor hold up her people to the world as bad, nor rush to the other extreme and 'pour forth like an overflowing jug of treacle', but one who is merely content with 'the harvest of a quiet eye'.

"A Tryst with the Gods" is a supplement to the preceding pamphlet and details the experiences of the author, of the Kumbha Mela at Allahabad and of the holy Sangham; then follows the account of the Puranic cosmographical allegory of the festival, whereat gods are deemed to congregate. The author vigorously maintains that, to understand India, surface-seeing is futile and one should see not only with the eyes but through them.

AN ANTHOLOGY OF MODERN POETRY. Edited by Amaranath Jha. Macmillan & Co.

This is a collection of Georgian poetry as varied as it is entertaining. It is yet too early to find a common drift or tendency in modern verse, and each poet has a technique and outlook all his own. It is difficult to group modern poets into separate schools as we are wont to do with the poets of an earlier era. There is wonderful diversity alike in aims and ideals and no lack of technique. There is in modern verse an outspokenness and a lack of reticence somewhat difficult to reconcile with Victorian prudery. But

These things are life  
And life, some think, is worthy of the Muse.

There is more realism in contemporary literature. The modern poet sees the loveliness of dreams and the sordid ugliness of daily life and the gulf that lies between. And underneath the outward ugliness 'he hears the heart of the Beautiful palpitating in harmony with all that is good and lovely'. Take, for instance, that noble piece "The Quails" by Brett Young. It is the pathos and sublime of common life. The poet realises that pity alone could purify and straightway works to move our heart as only a poet could do. Prof. Jha has done well to include some select pieces from the poems of Sir Rabindranath Tagore and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Altogether we have a charming anthology of contemporary verse. Prof. Jha's introduction and the notes at the end of the book will be particularly welcome to students in their endeavour to appreciate modern poetry.

THE PRINCIPLES OF LOGIC: An introductory survey. By C. A. Mace, M.A. 12sh. 6d. nett. Longmans, Green & Co.

Without detailing even in a summary manner the contents of this book under review, we may at once hasten to say that this is a thoroughly good book on Logic, both from the point of view of the exposition of traditional logic and also from the indication that it gives of the development of symbolic logic. The author of this book has endeavoured his best to present the subject in a way which would appeal convincingly to the student beginning his study of logic, and ample directions, both in the subject-matter of the book as well as in the bibliographical notes, are found for those who wish to prosecute further this study. An acquaintance with this book is an acquaintance with the theories of several representative logicians like J. S. Mill, Russell, Johnson, etc.

A CRITICAL HISTORY OF MODERN AESTHETICS. By the Earl of Listowel, Ph.D. Published by George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London

A thesis approved for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of London carries with it its own recommendation. Aesthetics, the science and philosophy of man's aesthetic experience, is the youngest child, the Cinderella, of the family of philosophic disciplines. There is in it therefore, considerable scope for speculation. Ideas of Art and Beauty have governed human actions from the infancy of the world. But the scientific study of the principles underlying them is comparatively of recent growth. The learned Author deals, in the first part of the volume, with the various subjective and objective theories of aesthetics that have held sway in different countries at different times. He gives, in the second part of the volume, his own constructive and destructive criticisms of those theories. He himself leans towards the theory of *Einfühlung*, especially as propounded by Volkelt and Lipps and Basch as the profoundest interpretation of the delicate mental phenomena operative in the wide sphere of the beautiful. The earnest student will find very helpful the copious references in the footnotes and the complete bibliography at the end of the book. It is, indeed, a most erudite treatise on the subject and a worthy continuation of Bosanquet's "A History of Aesthetic".

MAKERS OF THE NEW WORLD Series. Hamish Hamilton, London.

The first four volumes of this new series of biographical studies afford pleasant and instructive reading, and if the same standard is maintained, we shall in time have a pretty fine library of the makers of the modern world. Mr. H. L. Beales' "Early English Socialists" provides a welcome introduction to the study of socialism and the labour movement in England. There are short studies of great men like John Stuart Mill, Karl Marx and Lenin by competent writers. Mary Agnes Hamilton's "Mill" is a fine study of the 'saint of rationalism,' who called himself a socialist; Raymond Postgate discusses the validity of Marxian economics in present-day conditions; while Palme Dutt explains how Lenin rescued Marxism from corruption and led the Russian Revolution to victory. We await with interest further volumes in this series.

SRI GOURANGA THE MAN AND THE TEACHINGS OF SRI GOURANGA. By Swami Durga Chaitanya Bharati. M. L. Dey & Co., Calcutta.

The first book contains the broad facts of Gouranga's life and indicates those points in which modern research differs from the Orthodox view. His work as student and professor, pilgrim and teacher, all focussed to the particular point that the highest aim of human life is to serve the Supreme God who is also a Personal God. His message and travels to the South are based on details found in the *Amiya Nimai Charitra* and the *Chaitanya Charitamrita*. His achievement at Puri and at Brindaban have shaped the Vaishnavism of those places. A chapter is devoted to the study of the Saint's apostles, among whom there was not a single betrayal or failure. His teaching is summarised at the end, as not the killing of the senses as demanded in certain forms of *yoga*, but as their being spiritualised and turned towards God.

The second book, being a sequel to the first, contains his teachings on the philosophic side of his religion, and warns the reader against viewing that the propagation of dogmas was ever an essential part of his creed. The Saint interprets everything of the universe in terms of Krishna and his being the Primal Cause; and the fulfilment of his mission lies in the acceptance of *Prema* by all, irrespective of creed, faith and form of worship. Some points of contact are shown between Sankara's conception of Brahman and Gouranga's conception of Krishna. The value of *Bhakti* and of the disciplinary *Sadhan*, which is its basis, is detailed as well as the difference between *Sagun Bhakti* and *Nirgun Bhakti*. *Gnana* is explained as being only *parabhakti*.

BOOK-KEEPING SELF TAUGHT. By Framroz K. Merchant, F.S.A.A. The Times of India Press, Bombay. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.) Price Rs. 2-8.

This book which is specially intended for beginners, can easily be mastered, as it rightly professes to be, without the help of a tutor. To the small traders, who often get into difficulties in the maintenance of their accounts, the considerable space devoted to the practical book-keeping will be very useful in helping to maintain their accounts in an up-to-date way; while to the student the explanations or the principles of book-keeping are bound to be helpful as a good guide for further studies.

THE BRAHMA SUTRAS. By Sitanath Tattvabhushan. Published by Devendranath Bag, at the Brahma Mission Press, 211 Cornwallis Street.

It is hardly necessary to expatiate on the merits of Mr. Sitanath Tattvabhushan as a writer on Hindu philosophical systems. He has added one more to a long list of about a dozen or more books published by him already. The translation, summary exposition and annotation of the *Brahma Sutras* of Badarayana is what is referred to as the addition. Mr. Tattvabhushan has brought all his learning and mature thought to bear upon this work and he has been helped in this task by his friend Mr. Satischandra Chakravarti. The introduction is very useful, in that it brings out in a summarised manner the real meaning which the *Sutrakara* intended to give to the *Sutras*. It is a valuable addition to the stock of philosophic literature and it is seldom that we get one such.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

CHRIST IN THE SILENCE. By C. F. Andrews. Hodder and Stoughton. (Association Press, 5 Russell Street, Calcutta. Rs. 3-12)

THE PROJECT OF A PLANNED WORLD. By Louis Anderson Fenn. Williams and Norgate, 28-30, Little Russell Street, London.

THE JOURNAL OF ARTHUR STIRLING. By Upton Sinclair. T. Werner Laurie Ltd., London.

SCARAMONCHA. By Rafael Sabatini. Simplified by R. C. Giffin, M.A. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

CASTE AND DEMOCRACY. By K. M. Panikkar. Hogarth Press, London.

ESSAYS FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION. By a University Medalist. Ram Narain Lal, Publisher, Allahabad.

MOTOR CYCLING MANUAL. Temple Press, Rosebery Avenue, London, E.C. 1.

ANDHRA MIMAMSA NYAYA MUKTAVALLI. By K. Gopalakrishna, M.A., L.T. Andhra University, Waltair.

SELF-RESTRAINT versus SELF-INDULGENCE. By M. K. Gandhi, Ahmedabad.

PARANAR. By V. Venkatarajulu Reddier. University of Madras.

RAM MOHAN ROY: The man and his work. Compiled by Amal Home. Calcutta Municipal Gazette Office, Calcutta.

DANTE: THE DIVINE COMEDY. A Translation by Melville B. Anderson. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

HISTORY OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN INDIA. By J. M. Sen. The Book Company Ltd., Calcutta.

ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI. By Verrier Elwin. The C. L. S. I., Madras.

## Mysore

### MYSORE ADMINISTRATION

The Administration Report for the year 1932-33 reveals the fact that Mysore is going ahead in education. It has overhauled its University organization, instituted new courses of study, makes provision for technical education, and in the year under review spent nearly 68 lakhs of rupees. This is a good proof of the importance which His Highness's Government attaches to education.

It is interesting to find in the Administration Report of Mysore, proof of the changing attitude of Indian parents towards co-education in Mysore State. The Report says:

Co-education is freely permitted in Primary Boys' Schools in places where there is no scope for maintaining larger girls' schools with two or more teachers. Girls are also freely seeking admission in boys' schools in the higher grades.

The Report, besides giving a fund of information with regard to the progress of various activities in that State, contains considerable evidence of the State's anxiety to end the disabilities and the hardships to which the depressed classes are now subjected. In respect to the education of the backward and depressed classes, it may be stated that more than 80 per cent. of the total number of pupils in public institutions belong to the backward and depressed classes.

The system of maintaining separate schools for the depressed classes is also being discouraged slowly, and schools for these classes, we learn, are being amalgamated with general schools. We congratulate the Ruler for this bold step.

### VETERINARY ACTIVITIES IN MYSORE

Mysore has a total of 60 Veterinary institutions and their growing usefulness is fully demonstrated by the fact that they admitted 2,15,000 cases for treatment during 1932-33, as compared with 1,74,000 during the previous year. The total mortality from rinderpest was the lowest during the year just completed, which is a matter for gratification. A new recent activity of the Department has been the starting of a castration demonstration class of 6 months' duration for training compounders. The scheme for the systematic weeding out of scrub bulls under Village Panchayats is being continued. These steps should soon have a marked effect on the cattle breed.

### THE POPE AND THE MYSORE RULER

The following cables have been exchanged between His Holiness the Pope, and His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, in connection with the laying of the Corner-stone of Saint Philomena's Church in Mysore by His Highness.

His Holiness cabled on December 19, 1933:

We are pleased to express our keen satisfaction at Your Highness' recent act of benevolence towards your Catholic subjects in presiding at the laying of the Corner-stone of Saint Philomena's Church in Mysore. As a token of our appreciation, we send you through the Apostolic Delegate a Gold Medal commemorative of this Holy Year and invoke God's abundant blessings upon Your Highness, your family and your subjects.

His Highness replied:

I thank Your Holiness very heartily for your telegram which has afforded me deep gratification. The blessings and good wishes of Your Holiness are very precious to me, and the Gold Medal which you have been good enough to send to me will always be a very pleasing reminder of the great interest manifested by Your Holiness in me, my family and my people.

### ELECTRICITY IN MYSORE

One of the highest waterfalls in the world—that at Gersoppa, a vertical cataract of 960 ft.—is to be harnessed to provide electric power for the working of the mines of Mysore. The Government of Mysore was a pioneer of hydro-electric development in India, the Cauvery power scheme being started in 1899 and opened in 1902 with an initial installation of 6,000 h.p. This was the first long-distance transmission scheme in India. Since then, 6 further installations have been carried out. The recent completion of the 7th installation raised the total capacity to 46,000 h.p. The 8th section is now being proceeded with.

### The Princes' Protection Bill

Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao moved the following Resolution at the Madras Session of Indian National Liberal Federation. The resolution was passed unanimously.

The National Liberal Federation of India records its emphatic disapproval of the Princes' Protection Bill now before the Legislature as it makes further inroads on the freedom of the press. The mover, in the course of a lengthy speech, said that the bill was intended to empower the Government of India to protect rulers of States from activities which tended to subvert or excite disaffection towards or interfere with such administration. The bill had been the subject of acute controversy throughout India as being subversive of the rights of the citizens of the States. Concluding, he said that as long as the States' subjects were denied freedom of discussion, the liberty of speech and association and representative institutions, the Princes were not entitled to any protection.

## Hyderabad

### THE HYDERABAD MUNICIPALITY

The constitution of the Hyderabad Municipal Board is considerably liberalized by the Bill to which His Exalted Highness has recently given sanction. At present the Board consists of 25 members, all nominated by the Government. The new Bill increases the number of members to 36, of whom only 13 will be nominated by the Government, including one representative each for the Christians, the Parsis and the depressed classes. Of the remaining 23, 13 will be elected from the 13 wards in which the city will be divided, while the remaining 10 will represent special classes, namely, serfai khas, paighas, peshkari, estate jagirdars, Nawab Salar Jang's estate sahukars, merchants and graduates. The President of the Municipality and the Municipal Commissioner, who will be the chief executive officer, will be appointed by the Government, while the Vice-President will be elected by the members of the Board from among themselves. The general body will appoint a Standing Committee of 6 members, of whom 2 will be officials, and that Committee will elect its own chairman. The franchise will be given to all persons over 21 years of age who own landed property, or pay a monthly house-rent of at least Rs. 7, or are graduates.

## Kashmir

### KASHMIR STATE BUDGET

The budget of the Jammu and Kashmir State for the year 1933-34 has been passed. The chief items of receipts which amount to Rs. 2,33,77,000 are: Land Revenue 61,62,000, Customs 67,55,000, Excise 3,50,000, Grazing Fees 5,19,000, Property in British India 2,24,000, Revenue and Judicial Stamps 7,62,000, Sericulture 20,00,000, Interest 3,41,000, Public Works 12,93,000, Forests 38,00,000, Miscellaneous 11,92,000. The expenditure amounts to Rs. 2,42,55,000, chief items of which are Revenue Department 12,69,000, Forests 13,70,000, Police 12,57,000, Medical 8,11,000, Sericulture 12,52,000, Pensions 10,12,000, Education 17,69,000, Military 43,65,000, Public Works 38,83,000, His Highness' Privy Purse and allowances to Ruling Family 24,85,000, Minister in Waiting and State Departments 12,35,000, and Miscellaneous Departments 35,047,000. Thus there is a deficit of Rs. 8,78,000 during the year.

## Kapurthala

### SIR JAMES FITZPATRICK'S ADVICE

On the occasion of H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala's birthday which was celebrated on the 25th November last, Sir James Fitzpatrick, the Agent to the Governor-General, said:

The Indian States have in recent years come in for close scrutiny and criticism and this criticism must increase with the advent of Federation, but I do not believe that the States have anything to fear provided the rulers will tread the narrow path of wisdom, self-denial and liberality to their subjects. These are the real safeguards on which the States should rely, and I believe that the Princes will, if they are wise and statesmanlike, provide that element of stability which is so necessary in the New Constitution.

### REFORMS FOR KAPURTHALA

His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala has decided to introduce constitutional reforms of a far-reaching nature in the State. The Legislative Assembly will be composed of 45 members, of whom 30 will be elected by a joint electorate based on adult male franchise. The proposed Constitution will be a real step towards the democratisation of the present administration.

## The New India Assurance Co., Ltd.

(Established, Bombay, 1919)

|                                          |     |                 |
|------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------|
| Capital Paid up                          | ... | Rs. 71,21,055   |
| Reserves                                 | ... | Rs. 85,69,937   |
| Total funds                              | ... | Rs. 1,56,90,992 |
| Its Subscribed Capital is                | ... | Rs. 3,56,05,275 |
| It has paid in claims up-to-date (about) | ... | Rs. 5,90,00,000 |
| Its premium income in 1931-1932 exceeds  | ... | Rs. 81,00,000   |

"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 '34.

## Baroda

### BARODA'S FINANCES

The sound financial position of the Government of Baroda is shown in the Budget statement of revenue and expenditure for the year 1933-34.

The Financial Department estimates a revenue of Rs. 249 lakhs made up of Rs. 240 lakhs under ordinary and Rs. 9 lakhs under capital budget. The bulk of these as usual amounting to Rs. 1,17,00,000 or a little less than half the total will be provided by land assessment which is Rs. 3 lakhs less than the previous year and Rs. 26,58,000 by excise which is still Rs. 11,42,000 less than the maximum realized during the year 1928-29. Other important sources of revenue are customs Rs. 18 lakhs, stamps and registration Rs. 14 lakhs, income-tax Rs. 6½ lakhs, opium Rs. 4 lakhs, forest Rs. 3 lakhs, and education department Rs. 6½ lakhs.

The total expenditure for the year is estimated at Rs. 215 lakhs. In spite of the net saving of Rs. 15 lakhs in the Budget, the cash balance at the end of the year will show an increase of only Rs. 8 lakhs over the closing balance of preceding year, Rs. 153 lakhs.

### EXHIBITION OF FOODS IN BARODA

An exhibition of ready-made foods of every-day use was opened by His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda at the Nyaya Mandir Hall, on December 29 last, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen. After performing the ceremony, His Highness and the guests walked through the exhibition. The Maharaja took keen interest in all that was shown to him and wished to be enlightened with regard to their preparations and the various ingredients used therein.

Nearly 300 exhibits of various kinds were on show, and one of the novel features, perhaps the first of the kind in India for popularising various preparations of Soyabeans, was the collection of more than 100 dishes of vegetables which the Maharaja was very keen to introduce in the State in view of its great nutritive value. It was pointed out that Soyabeans was the product of China and had extended recently to America and other countries in the West in view of its beneficial results. It contained about 40 per cent. of protein, an element essential for the nourishment of the body, 20 per cent. of fat, a fairly large quantity of phosphates and a certain percentage of lithisin in it.

## Travancore

### A RUBBER FACTORY IN TRAVANCORE

Mr. J. Helen of Karachi, who had been invited to make an investigation and prepare an estimate for a rubber factory in Travancore, has submitted his report. As a result of a study of the possibilities of establishing a factory for making rubber tyres, balls, toys, etc., Mr. Helen is of opinion that the State is an ideal place for it and that the cost would come only to about Rs. 3 lakhs. It is understood that Government will take the initiative in the matter and demonstrate to the rubber growers the profitable nature of the concern.

### MINOR IRRIGATION IN TRAVANCORE

The Government of Travancore have sanctioned the formation of a new Division in the Public Works Department to be in charge of the Minor Irrigation Works in the State. An additional allotment to the P. W. D. amounting to Rs. 99,999 to be utilised for the formation of the Division and for works to be carried out by it in the current Malabar year has also been sanctioned.

## Pudukotah

### THE VICEREGAL VISIT

The most momentous period in the history of Pudukotah State was in the month of December 1933. Two outstanding events, *viz.*, the visit of His Excellency Lord Willingdon and the Countess of Willingdon, and the departure of Mr. Holdsworth, Administrator, Pudukotah State, immeasurably contribute the greatest importance as well as interest.

H. E. the Viceroy laid the foundation-stone of the Radiological section of His Highness's General Hospital, for which Rao Bahadur M. R. Subbiah Chettiar had given a grand donation of Rs. 15,000.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon evinced great interest in the welfare of women in Pudukotah. Her Excellency gave a sum of Rs. 100 for the Pudukotah Ladies' Club, permitting the Club to associate Her Excellency's name.

### THE NEW ADMINISTRATOR

Mr. B. G. Holdsworth, I.C.S., has been reverted to British India service, and the Government of India have appointed Sir. Alexander Tottenham, M.A., C.I.E., as Administrator, Pudukotah State.

# Indians Overseas

## Kenya

### INDIANS IN KENYA

The National Liberal Federation, which met at Madras under the presidency of Mr. J. N. Basu of Calcutta, passed the following Resolution condemning the demands of White Settlers in Kenya.

The Federation strongly condemns the demands which European settlers in Kenya, encouraged by discussions between the Secretary of State for Colonies and their representatives, have put forward for acquiring control over the Government of Kenya. It urges that the doctrine of paramountcy in native interests laid down by the Conservative and Labour Governments should not be departed from and that no further constitutional power should be transferred to European settlers either by the institution of a finance committee with an unofficial European majority as proposed by them or in any other way.

The Federation presses the Government of India to watch the interests of Indians in Kenya with special care in the present circumstances. It further draws attention to the complaint of East African Indians that with the ostensible object of improving African agriculture, monopolies are being granted to Europeans, especially in Uganda and Tanganyika, for the purchase of special agricultural products from Africans and that Indians are consequently being driven out of business in which they were pioneers and being engaged for generations past. The Federation urges the Government of India to take immediate steps to investigate and obtain redress for this grievance. The Federation extends its whole-hearted support to South African Indians in their just fight for elementary rights and assures them that India will always be with them in their struggle to uphold the Motherland and protect the interests of Indian nationals.

### THE WHITE SETTLERS IN KENYA

Mr. Biharlal Anantani, Editor of a Zanzibar daily, who returned from East Africa on December 30 last, stated in the course of an interview to the *United Press* that Indian settlers in Kenya were faced with a grave political issue created by the likelihood of the transfer of financial control to the White Settlers, although a definite assurance to the contrary was given to the India Government delegation only a few years back. He was of opinion that the forthcoming visit of the Colonial Secretary to East Africa was designed to pacify the White Settlers, who propose fighting the general elections in March next on the issue of the transfer of financial control.

Mr. Anantani thought the interests of Indian settlers were bound to be prejudicially affected, unless the Government of India was vigilant over the matter.

## Tanganyika

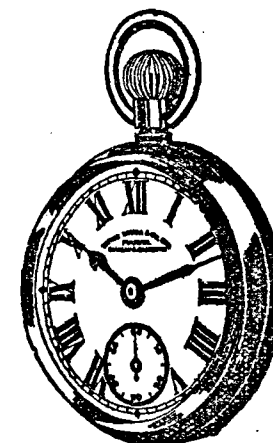
### INDIANS IN TANGANYIKA

The proceedings of the Tanganyika Merchants' Conference held at Dares-Salam on the 29th October last, reveal a serious state of things. Trade in the Territory is handicapped in various ways. There are, in the first place, the Marketing (amendment), the Trades Licensing (amendment) and the Co-operative Societies Ordinances which, in the opinion of the Conference, instead of being helpful as intended by the Government, are actually proving harmful. There is further the all-round increase in taxation which has impoverished the trading interests in the Territory. Seth Yusafali A. Karimjee Jiwanjee, the President of the Conference, said about this taxation that they were paying at rates which stood no comparison with any other part of the Colonial Empire. What adds to the difficulties of the Tanganyika merchants is the rate war by the industries of Kenya and Uganda. The Conference expressed strong opposition to the Customs Union as responsible for allowing this rate war.

This Pocket  
Watch Only  
Costs

Rs. 16.

THE  
"MARVEL"  
Improved Quality



10 Jewel, lever movement, Nickel Case,  
Crystal or Lens Shape.

Write for Catalogue:—

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., LTD.,  
BOMBAY - - - CALCUTTA.

E. May '34.

## South Africa

### INDIAN REPATRIATES FROM S. AFRICA

Mr. P. B. Singh, representative of the South Africa Indian Football Association, and representative, Colonial Born and Indian Settlers' Association, Natal, who arrived in India some weeks ago, came to Madras on January 9. He has been deputed by the Colonial Born and Indian Settlers' Association of Natal to investigate into the condition of Indian repatriates from South Africa. Mr. Singh travelled all over the country from the Punjab to the Deccan and interviewed leading men, besides acquainting himself with the actual condition of repatriates now in India. He also saw Mahatma Gandhi at Bangalore and had a lengthy interview with him in regard to the prospects of the forthcoming tournament and the problem of S. A. repatriates.

The condition of returned emigrants, says Mr. Singh, is deplorable and if only those concerned in agreeing to repatriation and assisted emigration could have foreseen the consequences of these pernicious schemes, not one Indian would have been allowed to leave South Africa. Not only South African repatriates, but hundreds of returned emigrants from Fiji, Jamaica, and other colonies are starving in Calcutta.

On his return to South Africa, Mr. Singh will present a report to the Colonial Born and Indian Settlers' Association, so that propaganda could be carried on against repatriation.

### INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

It is understood that the Government of India have received, through their Agent in South Africa, an assurance from the Union Government that they do not propose to permit any extension of the system of racial discrimination which was recently upheld by the Supreme Court. The practice of having separate counters has existed for a long time in some place, and when Indian residents there challenged its validity and were successful in two courts, the Supreme Court of the Union held that the order was issued for administrative convenience and upheld it. One way to meet the situation would have been to pass a Parliamentary Act superseding the Supreme Court judgment, but such a legislation cannot get through the Union Parliament. Therefore the next best course has been adopted by the Union Government to see that this practice is not extended any further on the strength of the Supreme Court judgment.

## U. S. A.

### INDIANS IN U. S. A.

Mr. Ramlal Bajpey, a chemist and a prominent member of the Hindustan Association of America, is at present on a visit to Nagpur. During the last 17 years, Mr. Bajpey spent his life in U. S. A. and assisted in every way in affording facilities to Indian students who went there for prosecuting studies. He is now working as the Chief Chemist of Messrs Hopkins and Co. of New York.

Narrating his experiences in America, Mr. Bajpey referred to an incident when he had gone for marketing and asked an American girl to name his nationality, the girl presently replied: "You belong to Gandhi's land." During his sojourn he noticed that some sort of propaganda is always being carried against India in America. "Majority of the readers in the U. S. A.," he added, "are novel reading public and as such when *Mother India* was published, their imagination was easily caught. But the cultured classes were not prone to believe it. Agitation in India proved to them that the allegations made were entirely unfounded."

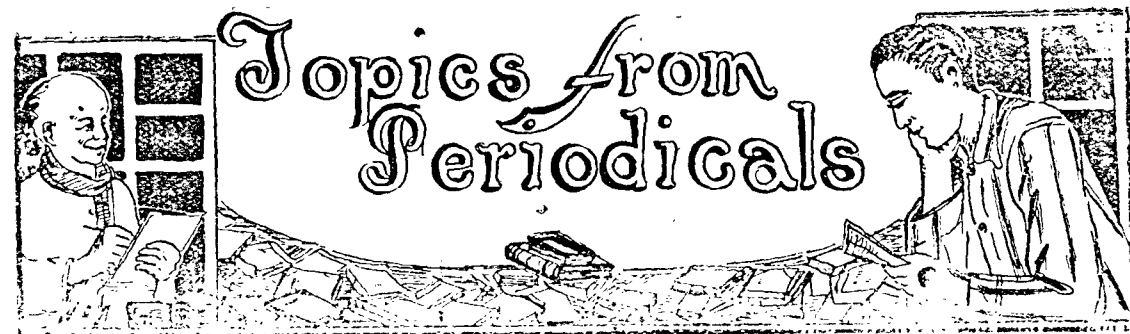
Concluding, Mr. Bajpey felt that Indians there were treated on equal footing and they felt that they were living in a free country.

## Japan

### INDIANS IN JAPAN

An institution under the name of India Information Bureau has been established in Tokyo. Its aim is to spread correct information concerning India and Japan; to afford every possible facilities to tourists, businessmen and students who may come to Japan. There are many organizations here looking for the interests and comfort of Indians visiting Japan. Institutions such as India Lodge, Asia Lodge, etc., can accommodate a student at the moderate sum of 25 yen per month. Besides this, other sundry expenses, such as school fee, car fare, etc., might cost about 15 to 20 yen. Special arrangements could be made for girl students.

Indian residents in Yokohama have been instrumental in erecting there an imposing structure. There is a spacious reception hall in it. Facilities are offered here to the visiting Indian scholars and businessmen to meet and exchange views with the leading Japanese people.



### THE FUTURE OF JOURNALISM

St. John Irwin has a thought-provoking article on Journalism in a recent issue of the *Spectator*. Quoting Mr. Blumenfeld, the author of the book "The Press in My Time", he avers that the personal quality of the newspaper reporter to-day is inferior to that of the newspaper reporter of 20 or more years ago. He attributes this decline to several causes, of which the chief appears to be the tendency to specialize.

The contemporary journalist is expected to know all about, say, motoring, and need not know much about anything else. The good all-round journalist of 30 or 40 years ago, who was capable of writing a first-rate article on almost any subject, is rapidly becoming eliminated. The result of this decline in the quality of newspaper men is that young men with brains and ambitions and high educational qualifications will no longer be attracted to a profession which ceases to offer adequate scope to their abilities, and there is a consequent decline in the intellectual standards of journalism.

The popular newspaper of to-day is intellectually inferior to the popular newspaper of yesterday.

A comparison of the *Daily Mail* and the *Daily Express* of 1933 with the *Daily Mail* and the *Daily Express* of 1913 shows a sensational decline in intellectual content. That decline is due to the general decline of intelligence which is observable everywhere since 1914.

The fact is, the press of those days had intellectually a better class of readers than it has to-day. And a successful newspaper just corresponds to the state of mind of the mass of the population. The day of long and serious leading articles is long past.

To-day, the leader-page of a popular paper looks awful, with one main article so bedizened by jazz headlines, insets, indents, leaded passages, cross-headlines and photographs that it is unreadable except by persons in an advanced state of neurosis. Dropping circulations are probably due to the fact that St. Vitus has been too long in control of our popular Press, and that the general public is becoming exceedingly tired of all this brightness.

What will be the character of the press in the next 10 years? St. John Irwin agrees with Mr. Blumenfeld that it will be a more serious publication than at present and of superior intellectual quality.

There will be a great decline, I think, in the supply of what I call Totsy-Wotsy news. Even when this stuff is supplied, it will be given its proper value and will not be treated as if it were of great importance. There will, I think, be greater sobriety in the make-up of papers. An immense amount of space is wasted to-day on headlines which are often irrelevant and sometimes misleading, and there will be much less interruption of the argument in future by bright efforts to lighten the columns. These insets and indents and cross-headlines and photographs are as unmannerly and irritating as would be a series of snappy interjections by a pert lad into a serious conversation. The word 'serious' will be restored to its right use and will not be regarded as a synonym for stuffy or dull. News will be more intelligently reported and selected.

The present bankrupting 'gifts' campaign will, of course, soon end and money which is now expended on proving registered readers with mangles, cam-knuckers and complete sets of the works of Mr. H. G. Wells, will be spent on making the paper readable.

Informed opinions will be preferred to snappy paragraphs, and the aim of the editor will be to provide a good read at a reasonable price. The great vogue for the *Observer* and the *Sunday Times* proves that the desire for a good read is strong.

But the chief change, St. John thinks, that will be made in our papers is, that they will become less and less partisan and more and more forum-like in character.

I do not mean that the paper will cease to have a policy, but that it will abstain from treating those who dissent from that policy as if they did not exist. The manipulation of news in the interest of the proprietor's prejudices will utterly cease. I look forward to the day when a newspaper will be prosecuted for falsifying news or misrepresenting its political opponents.

## REFORM MOVEMENTS IN HINDUISM

The *Hindustan Review* has an interesting article on the "Reform Movements in Hinduism" by Prof. Pritam Singh. Hinduism is an ancient faith and its doctrine is difficult to define. During the 19th century, partly owing to contact with the West, an awakening came over the peoples of the East and this impact gave rise to many new movements among the Hindus. Of these, three stand out pre-eminent: the Brahmo Samaj movement, the Theosophical Society movement, and the Arya Samaj movement. In describing them chronologically, the writer says that the Brahmo Samaj movement had its rise in Bengal in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Raja Ram Mohun Roy, the founder of the Brahmo movement, initiated many reforms in Bengal with branches all over India.

The Brahmo Samaj movement abolished caste, idol worship, meaningless ritual and substituted instead a *Bhakti* movement somewhat akin to Sikhism which included prayer, *kirtan*, and the exposition of religious truths from the sacred scriptures of the Hindus, the Moslems, and the Christians alike. All the founders of historical faiths and medieval saints and seers were held in great esteem by the Brahmo Samaj, and interdining and intermarrying without any distinction of caste or creed were common among the Brahmos who remained Hindus in every other respect.

The Theosophical Society was started in the year 1875 and a few years later Dr. Annie Besant gained influence and power by her eloquence and became the President-founder of the Society with branches all over the world.

The Theosophical doctrine was very vague and indefinite comprising within itself dark magic, occultism, esoteric doctrine, mesmerism, hypnotism and all that is implied in the word 'Psychic' or spiritualism. Most of the fundamental concepts have been taken wholesale from Hinduism or its reaction Buddhism, such as the law of Karma, the theory of reincarnation, certain *yogic* practices, vegetarianism or *ahimsa* and to these were tagged on dogmas like the 'sub-races' the 'fifth race', the 'Master', the 'Mahatmas', the 'White race' and all that goes under the name of the mysterious and the mystical or that which mystifies.

Referring to the Arya Samaj movement and its founder Swami Dayanand, the writer says :

Swami Dayanand sought to abolish the sub-castes retaining only the *Varanashram* or the four main castes and wanted to put back Hindu society on the lines of four-fold division of *Brahmacharya* (student life), *Grihasta* (householder's life), *Ban Parast* (retirement into the forest), and *Sanyas* (complete renunciation). He revived the old *Samaskars* or ceremonials such as that of *yagopavit*, *havan*, *sandhya*, etc., and revived other sacraments such as those of birth, death, and marriage as practised by Arya Hindus of old. The heterodox among the Hindus flocked to his banner and Arya Samaj sprang up in almost every town of the Punjab and even in cities like Calcutta and Bombay. At present there are two sections among them, one imparting education on the old Vedic lines and having Gurukulas for boys as well as girls, with Sanskrit or Hindi as the medium of instruction, and the other having its Dayanand Anglo-Vernacular High Schools and Colleges run on modern up-to-date lines, imparting education through the medium of English and laying stress on the study of Hindi and Sanskrit only secondarily. Besides educational programme, the Arya Samaj has introduced social reforms like the raising of the age of marriage among boys as well as girls, re-marriage of widows, the removal of untouchability, converting people to Hinduism (*Shudhi*) and *Sangathan* or uniting them and creating a United Hindu nation with the object of preserving and perpetuating ancient Hindu culture.

In concluding, the Professor points out that these revivals or reforms, however, have gone on independently without any co-ordination among themselves.

The Theosophical Society, for example, has intensified Hindu orthodoxy; the Brahmo Samaj has made the Hindu heterodox and radical though devotional; while the Arya Samaj has emphasized the national sentiment at the expense of the rational and the emotional in the Hindu. So if one has pulled one way, the other another way and at times they have worked at cross purposes, so that the net result has not been very great.

## RUSSIA AND JAPAN

"If war comes again between Japan and Russia, the advantage of position, both topographically and geographically, is wholly on the side of Japan," writes Peyton C. March in the current *Yale Review*.

I had the job in the World War of sending divisions of troops and of furnishing supplies for an army more than three thousand miles away in France, and I know practically what it would mean for Russia to throw a sufficiently large force into the Far East and to supply it over the thousands of miles of the Trans-Siberian Railway from Russia proper. Japan's position is exactly the opposite of Russia's. The distance to her base at home is short, and with the flanks of her armies in Manchuria protected by natural boundaries, she faces whatever may come to her from that direction with supreme confidence.

## TURNING THE OTHER CHEEK

Prof. M. S. Srinivasa Sarma contributes to the January Number of the *C. S. S. Review*, Poona, a thoughtful article on the above subject. After discussing the different theories of Punishment and the principle of Justice, he remarks that our rights and privileges over possessions and properties, though resident in us individually, are really social in significance; they derive value and meaning only because they are recognised as such by society. Social recognition therefore is the true source of the value and validity of our individual rights and personal possessions.

Analysing wrong-doing, he observes that

the wrong-doer is avowedly an aggressor. His actions are openly anti-social and clearly infringe on the rights of others; and in dealing with him, Christ advises us to adopt the specific and active procedure of making the aggressor understand that we have no objection to his carrying his aggression even farther than he has proposed. This is the meaning of his moral imperative: "Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also."

He discusses the implications of this teaching and asks: What is the attitude of the man who, when he is struck on one cheek, feels inclined to turn the other?

This unusual frame of mind is the result of a correct perspective of one's own life and a perfectly right insight into the essence of moral living. The man who has been struck on one cheek has hitherto felt really and in earnest that his cheek was safe from assault; but now he has lost that feeling as he finds this privilege of freedom from assault denied to him by his assailant. Under these circumstances an ordinary man would grow indignant and have recourse to extreme penalties. But not so the man who turns the other cheek. He is so friendly, so brotherly, and so genuinely social that he can have no real joy in his possessions, unless his enjoyment of them is freely recognised by all and willingly acquiesced in by every individual. His readiness to turn the other cheek thus implies a most sublime form of the feeling of brotherhood which is exactly the fulfilment of the law and the perfecting of morality. The alchemy of this attitude is so powerful and effective that it reveals to the offender the anti-social nature of his wrong-doing in such an emphatic and telling way that it naturally shocks him into a better life.

Mr. Sarma is aware of the objections that could be raised against the impracticability of this teaching, and points out that it must be realised that Christ never intended to lay down a law to be blindly and uncritically obeyed by all in all cases. His aim was to make a masterly analysis of the essence of moral

goodness and to reveal in distinct terms the innermost secrets of the virtue of Justice, and the true spirit which ought always to vivify our moral attitude on each occasion of aggression against ourselves. He concludes that

it must be carefully borne in mind that the commandment of Jesus is a personal ideal—an ideal intended for the individual, an ideal which is magnificent and grand but which at the same time is impossible for the whole society to follow collectively and immediately; because the individuals constituting it are at different levels of moral and spiritual development. But on that account, the ideal does not lose its value; it most powerfully quickens us to realise what is potential in each of us; it is the prophecy and the revelation of what the actual is in its essence.

## ORIGIN OF INDUS VALLEY SCRIPT

It is well known that most of the scripts of North India are derived from the ancient Indian Brahmi script. But the origin of the Brahmi itself had for a long time been a matter of controversy. For, it was seriously contended that it had a Semitic origin. Mr. Atul K. Sur, writing in the latest number of *Indian Historical Quarterly*, says :

Modern studies however have led to the general acceptance of the indigenous origin of the Brahmi. In fact, this has been conclusively proved both by Dr. Pran Nath in his paper on "The Scripts on the Indus Valley Seals" (*Ihg.*, vii, 4) and by Mr. Langdon, in his paper on the script used on the seals discovered from the chalcolithic sites of Mohenjo-daro and Harappa in the Indus Valley (*Mohenjo-daro*, vol. ii, p. 424). The characters on these seals represent the earliest Indian script discovered up to now. Many of the signs show a striking resemblance to the signs found on the early Sumerian seals. A connecting link between the Indus Valley script and the Brahmi script, however, was lacking. But this lacuna in our knowledge has been filled by the discovery of Pandit Lochan Prasad Pandeya, of Bilaspur, in July last, of a cave inscription at Vikramkhola in Sambalpur. According to Mr. Jayaswal, the character in the inscription belongs to a period intermediary between the script of Mohenjo-daro and Brahmi. Some letters still retain their original or secondary Mohenjo-daro forms and some have already assumed the Brahmi or the proto-Brahmi forms. This conclusively proves that the Brahmi script originated in India. But the problem seems to be complicated by a recent announcement made by Professor Paul Pelliot in the *Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres* about the momentous discovery of M. Guillaume, who has shown 180 examples of the most striking resemblances between the Indus Valley and the Eastern Island scripts.

## SANKARA ON LIBERATION

The freshness of a young and awakening mind viewing the ideas of the great philosopher are brought forth by Mr. J.N. Chubb in his article in the latest issue of the *Aryan Path*. Leaving apart the didacticism involved in the Advaitism of Sankara, the incorruptible and self-effulgent Brahman lying concealed beyond the darkness of the world is elucidated in the article. To Sankara, this Brahman is the sole reality constituting the inward self of all. The views of Bradley do not go so far as laying down such an abstract proposition. He says that the finite as such is being taken up into the Absolute, and while Sankara emphasizes 'finite is in its essence the Infinite itself'. The goal of the finite, according to Sankara, is liberation or *moksha*. When this is attained, finitude is negated and identification with the Infinite occurs. Mr. Chubb proceeds further to say that the philosophy of Sankara, as above enunciated, does not appeal to the masses owing to its illogical conclusions and its failure to carry conviction to the heart.

However the saint recognizes different stages and phases in spiritual realization. The final step is in its entry in the Peace of Silence.

Liberation is thus the disintegration of personality, the loss of the empirical self with its finite in a world of finite things. It is entering the vast desert of silence above the noise of words and beyond the disturbance of thought. To the flesh-bounded vision of the ignorant, the pure self is but an unfilled void, a fathomless depth of nothingness.

We are told what is 'finite'. It has not a static existence but a dynamic existence, and it seeks satisfaction and peace. The transient features of life may be exhilarating for a time and give us enjoyment; but it cannot have a lasting holding on a soul which craves for some thing transcendental in its nature. The fruits of realization drop one after another from the tree of life, but the soul is satisfied only when it has tasted the bliss of transcendence.

And this, according to Sankara, is the final goal of the human soul. He does not conceive of an

immortal life after death nor a share in the eternal life of God, but a transcendent aloofness and isolation. The silence of Ananda, as he dreams of it, is beyond the music of life. And, above all, there can be no parallel to the rational vision of truth which has a simplicity of its own and hence an unrivalled glory with nothing akin to it.

## PERSONALITY IN PRIMITIVE SOCIETY

In *Character and Personality*, an international quarterly for Psychodiagnostics and allied studies, we have an interesting paper on whether personality as different from individuality existed in primitive society. Some writers hold that the primitive individual does not possess the norm of personality, but is only marked by status as member of a larger group to which he is indissolubly tied and from the laws of which he cannot vary. Others say that in certain tribes there is a high degree of individuation and the recognition of personality. The primitive chief is often the source of innovation and a deciding factor of social change. But transmission of thought and ideas is obstructed by the lack of conserving institutions; and the innovator suffers more severely than does a similar individual in modern society. Passivity to change is often effective as a conservative force; and the social structure offers too little challenge to change and tends to remain the same generation after generation. It is true that the richer the culture of a group, the more artifices it possesses, the more elaborate its social organisation, body of myths and legends, the older its culture, the greater is the chance of the appearance of striking personalities and for the recognition of the existence of these personalities. The denial of initiative on the part of primitive man, in dealing with his life situations arising out of a definite cultural base, does not seem to be justified.

## ARYAN COLONISATION OF CEYLON

In the *Indian Historical Quarterly*, Dr. Md. Shahidullah examines the legend and the language of Ceylon to find out the original home of the Sinhalese people from the standpoint of philology, and not ethnology. He says that, by an examination of the Sinhalese language in its historical development, it can be shown to have unmistakable affinity with the oldest phase of Bengali, and the first Aryan settlers in Ceylon were from Bengal who introduced their language in the island. The tradition that Vijaya sailed to Ceylon from Supparaka or Bharukachcha cannot justify the theory that the first Aryan settlers were inhabitants of that part of India. The order of the places clearly shows that Vijaya must have sailed from the eastern coast of India, and he had at first no idea of settling down in Ceylon and roved about for some time like a pirate. If we compare Sinhalese with the language of the inscriptions of Asoka, we are struck by its resemblance to the most distinguishing feature of the language of his eastern inscriptions. Thus taking the inscription at Dhauli as representing Asoka's eastern Prakrit dialect, one can see the many points of resemblance between it and the Sinhalese. The conclusion of the writer is, that Sinhalese is to be derived from an old *Radha* dialect of the 6th century B.C.; and that perhaps it was influenced later by Pali, and by Gujarati as well as by Tamil.

## ANCIENT INDIAN PAINTING

Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, writing in the last issue of the *Journal of the Indian Society of Oriental Art*, says that literary sources by no means yet fully exploited provide us with valuable information relative to painting in India during the first millennium A.D. We have to take into account the general theory of knowledge implicit in the Upanishads and later more fully developed by Dignaga and the Vedantists, the æsthetic

theory, again implicit in the Upanishads and developed in the *Natya Sastras*, the technical data provided in the *Silpa Sastras* and *Sadha-namalas* and the reactions to art of various classes of people as revealed here and there in the general literature.

Dr. Coomaraswamy divides painting into 4 kinds: intellectual, lyrical, secular, and mixed. He says that the work at Ajanta belong to the two first. For in ideal or intellectual (*satya*) painting, one has primarily to do with representation of angels and heavens. They are in kind, if not always in actual fact, visions seen in *dhyana-yoga*. Whereas in lyrical (*vainika*) painting corresponding to Kavya literature, we have to do mainly with events and scenes taking place on earth and with human protagonists. The Jataka paintings are of this kind.

Writing about the Ajanta paintings, the writer says that the possibility of monkish workmanship is not absolutely excluded here, but a host of painters were employed as the paintings reveal the work of different hands.

## RELIABLE JEWELLERS

"I am very much pleased with the Diamond Ear Rings supplied by you. My people like it very much. I am glad you quoted only ONE RATE. I appreciate the promptness with which you executed the order."

(Sd.) G. A. Natesan.

**SURAJMAL'S**

(Oldest ONE-RATE Diamond House.)

313 Esplanade,

MADRAS.

E. April '34.

## THE SYSTEM OF RAMANUJA

*The Philosophical Quarterly*, the organ of the Indian Institute of Philosophy, publishes an article on the "System of Ramanuja" in its last number by Mr. K. A. Krishnaswami Aiyar.

When Ramanuja appeared, Sankara's system had fallen into decay, and people anxiously looked for a thinker who could confirm their natural prepossession in favour of a Real World, a Real God, and a Real Soul assured of a Real Salvation. The land had been thrown into a religious ferment and a class of Vaishnava theists had come into prominence under the name of Bhagavatas. Ramanuja's learning and extraordinary intellect came to be widely known and the Bhagavatas induced him to write a commentary on the Vedanta Sutras in support of their cult.

Ramanuja hesitated before accepting their doctrines, but an oracle decided him. Such is the origin of Sri Bhasya.

The standpoint of Ramanuja differs from that of Sankara. Ramanuja depended on faith and the reality of practical life and interpreted the Upanishads so as to harmonize with them. Whereas Sankara relied on reason and all-sided experience and the truth he so derived he found also in the Upanishads.

In deference to the prevailing tone of the Scriptures, Ramanuja believed that the Brahman was the only Reality, but included within itself the elements of multiplicity such as the world and the souls with which it invested itself as its body. This Brahman is a Personal Being; in short, God. The points of agreement in the three systems are then pointed out.

The doctrine of Ramanuja is explained in the following words of the writer:

There is one God. He is a Personal Being and the only Reality. The world and the souls are His body and are eternal. His body periodically expands and contracts leading to Creation and Destruction. The Soul through Karma becomes embodied and is subject to Birth and Death, which never cease till it obtains the Grace of God through meditation and holy works. With Release, the Soul enters upon a new life of Bliss in Heaven and participates in all the privileges of God, except the power to create and to control the Universe. One Soul does not differ from another in essence, not even from God. Their individuality is preserved and are eternal.

The existence of God and of the Soul as an independent entity are all known only from the Scriptures. Evil is the effect of Karma and can be overcome only by devotion and prayer. For all these Ramanuja had authority from the Scriptures and the Vedas.

## LABOUR IN THE NEW CONSTITUTION

Mr. V. V. Giri, Bar-at-Law, General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, writing in the last issue of *Triveni*, draws attention to the position of Labour in the New Constitution. According to him Labour, besides being under represented, will be lost in the opposition of agricultural, industrial, and commercial capital both European and Indian. He says:

In the Federal Assembly, Labour will secure 10 out of the 250 seats allotted for British India. But this will be more than offset by 26 seats (7, 11, 8) reserved for landholders, commerce and industry, and European interests. In the provincial legislatures, out of 1,585 seats, Labour gets 38 seats while capitalists have reserved seats numbering 119 (26, 56, 37) from European, Commerce and Industrial, and Landholders' constituencies. In the Federal Council of State, Labour has no direct representation at all.

Even the representation of industrial labour, wherever recognised, is further handicapped by the exclusion of certain sections of the workers, like the clerical and supervisory staff, from the electorate. The average cost of election to a seat for the candidate will range between Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 25,000 according to the Lothian estimates. The present inadequacy and poverty of labour organisations will discourage running costly election campaigns and there is no chance for a labour candidate being successful in a general constituency.

No provision is contemplated to embody in the future Constitution a declaration of fundamental rights guaranteeing to the workers freedom of speech, association, and press for legitimate trade union purposes, right to work, right to strike and to receive State assistance in case of social risks.

In the circumstances, when the propertied classes are themselves keenly dissatisfied with the future Constitution as transferring no real power to this country from the British vested interests, it can hardly be expected that the working classes will rest satisfied with the constitution proposed in the White Paper.

## LABOUR AND DISARMAMENT

If war is to be eliminated, it must be by the creation of a world opinion which stands from and above that which is marshalled behind capitalism. That is the one body which has in its power to achieve unity on the issue of disarmament is the British Labour Party, says Mr. Wilfred Wellock. Writing in the January number of the *Modern Review* under the heading "The British Labour Party and Disarmament

—Will the Labour Party take the lead?" the writer is of opinion that a magnificent opportunity has come to the British Labour Party for leading the nations towards new horizons. He writes:

Everywhere the people are ready for a strong lead on the issue of disarmament. Individual resistance to war is taking root in the Universities and in the Churches in this and other lands as well as in the ranks of Labour. Certain polls which have recently been taken in this country and also in America, show a powerful vote in favour of disarmament by example. In Europe, again, young men are in prison for resisting conscription in no fewer than 6 countries, while very active anti-conscription movements are in being in Belgium and France. So alarmed have the authorities become in France and Belgium at the growth of such movements that special measures are being taken to combat them.

Therefore let the Labour Party, in the words of Mr. Henderson, make a living reality of the international solidarity of the workers by leading the world to peace through disarmament. It will never lead the world to peace by playing the armaments game of the capitalist powers. The opportunity may come sooner than we expect. Let us be ready to seize it when it does. Having outlawed war, let the Labour Party face the logic of its decision, complete the work it has so well begun and courageously decide to embark upon a policy of total disarmament. Along no other road can mankind free itself from its nearest menace. The League of Nations has given us words. The Disarmament Conference has given us words. It is by deeds that the world will be saved, and these must not long be delayed.

The writer concludes by saying that if the Labour Government disarms, it would secure such enthusiastic support from workers all over the world as would make the heart of Capitalism quake.

## LANDHOLDERS AND THEIR FUTURE

Raja Jagat Kumar, of Sahaspur, contributes an article in the October number of the *Landholders' Journal* on this important question. In the future Constitution, the tenantry may be invited to assist with proposals of enlarged occupancy rights, transferable rights, etc. How will the landed aristocracy resist such changes? asks the Raja.

The landholders who have been openly described as a community of parasites, will have to stand on their own legs and assert themselves with a view to hold their own. To frustrate the Bolshevick tendencies of their opponents, they will have to present themselves in a solid phalanx of people throbbing with life and energy. "The Zamindars should make their influence felt," said Sir Samuel Hoare, "to the extent to which they are

entitled by their stake in the country and status." But how? Here is the rub. The question was very thoughtfully answered by Sir Mohammed Yusuf some time back. The Nawab Sahib said that the whole future of the landholding community depends upon the organisation, co-operation, and co-ordination of all sections of the landholders in gaining victory at the polls. If they succeed in doing that they would be able to check the Ministers from introducing such agrarian changes as are likely to detract from their legitimate interests.

It is just the time for the Zamindars to realise, concludes the writer, that their real strength in the legislatures will depend upon the extent to which they are able to adapt themselves to modern conditions, and so broaden their outlook as to make it their religious duty to employ all possible methods which can win the goodwill and support of all eligible candidates for election, for returning the right type of people belonging to their community and also those who are able to collaborate and co-operate with them in furthering the political aims and objects they have at heart in the larger interests of the country.

## THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

### A COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

This Bank offers exceptional facilities for the transactions of Banking Business of many descriptions.

It is "YOUR OWN BANK" and therefore claims a fair share of your Banking Business.

### SPECIAL SCHEMES FOR THE NATION'S WELFARE

HOME SAVINGS SCHEME  
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT  
LADIES' DEPARTMENT  
5 & 10 TOLA GOLD BARS  
EXECUTOR & TRUSTEE CO.  
3 YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES  
FREE LIFE INSURANCE SCHEME.

S. N. Pochkhanawala,  
Managing Director.

E. Dec. '34. Rajan.

### "IF I WERE 20"

"If I were 20 again, what would I do," asks Dr. J. T. Sunderland in the course of an interesting article on the above topic in the *Prabuddha Bharata* for December. Dr. Sunderland answers that "if he were 20", he would not be in a hurry. Perhaps there is no time in life when one is more likely to feel in haste than at 20. Youth is gone; manhood and womanhood are upon us. We begin to feel stirring within us strange new powers and ambitions. We grow eager to get out into the world—to plunge into its battles, to work out careers for ourselves. And what else would one do or rather not do?

If I were 20 and looked at things as I do now, I certainly would not bet; I certainly would not gamble; I certainly would never buy a lottery ticket. I don't believe I would play billiards; and I don't believe I would play cards. Not that there is any harm in billiards of themselves. The game is one that might be commended if it could be disconnected from its associations. But it is hard to conceive of a game more generally associated with drinking, with smoking, with betting in a small way—and sometimes in large ways—and with society that is far from the best. If a young man knows how to play billiards, that very knowledge opens the door and almost drags him into low associations. Can any self-respecting young man, whose time, money and character are worth something, afford it? I don't believe he can.

If I were 20 again, I would make distinct provision for the joy side of life. Not that pleasure-seeking is the highest aim of existence. The man who lives simply for pleasure will fail of his object, or he ought to. Nevertheless, pleasure is legitimate in life. It ought to be scattered all along through life. We should not willingly neglect any fitting opportunity to smile, to laugh, to sing, to play with little children, to enter into the joy of others, to notice beautiful objects, to catch the sunshine, to make others happy, and thus find happiness for ourselves.

Dr. Sunderland goes on to add that if he were a young man again, he would set out upon life daring to be on the side of what seemed to him true and right, at whatever cost. No matter how unpopular a cause might be, if it commended itself to him as just, and in the interest of humanity, it should have such support as he could give it. Since God has given us but one life, one should try to make of it something worth while. And that can't be done by playing the shirk or the coward.

If I were 20 again and saw things as I do now, I would not live for myself alone. I would begin at once planning for some distinct service of my fellows. Many young people of good intention make a mistake here. They wait; they postpone efforts at service. They say: Now we must give all our time to our studies, or to getting a start in business. When study is passed or when we are well established in business, then we shall have time to plan for the helping of others. But will they have any more time then than now? Will they be any less selfish then than now? The very delay will tend to dry up their sympathies. The probabilities are very strong that any of us who allow ourselves to live for ourselves alone now, and to forget others now, will not much improve in any future. Now is the accepted time. Now is the day of salvation. If any of us believe in helpful and unselfish lives, the only safe thing to do is to begin living such lives to-day, no matter where we are, or what our circumstances may be.

If I were 20, with my life yet to be lived, I would set out to walk through this world on my own feet. My feet may not be very good, but they are better than crutches. My intellect may be inferior in strength and vigour to some other man's, but it is the one that God has given me, and I would trust it. 'Self-respect' and 'self-reliance' are words to be written on the banner of every life, that proposes to achieve worthy ends.

### INDIA IN PERIODICALS

CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA. By Rajani Kanta Das. [International Labour Review, December 1933]

HOW STANDS SOUTH INDIAN UNION? By the Rt. Rev. E. J. Palmer. [The Church Overseas, January 1934]

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION. By Sudir Kumar Lahiri and Benoyendranath Banerjee. [The Modern Review, January 1934]

INDIAN MISREPRESENTATIONS OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY. By R. Naga Raja Sarma. [The Aryan Path, January 1934]

THE MOUNT EVEREST EXPEDITIONS. By Mr. Hugh Rutledge and Mr. L. V. Stewart Blacker. [The United Empire, December 1933]

IMPORTANCE OF ORIENTAL LIBRARY. By Mr. M. A. Ali. [The Allgarh Magazine, December 1933]

COLONISATION SCHEME FOR INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA. By Kurma Venugopalswami, B.A. (Oxon), BAR-AT-LAW. [The Indian Colonial Review, December 1933]

MUSLIMS IN SOUTH INDIA: THEIR PAST AND FUTURE. By Mr. A. J. Khabel, B.A., B.L. [The Muslim Standard, September-December 1933]

THE MESSAGE OF THE HIMALAYAS. By Swami Sambudhananda. [Prabuddha Bharata, January 1934]

INDIAN LABOUR PROBLEM IN MALAYA. By N. Raghavan, BAR-AT-LAW. [The Indo-Malayan Review, December 1933]

BUDDHISM IN JAVA AND SUMATRA. By R. C. Majumdar. [The Vedanta Kesari, January 1934]

## MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS

+

DEPARTMENTAL

+

NOTES

### Questions of Importance

#### VICEROY'S EARTHQUAKE FUND

His Excellency the Viceroy has issued the following appeal, on January 19, in connection with the recent earthquake:—

A very serious calamity has recently overtaken a large number of our fellow-countrymen, especially in the province of Bihar and Orissa, as a result of the severe earthquake which was experienced last Monday afternoon. In the moment of time, whilst no accurate details are as yet forthcoming, it is no exaggeration to say that there has been an appalling loss of life. Countless homes have been destroyed and over a wide area, property and possessions have been annihilated and have ceased to exist. At such a time I feel confident that the sympathy of all classes of people in this country goes out to those who have been involved in this great disaster and that efforts to alleviate their sufferings will meet with ready response. I have therefore decided to set up a Fund, which will be known as the Viceroy's Earthquake Fund. Subscriptions should be sent direct to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, "The Viceroy's House", New Delhi, and will be acknowledged individually.

H. E. the Viceroy received the following cablegram from His Majesty the King-Emperor:—

I am very glad to hear you have made an appeal on behalf of the sufferers of the recent earthquake. I shall be pleased to send hundred pounds and the Queen fifty pounds to it.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon have started the earthquake relief fund with a donation of Rs. 5,000.

#### A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY FOR INDIA

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued a long statement, dated 6th January last, elaborating the suggestion made by him recently that both the communal and political problems of India should be solved by means of a Constituent Assembly. The Pandit feels that if a Constituent Assembly, that is really a popular assembly, were to meet with freedom to face the real issues immediately, the real economic problems would occupy the main attention and the so-called communal problems will fade into the background.

17

#### INDIA AND THE LEAGUE

The appointment of a permanent Indian representative at Geneva, who will be available not merely for the Annual League Assembly but also for many International Conferences in Europe throughout the year, is the suggestion made in the report of Sir B. L. Mitter, Sir Denys Bray and Mr. Abdus Samad Khan, India's delegates to the 14th ordinary session of the League of Nations whose report is published.

They express the opinion that such an appointment would satisfy Indian opinion as the fact must be faced that the League has not in India that whole-hearted support of public opinion which is so much to be desired, and that there are important sections of opinion which regard India's membership of the League as a vain thing and the benefits derived from it as not equivalent to its cost. We believe that this view is wholly incorrect and mischievous, but its existence in fact is to be reckoned with.

The report further argues that such a permanent representative would be able to keep a close eye on the appointments of Indians to posts on the Secretariat and Indian League Office, and on selection of Indians to serve on permanent organs of the League or on the various Commissions set up by the League and would be able to bring pressure, if necessary, to bear on the proper quarter.

It is pointed out that 30 States' Members of the League maintain permanent representatives in Geneva.

## GANDHIJI ON HINDUISM

Speaking at Maddur during his Harijan tour in the Mysore State in the first week of January, Mahatmaji said:

I have said repeatedly that Hindutism will perish if untouchability is not rooted out from our midst. It is sinful to consider that God would have created man high and low. We must not be confounded by the fancies that God must have created people high and low because they have different forms, or because some are richer than others or even because that some are more intelligent than others. You might as well say that the leaves of a tree, because they are not all alike, some are high and others low. Or take another illustration. The children of the same parents are not always equal in size, equal in intelligence, etc. I have not heard any parent say, that because they were not equal, one of the children was the high and the other low. Do you suppose that God who is the Creator of all will have made such distinctions. If anybody were to state that our Shastras enjoined untouchability by birth or that there were distinctions between man and man, you will immediately regard that testimony as inconsistent with the elements of reason.

## MR. J. N. BASU'S APPEAL FOR UNITY

In his address to the Fifteenth National Liberal Federation of India which met in Madras, Mr. J. N. Basu, of Calcutta, made a stirring appeal for unity in the following words:

Whether we belong to the Hindu community or the Muslim community, whether we are Sikhs or Christians, Brahmins or non-Brahmins, we stand or fall with our common motherland. Her glory is ours, and her humiliation bears us down. There are divisions amongst us, as amongst other peoples, not only of classes and creeds, but also in political methods and policy. But in spite of all these, we should always remember that we are Indians and that there is a vast field for joint work on the basis of common interests. Political caste systems may be sought to be thrust on us. But all of us, from whichever section of the people we come, must join hands and render united service to our common motherland.

## DR. TAGORE ON HUMAN NATURE

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore delivered an inspiring address at the Osmania University, Hyderabad, on "Infinite faith in human nature". He said:

It will be a degradation and an insult to our culture if we stray away from the paths of our ancient wisdom. . . . The West came to exploit and Europe overcame Asia because we confessed to inferiority and did an injustice to Europe by not standing up on terms of equality. We suffer from want of confidence in ourselves unaware of the treasures with which our country abounds. Let us prove that we are not beggars, and this is our responsibility.

## MR. SASTRI ON UNITED ACTION

Speaking at Madras on the 17th of January, the Rt. Hon. Sastri examined the White Paper critically and condemned it. He also dwelt at length on the necessity for an urgent meeting of all parties to concert measures for further action under the present circumstances. He said:

This is a moment when our fortunes having sunk to a low depth it is incumbent upon all wise men in India, whatever badge they wear in politics, to come together to pool their experience and their knowledge of practical affairs and try to settle what action should be taken in the future. I am happy to think that the Liberal Party have extended their hand of welcome to all those who wish to come into this big Conference. I quite realise that in certain quarters we are met with scorn and rebuff. That is the misfortune of the day. But we believe that it is good for us to extend our hand of welcome and to embrace all honest patriots and say to them: 'We have to sit together and thrash out all problems.' The situation is acute and it is likely to land us in disaster if action is not taken in the right spirit. I am reminded of the famous *sloka* in Gita: 'If you do the right thing, you cannot come to a bad end; steps taken in the right direction must be good.' It seems to me that those who confer together and take counsel in this respect serve their country well for the moment.

## VICEROY ON BRITISH CO-OPERATION

Opening the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Calcutta, on January 8, H. E. the Viceroy said that English co-operation is still required to Indians. He said:

I am one of those who believe that India will need and will welcome for very many years to come the business experience and business gifts of Englishmen, which have done so much to develop industry in the past. But that experience and those gifts will be fully effective only in co-operation with Indian enterprise and talent, and the aim should be to increase and strengthen the bonds of partnership in every way possible. I urge this on your earnest consideration in the interest of all concerned, and not the least in your own.

## THE LEAGUE AND THE MINORITIES

Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran of the League of Nations' Indian Bureau, who came to India last month, has thrown the expected light on the reply made by the League to the Hindu Mahasabha's appeal to that body for the settlement of the communal problem in India. According to him the reply states 'that the responsibility of the League in connection with the protection of minorities is based either on special treaties concluded between certain governments and dealing in each case with the protection of minorities in a specified state or on declarations made by certain Governments belonging to the League by which they have accorded to the Council of the League certain responsibilities in regard to this question'. Mr. Venkateswaran pointed out that there was no provision in the Covenant which would admit of extension of the rights and responsibilities of the League Council in connection with the protection of minorities in any country not covered by such treaties or declarations, except as a result of official and governmental initiative and the consent of the Government concerned.

## THE VICEROY ON TERRORISM

In the course of his speech at the European Association dinner on the 8th January, H. E. the Viceroy referred to the terrorist movement in Bengal and said:—

"This is a feature of the situation in Bengal, which is fortunately without parallel elsewhere in India. This movement, which endeavours to achieve certain revolutionary aims by the assassination of Government servants, is one against which the full resources and powers of the Government will continue to be unhesitatingly employed. This is the least that the Government and any Government owes both to itself and to those devoted officers of the Services, who are at once the target of attack and the instrument by which the community is protected against these attempts to establish a revolutionary tyranny."

## INDIANIZATION OF THE ARMY

The National Liberal Federation of India met in Madras on the 27th December last. Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao moved the following resolution and it was seconded by Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru.

1. The federation enters into emphatic protest against the decision of the British Government not to reduce the number of British troops in India and strongly urges that immediate steps be taken to nationalise the army in India within a fixed period.

2. The Federation, while recognising that the recommendations of the Indian Defence Expenditure Tribunal will lead to some reduction in the capitation charges, regards these charges as utterly unjust and objects on principle to their continuance.

3. The Federation is strongly of opinion that relief be given to Indian revenues not by means of Imperial subventions but in the following ways:

(a) The size of the Indian army be strictly determined by the Indian needs; (b) the number of British soldiers should be progressively reduced with a view to their speedy elimination; (c) the capitation charges which India should never have been required to pay be abolished.

## THE CEYLON NATIONAL CONGRESS

The Fifteenth Annual Session of the Ceylon National Congress met in Colombo on December 28 last, with Mr. G. K. W. Perera in the chair. Mr. G. K. W. Perera, after offering a welcome to the new Governor of Ceylon, Sir Edward Stubbs, reviewed the political events of the year and indicated the lines of Congress policy for the future.

A number of resolutions were then passed. The first supported the decision of the State Council on the reform proposals of the Ministers; the second referred to the need of the small agriculturist and industrialist to be given all the credit facilities and financial help by Government; the third said that the administration of the land in provinces should be vested in the representatives of the people; and the fourth demanded that non-Ceylonese who seek registration as voters on the ground of domicile, should support their claims by affidavit.

## ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The ninth session of the All-India Educational Conference, which met at Karachi in Christmas week, was attended by a number of delegates from different parts of the country. Welcoming the delegates, Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Chairman of the Reception Committee, stressed the necessity of inculcating into the younger generation the need for leading a clean life and a sense of fearlessness.

A strong plea in favour of using the main Vernaculars of India as media of instruction, provided that along with this the study of English will also be made compulsory, was put forward by Sir Ross Masood, Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University. In the course of his presidential address, he said:

India could never be free in the real sense of the term as long as she allowed the full power of expression, inherent in her own languages, to be cramped by the weight of the language that she could never treat as her own.

Referring to Women's education, Sir Ross Masood advocated a scheme of education which, while strengthening the social and economic life, would also prove more soul satisfying.

They had to evolve a system which, while representing a compromise between the views on the subject held in Europe and Japan, would possess great elasticity and be capable of easy modification to suit the varying needs of the different groups.

Turning to the Universities, Sir Ross Masood said that

with the exception of three, all the universities of India were paper-made universities, embodying no ideals and leaving no impress on the lives of their pupils, remaining impervious to the pulsating life surrounding them.

Sir Ross Masood suggested an enquiry by an Indian Committee to make a minute survey of the educational needs of the country, with a view to suggest changes so as to ensure a really great future for India.

The open Session of the Conference reassembled the next day under the presidency of Prof. Seshadri, Chairman of the Executive

Council, in the absence of Sir Ross Masood. Resolutions were passed regarding the great loss the country had sustained by the deaths of Dr. Besant, Rev. Anagarika Dharmapala, Sir Bepin Krishna Bose, and Mr. V. J. Patel. By another resolution the Conference resolved

to consider the possibility of establishing an All-India Teachers' Registration Council on the lines of councils in England.

A number of other resolutions were passed containing recommendations to the Government for securing suitable conditions of service to teachers employed in aided schools or schools maintained by local bodies.

Interesting papers were read followed by discussion on the conquest of mass illiteracy, waste of life in Indian education and present problems in India. At the conclusion, Mr. K. S. Vakil, retired Inspector of Schools, Dharwar, delivered a lecture on Education in Phillipines.

## MR. KARAKA AT OXFORD

For the first time in history an Indian, Mr. D. F. Karaka, of Lincoln College, Oxford, who is the present Librarian, has been elected President of the Oxford Union Society for the next term. Mr. Karaka, who was born in Bombay in April 1911, graduated from Bombay University at the age of 18, and joined Lincoln College in 1930, where he took his honours degree in 1933. He recently published a book entitled "The Pulse of Oxford", dealing with the various aspects of Oxford life.

## PROF. P. P. S. SASTRI

Professor P. P. S. Sastri, of the Presidency College, Madras, was awarded the title of "Vidyasagar" in appreciation of his well-edited Tanjore Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts and Mahabharata by Mahamahopadhyaya Sathikanda Vachaspati, Secretary, Vangha Vibudha Janani Sabha, Navadweep, Bengal.

## NEW REGULATIONS AT CHITTAGONG

A new order directing all middle class Hindu young men up to the age of 25 to remain indoors for one week, was issued on January 18 by the District Magistrate of Chittagong, to be in force within the eight Thanas adjoining Chittagong.

A second order prohibited running of trains on the main line to and from Chittagong with the exception of the Calcutta Mail. These trains were not to stop at any place within the district to pick up or set down passengers except at Chittagong.

A third order prohibited for 48 hours Barisal and Cox Bazaar steamers from conveying any passengers until they have passed the outer bar at Chittagong Port entrance.

There were other orders prohibiting for 48 hours the plying of passenger launches on the Karnafuli river and directing all courts and offices under the District Magistrate of Chittagong to be closed for 48 hours.

Motor traffic beyond Jularhat on the Chittagong-Dacca road and Sholasahar crossing on the Chittagong-Haqhazari road was prohibited.

## SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS

An important resolution moved by the Chairman, Mr. J. N. Basu, at the National Liberal Federation, which met at Madras in the last Christmas week, condemned the combination of judicial and executive functions, urging the Government to place the judiciary under the control of the High Court. If the above policy was not adopted, the Federation requested its Council to take such steps as necessary to secure the acceptance of the policy and report the same at the next session of the Federation.

## RELEASE OF MR. M. S. ANEY

Mr. M. S. Aney was released from Central Jail, Nagpur, on the 25th January before the expiry of the full term of his imprisonment which, it is understood, should have expired on February 15.

## DR. S. K. CHAKRAWARTY

We learn that Mr. Sukumar Chakrawarti, B.A., B.Sc. (Cal.), Barrister-at-Law (of Lincoln's Inn, London) has obtained success in the Sorbonne of the Paris University. He has obtained the degree of Docteur-es-Lettres (D.Litt.) with high distinction from the said University. His thesis was on Eastern and Western theism with special reference to the theism of the Chaitanya school. Here is an extract of the opinion of the celebrated French indologist and savant, Monsieur A. Foucher, Professor of the Paris University and Member of the Institute of France:

The thesis of Monsieur Sukumar Chakravarti will be a great revelation to the European public at large upon that magnificent aspect of the religious experience of India which is ever so original and vivid and which will be a glorious heritage of the Indian people for all times to come. The work will also spread the name and fame of Chaitanya beyond the shores of India.

Dr. Chakravarti is to resume his practice at the Calcutta Bar shortly.

## ADVERTISING IN CALCUTTA

Calcutta has started an interesting campaign against the posting of posters and placards. Unauthorised posting of posters on telephone, telegraph or other posts or defacing walls by pasting posters will be severely dealt with, and policemen have been instructed to arrest men posting them. The pasting of posters on the Corporation and Tramway Company's buildings has been particularly prohibited.

## MESSRS. JINNAH, JAYAKAR, AND MUNSHI

Messrs. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who have now returned to Bombay, have resumed practice at the Courts, and so also has Mr. K. M. Munshi.

## LAWYERS IN PARIS

Over 250 angry lawyers held a demonstration outside the Palais Justice in Paris recently and signed a petition that lawyers be barred from practising while they are members of Parliament.

## NATIONAL'S NEW BOMBAY HOME

That Indians could stand competition with any other nation in commercial enterprise was the assertion made by Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy in declaring open the new building of the National Insurance Company at Bombay last month.

In declaring the building open, Sir Byramjee traced the history of the origin of insurance and referred to the rapid progress which the National Insurance Company had made since its inception 27 years ago. Every one knew that in the year 1906, Calcutta, nay the whole of Bengal was in the throes of a political upheaval.

The cry of *swadeshi* was raised and at that time there was in Calcutta a very shrewd Scotchman, Mr. W. R. Rae. With the assistance of Mr. Pannalal Banerjee, he founded the Company and what they saw to-day was the child of his inspiration. "We have learnt from our school days," he continued, "that the East and West never meet. But here is a concrete example of how the East and West can meet to the mutual benefit of both. If this principle is carried out to its logical conclusion, I think many of our greater problems would be solved much better than by sitting round farcical Round Table Conferences."

Speaking about the growth and development of the Company, Sir Byramjee said that starting with a small capital of Rs. 1 lakh, the Company now had a reserve fund of Rs. 1,84,00,000. They had built four big offices of their own and showed progress of which any Indian could be proud. Given proper opportunity, he said, Indian enterprise, energy, and devotion was bound to succeed. Mr. Rae, the founder of the Company, who retired 4 years ago and who had come from Monte Carlo specially for the occasion, paid a tribute to the able management of the present Managing Agents, Messrs. R. G. Das & Company.

## WOMEN AND INSURANCE

Writing on this subject, Miss Jyotirmayee Ganguli says in the Anniversary Number of the *Insurance World*, that women are now not only encouraging their husbands to get them and their children insured but also have themselves insured as well. And so as a consequence, the Indian Companies are making many a new scheme to attract women. At present the joint-life scheme has become quite a rage with insurance companies.

That women are taking a keener interest in the progress of insurance and the insurance companies, is evident from this fact also that there are women shareholders in insurance companies, where these women have come as *benamdars* for their husbands or kinsmen on their own initiative, because they believe that in the long run insurance will always pay.

## INDIAN LIFE OFFICES' ASSOCIATION

The Indian Life Offices' Association is a very important organisation of Indian Insurance Companies. It is trying to organise the Indian Life Offices on a sound basis, but the task is very difficult inasmuch as our country is a vast one. But we hope that with the increasing feeling of co-operation among insurance men in India, there is every chance of further expansion of its activities.

Systematic insurance education and insurance organisation are absent in India. It is high time that actuarial societies and several other bodies for the promotion of insurance should be established in India.

## NEW ASIATIC LIFE INSURANCE CO.

We are glad to learn that Messrs. Birla Brothers, Limited, have started a Life Insurance Company with the new Asiatic head office at Delhi, and branches at Calcutta, Bombay, and other places. We learn that Mr. L. N. Birla himself will look after the concern.

## THE INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

The 17th Session of the All-India Economic Conference met at Annamalainagar under the auspices of the Annamalai University, on January 2nd and the three following days. His Excellency the Governor of Madras opened the Conference and expressed the fear that economists in all parts of the world differed so radically in their views about the problems that are confronting the whole world. He dealt with the question of marketing of agricultural produce and of co-operative societies and urged the ryot to rely on his own effort. . . . .

Professor C. D. Thompson, of the Allahabad University who presided over the Session, put forward the need for a system of measuring economic value more exactly than at present and suggested the introduction of a sym-metallic bullion standard under which the unit of currency, either paper or token coin, would be exchangeable for a fixed number of grains of gold and a combination of other metals. This system, he urged, was free from the difficulties of bimetallism and would work automatically without depending upon the arbitrary decision of any official. . . . .

The Conference discussed, as its first subject, problems of population, in the course of which economists were advised to take a neutral attitude towards the question of birth-control and told that the best remedy for either checking the growth of population or for increasing the production of the country lay in educating the masses.

There was a rather discursive discussion on monetary theory, followed by a number of papers on economic planning and survey. Professor Robertson, one of the two British experts now on the Indian Economic Survey Commission, was also present. . . . .

Prof. C. N. Vakil, of Bombay, was elected the President of the Conference for this year and Prof. C. L. Jain, of Lahore, as its General Secretary.

## ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

The Annual Conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in India, Burma and Ceylon met at Calcutta, on Monday the 8th January, in the presence of H. E. the Viceroy, the Governor of Bengal, and other distinguished officials and non-officials. The Hon. Mr. J. S. Henderson, who presided over the meeting welcomed those present in a short speech, in the course of which he referred to the visits of the Lancashire and Japanese delegations. He characterised the Indo-Japanese agreement as a welcome inauguration of the New Year, and hoped the terms would prove beneficial to India. Finally, he referred to the evidence of the Chambers' representatives regarding the coming Constitutional changes and said:

Our hopes now are concentrated on the Joint Select Committee's report and later the Bill, wherein we confidently hope to find that adequate expression has been given to the able and whole-hearted advocacy of Sir Hubert Carr and the Associations' witnesses of the European commercial community's rights in India.

H. E. the Viceroy, in his opening address, referred to the present economic conditions of the country and appealed to the Europeans in India fully to co-operate with Indian enterprise, and outlined the Government's programme.

His Excellency reviewed recent important commercial events, such as the Reserve Bank legislation, the opening of the Vizagapatam Harbour, the development of civil aviation, and the cotton and Indo-Japanese trade agreements.

Referring to the Constitutional reforms, His Excellency said that His Majesty's Government had proposed that Indian and European commerce should both be given direct representation in the Federal Assembly. Of the three seats set aside for that purpose, one had been allotted to the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

The Conference met the next day and tackled a number of questions in which both officials and non-officials took part.

## ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

The eighth session of the All-India Women's Conference was held at the Calcutta Town Hall, on the 27th December last, under the presidency of Lady Abdul Qadir of Lahore. H. H. the Maharani Sucharini Devi of Mayurbhanj was the Chairwoman of the Reception Committee.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur read messages from among others the Countess of Willingdon regretting her inability to attend the Session, and Mr. Gandhi who wrote:

I have always felt that service of the poor is a special prerogative of women. I hope, therefore, this Conference would take special note of the Harijan service. Without the active co-operation of women, the removal of the curse of untouchability is an impossibility.

In the course of her address, Lady Abdul Qadir referred to the need of a common language, education of women, and reform of the social conditions purging out all meaningless customs, equal rights of inheritance for both Hindu and Muslim women, and division of labour among women for the work of the uplift of the poor and other constructive work.

Among others, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir Hassan Suhrawardy and Professor Radhakrishnan addressed the gathering.

A resolution was passed condemning war as a crime against humanity, and expressing whole-hearted sympathy with all striving honestly for world disarmament.

Moving the resolution, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, of the Punjab, hoped

that a spirit of unity and an all-embracing love of humanity would guide the women of India.

Mrs. Cousins, seconding the resolution, said:

India was the most peaceful country. The Women's Conference had, by its own actions, proved its right to bring forward a resolution supporting world peace.

The Conference demanded the inclusion of its representative in the Government of India delegation to Geneva.

The educational and social work exhibition, under the auspices of the All-India Women's Conference, was also opened in the same premises by Rani Luxmibai Rajwade.

Exhibits from several institutions in the city were on view and consisted among others of fine fabrics, woollen, earthen, and embroidery works.

Rani Luxmibai congratulated those who had sent the exhibits and emphasized the importance of such exhibitions which, in previous years, were held in Bombay, Madras, and other places.

## INDIAN WOMEN ON RAM MOHUN ROY

In connection with the Ram Mohun centenary celebrations on the 30th December last, a women's meeting was held in the Senate Hall, Calcutta, Maharani Sucharini Devi of Mayurbhanj presiding. The speakers, among whom were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Rajkumari Amrita Kaur, Mrs. Cousins and Madame L. Morin, emphasized Raja Ram Mohun Roy's work in broadening the rights and liberties of Indian women.

Mrs. Naidu referred to the universalism that characterised the Raja's work and activities, while Dr. Reddi said that the Raja was so great in his mission and wisdom that he had anticipated the demands of the emancipated womanhood of India of to-day. She added that no reformer in any country had championed the cause of women so ably, so devotedly, and so successfully as that great man.

## Mlle. FLORIGNY ON THE INDIAN SARI

The opinion that the sari is the most graceful dress for women in the world, and that Indian women are lovely and their dress makes them more graceful than women of any other country, was expressed by Mlle. Renee Florigny, the celebrated French pianist, in the course of a Press interview at Calcutta last month.

## LITERARY

## MARATHI LITERATURE

The Fourth Session of the Maharashtra Christians' Conference met at Bombay with Mrs. Laxmi Bai Tilak in the chair. Delegates had come from different parts of Maharashtra.

Mr. P. K. Salve, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates said that the Christian Missionaries were responsible for the spread of English education in Western India as early as the year 1803. He then cited instances to show that Indian Christians, though separated from the Maratha Hindus by conversion to Christianity, had always directed their efforts to add to Marathi literature with the aid of the Vernacular press in Maharashtra and concluded with the hope that Indian Christians would co-operate more and more in future with Maratha Hindus in developing Marathi literature, though the former might be a separate entity on account of religious differences.

Mrs. Laxmi Bai Tilak expressed satisfaction to know from Mr. Salve's speech that even in the earlier part of the 19th century Christian Missionaries took considerable interest in Marathi.

While admitting that members of their community were not as advanced as their Maratha brothers in directing their efforts to foster and enrich Marathi literature, Mrs. Laxmi Bai made a fervent appeal to the gathering to discard existing differences based on religious grounds, evince more interest and make original contributions to Marathi literature.

Concluding, she emphasized that universal love was the cardinal principle of Christianity and appealed to them to join hands with Maratha Hindus by practising toleration with a view to achieve their common object, namely, to enhance the lore of Marathi literature.

## RURAL LIBRARIES' CONFERENCE

'Rural uplift has been the cry of not a few of the right-minded citizens for the past several decades. The politician, the economist, the educationist, the social reformer and the welfare worker have all joined in that cry. They have realised that there is no salvation for India unless rural life is radically reformed,' observed Dr. M. O. Thomas, librarian of the Annamalai University, presiding over the first All-India Rural Library Service Conference, which was opened at Adyar by Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi, President of the Madras Legislative Council, on the 30th December last.

Referring to rural education, he said: 'Cities and towns may have other types of cultural centres, but in villages a library is bound to be the only cultural centre and it is admittedly the only public institution for the proper education of the villager.'

Speaking of the library movement, he commended the example of Baroda which, he said, could be called an ideal State in this respect. Baroda showed clearly what force the library movement could be, if it was worked under the direct patronage of the Government. Concluding, he said that fortunately in Madras they were on the eve of a Public Library Bill. If framed and conducted properly, it had immense possibilities for good. Other provinces and states were sure to follow the example and this would have a new and promising era of education through libraries in India.

## PERSONAL

## INDIA'S NEW FINANCE MEMBER

His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of Sir Percy James Grigg, K.C.B., Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, London, to be a member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General in succession to Sir George Schuster, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., when the latter vacates office after the termination of the Spring Session of the Legislative Assembly.

Sir Percy James Grigg is 42 years old. He is married but has no child.

Sir Percy joined the Treasury in 1913. He was private secretary to Mr. Winston Churchill when the latter was the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was also Secretary to some eminent Parliamentarians, including Sir Robert Horne and Mr. Lloyd George. He joined the Board of Customs Excise in 1930.

## PT. JAWAHARLAL'S STATEMENT

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement:—"I find from some newspapers that I am supposed to have recommended social and village uplift work to my colleagues, and that I myself propose to indulge in this activity. I have no such ambition, nor have my colleagues of the United Provinces.

This kind of safe and pious activity can well be left to old ladies. My colleagues and I work for the freedom of India and for the ending of all political and economic domination of the Indian masses, and we are prepared for the consequences of our action. We do not believe in safety first."

## MR. CHINTAMANI ON RANADE

"When the history of India in the 19th century is to be written, there would be two persons whose names would be inscribed in imperishable letters, Dadabhai Naoroji and Ranade," observed Mr. C. Y. Chintamani unveiling the portrait of the late Mahadev Govind Ranade at the Ranade Hall, Mysapore, on December 29 last, in the presence of a distinguished gathering including the Rt. Hon. Sastri, Pandit Kunzru and others. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, requesting Mr. Chintamani to unveil the portrait, said it was very appropriate that they should do honour to Ranade by asking a distinguished publicist like Mr. Chintamani to unveil his portrait. He added that Ranade was the Spiritual Father of men like Gokhale, and a force and power behind the Congress and Social Reform Movement.

## MR. J. N. BASU ON SIR C. P. R. IYER

Unveiling the portrait of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer at Ranade Hall, Mysapore, on January 1, Mr. J. N. Basu, President of the Indian National Liberal Federation, referred to the remarkable career of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer at the Bar and said that his accomplishments and merits were so brilliant that even the Government had to recognise them by appointing him as one of its trusted Ministers.

## MR. SHAUKAT ALI

Maulana Shaukat Ali, who has not been receiving his pension since June 1, 1918, has at last decided to draw it with a view to giving a clear proof of his intention to co-operate with the Government.

"I believe in co-operation," he said, when interviewed on 1st January by a representative of the *Times of India*, "and have given proof of it," he asserted.

## THE ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE

Last month we referred to the presidential address delivered by Dr. M. A. Ansari at the Medical Conference, which met at Bombay on the 26th of December last. On the following day the Conference passed several resolutions.

The Conference resolved to draw up a scheme of national health insurance on lines similar to those institutions in the West.

It urged the authorities controlling hospitals in India to alter the existing system with a view to securing free treatment only for the poor, and levy charges on those who were able to pay.

The Conference condemned the Indian Medical Act of 1933 as it did not satisfy the demands of the profession and stressed that unless the Act was radically altered, it would remain unacceptable to the profession.

By another resolution an increase in the number of elected members, both graduates and licentiates, on the provincial medical council was demanded.

The next resolution demanded that no members of the Indian Medical Service, which was a purely military service, should be employed on the civil side. The views expressed in the Memorandum of the British Medical Association and in their evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee by the members of the Indian Medical Service were condemned by the Conference as misleading, unwarranted by facts, dictated by self-interest and prompted by narrow racial bias.

The sixth resolution recommended open competitive examinations for recruitment to the Indian Medical Service should be immediately resumed and held only in India.

## THE ALL-INDIA SIDDHA MEDICAL CONFERENCE

The first All-India Siddha Medical Conference met at Madras, during the Christmas week, under the presidency of Dr. C. Muthu. Tracing the history of Siddha medicine, Dr. Muthu said:

"The Siddha medical system dates back to a hoary antiquity and was contemporary with Tamil civilisation and Tamil literature. There is no doubt that modern Oriental scholars and archaeologists, in unearthing the world's past, are finding that India has been the home of many civilisations. According to recent discoveries of Dr. Pran Nath, India might claim to be the home of even Cretan civilisation which existed many centuries older than the oldest Greek civilisation. Therefore one cannot wonder at the Siddha's claim that Tamil civilisation and literature could be traced as far back as 27,000 years and existed long, long before the invasion of Aryans from North India. During those bygone centuries, the Tamilians seemed to have attained a high culture of their own. They had then no caste system or idol worship. They developed a complete system of medicine and philosophy and gave special attention to the chemistry of minerals and alchemy (*kavadan*) so that, I understand, they were able to convert iron into copper, and copper into silver and gold. They further say they have evidence that medicine came from South India, and that Siddha is the source of all other Indian medical systems and many other sciences. Such an ancient Siddha cult commands our respectful attention at the present day."

## MAHATMA GANDHI ON BIRTH CONTROL

Interviewed at Madras on the subject of birth control, Mahatma Gandhi said that he was in favour of birth control by what they called perfectly natural and moral means, namely, self-restraint. He was against birth control by artificial means, as these were most dangerous. In individual cases artificial means might be helpful; but it was impossible to justify the means by pointing to the propaganda carried on in the West and copied in India. He viewed such propaganda with the greatest alarm and added that artificial means could not be applied on a large scale. Mahatma Gandhi felt that in India, more than in any other country, salvation lay in self-control which could be taught by example and precept. Referring to the economic aspect of the question, he said:

"I do not believe in the idea that India is over-populated. If India's agricultural problems were only tackled in a scientific manner, India would be able to support the whole of the present population. A revenue system based on certain conditions peculiar to India is necessary. The agricultural population is underworked. It works in some parts of India for only 4 months and in other parts for about 6 months in the year. If they were provided with some work which would occupy their spare days, there would be ample food for India's population."

## PAINLESS CHILD-BIRTH

Mrs. Baldwin, wife of the ex-Premier, is conducting a campaign in England to extend the blessing of the new anesthetic for painless delivery to all classes of people. Now it is more or less confined to the rich and middle classes in England.

The latest report on British hospitals testifies to its uniform efficacy. It has been now in use from 12 to 16 months in most hospitals.

The only difficulty is, that some women get into something of a panic at the suggestion of its use, mainly under the false belief that it is like chloroform.

The anesthetic had been in use for nearly 2 years in some German hospitals—it is their invention—before it was introduced in England; and the chief obstacle to its universal use is the price that the producers demand.

## HEALTH PROBLEMS

Dr. Russell, Director of the Rockefeller Foundation for the International Health Division of New York, and party who recently arrived at Colombo *en route* to India, propose to spend a month in the country visiting Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, and Delhi. The object of the visit is to acquaint themselves with the health problems of India, for which various Governments in India have been asked to give them necessary facilities. The Rockefeller Foundation has given considerable financial grants to India, and the All-India Institute of Public Health, Calcutta, was raised by the Rockefeller grant and is now being run by the Government of India.

## AMERICA'S BUDGET

The announcement that President Roosevelt's Budget proposals would be in the nature of a 'surprise packet' was fully justified when the President addressed Congress last month.

Introducing his Budget, Mr. Roosevelt declared that the United States Government intended to borrow 10,000 million dollars in the next 6 months. The expenditure for the current year totalled 9,403 million dollars and revenue 3,260 million dollars. There was also an expenditure of 1,166 million dollars, which was not included in the Budget estimates, while in the next 2 years he envisaged a deficit of 9,000 million dollars. The public debt would thus reach the record figure of 32,824 million dollars.

The President expected to balance the Budget in the third year of recovery and thereafter to reduce the debt progressively. An expenditure, excluding debt retirement, of 3,961 million dollars was estimated for the fiscal year 1934-35. In spite of the enormous deficit, Mr. Roosevelt did not recommend new taxes, but instead urged the restoration of one-third of the 15 per cent. in the pay of Federal employees from July 1.

Sidelights on the Budget reveal that the President proposes to spend for all purposes between now and July 7 (the end of the financial year) 8,400 million dollars, a sum unparalleled in peace time. Mr. Rainey, Speaker of the House of Representatives, commenting on the Budget, described the deficit as 'startling indeed', while a member of the House said he was so shocked at the amount proposed to be spent that it would take him several days to recover his breath.

## THE FEDERATION ON THE CURRENCY POLICY

The National Liberal Federation which met in Madras in December last, condemned the present currency and exchange policy of the Government, accorded fullest support to the country-wide demand for the immediate review of the rupee-sterling ratio and the adoption of prompt measures to meet the present situation entirely in the interests of India.

## IMPERIAL BANK GOVERNORS

Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Rajendranath Mukerjee, the Hon. Rajah Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiar and Sardar Bahadur Sir Sundar Singh Majithia have been nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council to be Governors of the Imperial Bank of India for a period of 3 years with effect from January 27.

## IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The Governors of the Imperial Bank of India, at the meeting of the Central Board held at Calcutta, declared a dividend to shareholders for the half-year ended 31st December 1933 at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum payable on and after the 22nd January 1934.

## WOOLWORTHS' STORES

Record net profits of over £4,500,000 were made in 1933 by Woolworths in their 500 low-priced stores dotted over Britain and Ireland.

The year's dividend is raised from 70 per cent. to 80 per cent. Five shilling shares issued at 40s. in 1931 are now 96s.

## EARTHQUAKE AND THE RAILWAYS

While a deficit budget is almost certain from the Railway Member, the earthquake disaster in Bihar, Bengal, and the United Provinces has further upset the calculations of the Chief Commissioner of Railways.

"The exact loss caused by the damages in various Railways," says a Press Correspondent, "has not yet been estimated, but it is learnt that at Jamalpur alone Rs 50,00,000 worth of property has been destroyed. The total loss on the East Indian Railway due to earthquake is fixed in the neighbourhood of one crore of rupees. The loss on the Eastern Bengal Railway is not so great. The Railway Board's further anxiety now is to provide in the budget for the restoration of the lines and reconstruction of the buildings, which the Railway Member will unfold to the Legislative Assembly, which will be more woeful than might have been anticipated till a few days ago.

For the last few weeks, there was a feeling of optimism based on the improvements recorded in the earnings of all the State Railways. This improvement was further noticeable in respect of the figures for week ending January 13, that is before the earthquake; for the earning was Rs. 9,00,000 more than that of the previous week and 4 lakhs more than that for the corresponding week of last year. Indeed, it was thought that if the rate of progress recorded would continue till the close of the current financial year, the railway earnings might reach the figure of the year 1931-32. But suddenly a catastrophe occurred, and all hopes have been killed. The result will be that even the few schemes of fresh expenditure might have to be effectively postponed."

## RAILWAY FINANCE

A capital expenditure programme for 1934-35, amounting to Rs. 12 crores, has been accepted by the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. The Committee held sittings last month under the presidency of Mr. P. R. Rao, Financial Commissioner for Railways.

An interesting part of the agenda placed before the Committee was the hint that a scheme for new construction may be ready later on when the Assembly may be approached for an additional grant.

The proposed Bombay-Sind connection and one or two lines on the South Indian Railway were, stated Mr. P. R. Rao, under active consideration at the present moment, but none of them had progressed far enough to justify asking for special provision to be made in the budget.

## E. B. R. BAZAR SPECIAL

Decorated with coloured posters and hoardings, the Eastern Bengal Railway winter bazar special, in which various mercantile firms of Calcutta are participating for the exhibition and sale of their commodities, left Sealdah Station on the night of January 9 for a month's tour on the broad and metre gauge sections of the Railway. The itinerary will include Khulna, Jessore, Rajbari, Kumarkhali, Kushtia, Rajshahi, Chapai-Nawabganj, Ishurdi, Santahar, Joypurhat, Hill, Saidpur, Nelpamari, Jalpaiguri, Siliguri, Thakurgaon Road, Dinajpur, Kishanganj, Katihar, Forbesganj, Purnea, Badarganj, Rangpur, Lalmonirhat, Alipur, Duar, Kalchini, Cooch Behar, Dhubri Gaibandha and Bogra.

N. C. MEHTA, I.C.S.

Mr. N. C. Mehta, I.C.S., in the course of his address at the Oriental Conference at Baroda characterises Indian Art as under:

"The old fashioned frescoe, the miniature painting on paper or cloth or wood, the use of water-colours, utter indifference to linear perspective, modelling or depicting shadows, a comparative dislike for pure Naturalism or virilism, fondness for the decorative rather than the actual, a liking for the descriptive rather than representational or photographic, a penchant for the conventional and the symbolic, for the emotional or the lyrical rather than for the exact or the actual aspect of life—these are and have been the principal characteristics of the pictorial art of India during its centuries of evolution. While the European art for the last 500 years has been experimenting with the problems of optical illusion or simultaneous and consecutive vision, atmospheric illuminations, the true colour of shadows, the comparative strength of a straight in relation to a curved line, Indian art has pursued its placid course undisturbed by any questionings as to the relative importance of accurately rendering appearances as against conventional or symbolical expression of idea or emotions. The scientific or the technical aspect of painting has always been a question of secondary importance in Indian art. Call it the genius of the people or its obscurantism or conservatism, the fact is there. It is as if the Indian felt himself more confident and comfortable in his own native habit despite his undoubted ability to adapt himself for a time to outlandish ways and methods. Occasionally he borrows here and there but his essential outlook on life remains unchanged."

MR. K. ANANDA MOHAN SASTRI

In the journal entitled "Les Artistes D'aujourd'hui," the following note by Mr. M. A. Pascal Lewis on Mr. K. Ananda Mohan Sastri, the young artist from Madras, finds a place:

"Ananda Mohan Sastri, though aged only 25, has presented us at the "Salon Des Artistes Français," works exceptionally masterful and revealing true originality of conception.

This artist, who lives in India, has before him a marvelous field for exploration; his sensibility and refinement, his culture and sense of the beautiful, enable him to draw much from that which he has under his eyes.

His paintings are little living dramas: truthful reproductions of the daily life of his passionate country. Let us add that the manner in which the two scenes entitled "Shadows" and "Knife-Sharpener" are treated, is exceedingly beautiful and they impress us by their richness and by a power that comes to them out of their own perfection. It is the style of a great artist in whom youthful painting has gained one of its most worthy exponents."

The Government of India has recognised this by choosing in 1930 some works of Mr. Ananda Mohan Sastri for being shown at the exhibition of the Imperial gallery of arts at London.

MR. KAMAT

Mr. Kamat, an Indian art student, has been awarded the Royal Academy Gold Medal for sculptors for the relief entitled "Expulsion from Eden".

## THE SECOND TEST MATCH

The Second Test Match at Calcutta, which ended on the 8th of January resulted in a draw.

England hit up 403 runs in the first innings, to which India responded with only 247. Forced to follow on India were all out again for 237 runs.



C. K. NAYUDU  
Captain of India's Team

Dillawar Hussain, as in India's first innings, was top scorer, contributing 57 runs, which included nine fours and one six. C. K. Nayudu played a real Captain's innings and took 162 minutes to score 38.

With only 20 minutes left for play and 82 runs to make, England could pile up only seven runs and that at the cost of two wickets.

## THE M.C.C.'S DEFEAT

After all, what may be deemed the impossible, has happened. Thanks to the brilliant bowling of Nissur, who took 6 wickets for 60 runs and Major Nayudu's 4 wickets for 24 runs, the Vizianagram XI has won the match by a margin of 14 runs. It must be accepted that the English team was as strong as it was at the Test Matches, and the Indians had on their side the Yuvaraja of Patiala and the well-known enthusiast the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram. We heartily congratulate the Maharaj Kumar on his team winning over the M.C.C. It is all the more well deserved and appropriate, for the Maharaj Kumar yields to none in his ardent enthusiasm for Cricket and his financing it. It will not be too much to say that Indian Cricket owes a great deal to this philanthropist and it is but fitting that his team should have the unique honour of defeating the M.C.C. so ably captained by Jardine.

## PROF. MEGHNAD SAHA

Prof. Meghnad Saha, who presided over the Indian Science Congress, had a brilliant academic career. Leaving the Calcutta University in 1915 with a first class in Applied Mathematics, he became a lecturer in 1917 in Physics in the College of Science. Shortly after he got the degree of Doctor of Science and won the Premchand Roychand Studentship. In 1920, he made a remarkable contribution to Astrophysics with his theory of Ionisation which has revolutionised the Science of Astrophysics and provided a means for a physical survey of the heavens. In the same year he went to Europe and worked with Prof. A. Fowler in the Imperial College of Science in London and later in Berlin. He obtained experimental confirmation of his theory in these studies abroad.

In 1922, he was appointed to a chair of Physics at Calcutta created for him by the late Sir Asutosh Mukherjee. Next year he joined the Allahabad University, where he further carried on his experiments and achieved good results.

In 1927, he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. The same year he represented India at the Centenary of Volta, the discoverer of current electricity in Italy.

In 1931, he was elected President of the Academy of Sciences in the United Provinces, which was established chiefly through his efforts. He has written several treatises on astrophysics, heat, and electrical theory of matter.

## DR. KRISHNAMURTI'S DISCOVERY

We understand that Dr. K. Krishnamurti of the College of Science, Nagpur, has been experimenting to find out the effect of a strong magnetic field on the electrical conduction of solutions of electrolytes, for example, on salts like potassium permanganate and also on the crystals of those salts.

During his experiments, Dr. Krishnamurti has discovered a new effect, namely, that the electrical conductivity of these solutions decreases under the influence of a strong magnetic field, a fact, which, it is claimed, has not been observed previously by any other scientific investigator in the world.

It is believed to be an important discovery. Dr. Krishnamurti hopes to find out the true nature and configuration of electrolytic ions in solutions and in crystals, a subject of great importance in modern physical chemistry.

## NEW TYPE OF LIGHTING

A young British scientist has perfected an invention which, it is claimed, will revolutionize the world's lighting and save millions of pounds in the world's electric light bills. The new invention produces a white light in a tube similar to the Neon tubes, but it works off the ordinary supply power and uses but a fraction of the juice consumed by filament lamps. The North Metropolitan Electric Supply Co., of London, is installing several miles of this type of lighting for the roads of Harrow and Wembley.

## INDIAN SCIENCE ACADEMY

The proposal for the formation of the Indian Science Academy was adopted by the Indian Science Congress Committee. A committee has been appointed to work out the details.

## FILMS INSTEAD OF A SERMON

On Sunday 15th December last, instead of a sermon there was a presentation of religious films in Christ Church, Marylebone, London. The congregation was stated to be the largest they had for many weeks.

The films were thrown on to a sheet near the pulpit, and the choir and clergy sat in the front pews. The films included one on the life of our Lord up to the Crucifixion, all the scenes being taken in Palestine and a missionary picture entitled 'India To-day'. The Rector, the Rev. T. G. Brierly Kay, said: "I am sure we are going to use the screen more and more. I should have liked to see the Bishop of London appearing on the screen to give us a Christmas message." Prior to the showing of the films, Evensong was sung when there was a choir of 40. Children were not admitted except with grown-ups. The church was filled and every one was delighted and impressed. Both the churches of this parish were the first to use the films, and the first to use the 'Wayside Pulpit', which has been copied all over England.

## INDIAN MOTION PICTURE CONVENTION

The first Indian Motion Picture Convention organized by the Motion Picture Society of India, Bombay, will be held during the first week of April. It is proposed to organize simultaneously with the exhibition the first Indian Motion Picture Convention so that authors, scenario-writers, publicists, journalists, artists, actors, producers, directors, technicians, exhibitors and all others connected with the motion-picture industry in India may come together and avail themselves of the great opportunity provided by the exhibition. A number of experiments, lectures and demonstrations are also to be arranged in connection with the exhibition.

## THE SALE OF UNITED ARTISTS' LOT

The United Artists' lot, which started life as the Pickford-Fairbanks studio, was sold to a new company owned by Samuel Goldwyn and Twentieth Century Pictures. Nearly all the activity on the lot during recent months has been confined to the two operating companies and the sale is interpreted by the town to mean the withdrawal of Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks from any future large-scale operations.

## THE CINEMA AND CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

The Cinematograph Films (Animals) Bill, which is to be presented to Parliament by Sir Robert Gower, M.P., would prohibit the public exhibition of films which caused suffering to animals in their production, or which depicted performances by trained animals.

## GRETA GARBO'S NEXT

Greta Garbo's next picture after 'Queen Christina' is likely to be 'The Heavenly Story', a screen life of Lola Montez, the notorious adventuress.

## MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION

The Committee of the A.A.S.I. unanimously adopted the following resolution proposed by Mr. A. T. Luker and seconded by Mr. C. Fowler:

The Committee of the Automobile Association of Southern India view with much concern the chaotic state at present existing in India with regard to Motor Vehicles Taxation, a state which appears to be directly attributable to failure on the part of the Central Government to adopt any policy of co-ordination or control in this connection.

The Committee of the A.A.S.I., is firmly of opinion that in the development of mechanical road transport lies the secret to the development of backward areas in India; consequently no effort should be spared to co-ordinate Provincial and State Legislation on the subject of Motor Vehicle Taxation, with complete reciprocity as a definite basis so as to allow freedom of circulation to motor vehicles. An exception might be made in the case of motor vehicles plying for hire, but this can be best effected by the existing system of issuing special licences and should not materially affect the general question.

Copies of this Resolution have been forwarded to and acknowledged by the Government of India and the Government of Madras; also to sister Automobile Associations in India with a request that similar action should be taken by their respective Committees.

## WORLD'S MOTORS

Some interesting figures have come to light showing the number of motor vehicles registered throughout the world.

The total is no less than 33,568,295, and of this number the United States possesses 24,317,020. The total shows that there were 27,813,201 private cars, 358,523 buses, and 5,396,556 commercial motor vehicles in the world on the date the census was taken.

The list includes the number of motor vehicles in commission in all the leading countries of the world. Great Britain comes third on the list having nearly half a million fewer cars than France.

The following is the number of cars in each of the chief countries: U. S. A., 24,317,020; France, 1,845,400; Great Britain, 1,385,472; Canada, 1,106,408; Germany 616,200; Australia, 533,833; Italy, 323,336; Argentina, 307,947; New Zealand, 190,547; Belgium, 182,689; and Spain, 159,200.

## THE ROAD ACCIDENT MENACE

If Great Britain's Road Accident casualty list of 18 a day is high, the situation on American motor highways, where approximately 30,000 are killed and nearly a million injured every year, can only be described as murderous. Public opinion has, however, been at last aroused and a most commendable campaign is reported to have been launched by safety organisations and insurance companies in order to curb this menace. Several organisations, which have been likened to the 'vigilantes' of the old wild west days, have sprung up and with the aid of effective advertising are doing commendable work in making America's road safer for users. Some of the larger Associations such as the American Highway Protective Association with its membership of 20,000 motorists and the National Highway Safety League are working in co-operation with insurance companies with a view to reduce the present rates.

## AIRPLANES AS AID TO FILMS

With far-distant locations for new types of adventure and other pictures in the ascendancy, Hollywood's technicians and engineers are at work on innovations in the machinery by which drama is transcribed to the screen.

The use of airplanes for location work has perhaps done more than anything else to develop these changes in the technical side of production, and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's decision to penetrate the wilds of the Amazon, to film *Jungle Red Man* with Tariano communistic Indian tribes, has in all likelihood accelerated this trend toward mechanical development.

The entire jungle trip is to be made by airplane. Planes will carry the production crew and all supplies to an Amazon Indian settlement 1,800 miles from the nearest civilized city; in all 21,000 miles are to be covered on the expedition itinerary.

Every item carried must be reduced to a minimum of weight. A specially constructed electrical generator, which can be broken down into 4 parts of 300 pounds each, was designed and built for the trip. Dehydrated vegetables which weigh little but when treated with water expand to their original bulk, and other concentrated food-stuffs are to be carried. Special aluminium and steel tubing lamps weighing as little as possible are to be used for lighting. A compact sound-recording apparatus that weighs only 300 pounds and can be separated into units that a man can carry, has been devised and can be conveniently packed for shipping through any inaccessible region.

These are to be transported in a fleet of 40 passenger planes. This idea was gained from the usefulness of the planes used in the Arctic in the filming of *Eskimo*.

## FROM LONDON TO AUSTRALIA

The official date for the start of the MacRobertson Air Race from London to Melbourne (Australia) is now announced to be October 20th next. All private entry forms have to be in the hands of the United Kingdom Representative, MacRobertson Race Sub-Committee, Australia House, London, by the 1st of June. It will undoubtedly arouse great interest in this country, not only because the route of the participants will cross the Indian Empire, but because it may have beneficial reactions on the speed of air mails. It is to be hoped that someone will sponsor the funds for an Indian entry. Incidentally the Chief Instructor of the Bombay Flying Club, who has had practical flying experience over half the route to be covered, is convinced that the journey from London to Melbourne can be accomplished in 3½ days. He has expressed himself as keenly ambitious to fly a machine in the race if any person or persons feel inclined to make a sporting bid for the £15,000 prize.

## LANDLORDISM IN INDIA

The *Landholders' Journal* contains an article on "The landlord and tenant in India" by Mr. Surja Prasanna Bajpai Choudhury, who says that relations between the landlords and tenants in olden days were entirely friendly and cordial.

The landlords identified themselves with the causes of progress of their tenants and never spared themselves to promote their happiness. It seemed that the landlords had no separate existence. They lived not for themselves but for their tenants. They loved their tenants as if they were their children and the tenants on their part looked upon the landlords as objects of their love, affection and worship. No wonder then that the tenants in those days served their landlords at the risk of their lives in the time of need. It goes without saying that their service was voluntary and most disinterested. It was the spontaneous outflow of their hearts. Tenants were traditionally loyal to their landlords.

The writer admits that the landlords of to-day are unlike their forefathers. The reason is that they have fallen from the high ideals which inspired their ancestors. Hence there is much love lost between the present-day landlords and tenants.

They squander money in cities and towns, become the easy prey to luxury and all sorts of corruption. There are some among them who are title-seekers and place-hunters and some mad after sham political power. Most of them are absentee landlords. Their village homes are deserted and are falling into decay and ruin.

It is not that there are no bad tenants who are disloyal and disrespectful to their landlords. There is also a class of cheap politicians who are active in bringing about the bitterest relations between the landlords and tenants, although in most cases they draw the greater part of their funds and subscriptions from the sons of landlords. They even do not hesitate to launch a no-rent campaign. So the landlords should unite all over India and make their presence felt in the country to counteract the forces that are at work.

## MADRAS LANDHOLDERS' DEMAND

A meeting of representative ryotwari landholders, which was held in Madras, demanded a minimum reduction of 25 per cent. in the land tax in the current *fisli*. It pointed out that the budget could be balanced even after the reduction of tax as requested and suggested possible means of achieving that object. It recommended the introduction of a 10 per cent. cut in salaries and retrenchment under suitable heads both in the transferred and reserved departments of Government.

## IRRIGATION IN BURMA

The construction of the new Salin canal in the Minbu district was completed and it was formally opened by the Home Member of the Government of Burma on January 16. The total cost of construction is about Rs. 40,00,000. Besides giving more secure supplies of water to an area of 8,000 acres, irrigated by the old Burmese canal, the new canal will irrigate 21,000 acres of new land.

## RICE CULTIVATION

The Bengal Department of Agriculture has been lucky enough to receive from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research a grant of one and a half lakhs of rupees for the improvement of paddy cultivation in the province.

## TRADE UNION FEDERATION

The All-India National Trade Union Federation opened its first Session in the Servants of India Society Hall, Bombay, on the 24th December last, Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose presiding. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Chairman of the Reception Committee who welcomed the delegates, said:

Our aims are to ameliorate the hard lot of the labouring classes and achieve the eventual establishment of a socialist state in India. Proceeding, he pointed out that one of the duties of the Federation should be to have a campaign for enlightenment among the workers, so as to warn them against traps which a section of the communists were laying for them in the name of Trade Unionism.

## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose emphasized the imperative necessity of advancement of the labour movement in India. If labour wanted to fight capitalism with any measure of success, the Socialists throughout the world had to co-operate in their common ideal.

He condemned the White Paper proposals but urged the working class to make utmost use of such institutions as the legislatures and other local bodies in the country with a view to improving their conditions. If they were to occupy a definite place in the scheme of things and consolidate their power and influence, they should not only enter the legislatures in large numbers but also the municipalities and other local bodies.

## RESOLUTIONS

The first resolution expressed gratification at the establishment of unity in the Trade Union movement in India. The second pledged the Federation to co-operate with labour movements throughout the world in resisting the threatening world war.

The third resolution expressed grave concern of the Federation at the political developments in several countries since the Great War, which led to the overthrow of democracies and installation of dictatorships. It affirmed the Federation's faith in unadulterated democracy whereunder only the working classes could secure political power with a view to improving their economic conditions.

The same resolution condemned the Nazi regime in Germany and protested against the continuance of Ordinance Acts in India, demanding their immediate repeal.

The fourth resolution appealed to the Government of India to release all Meerut prisoners in view of their already having undergone imprisonment for 4 years. The same resolution also urged the Government of India to pay compensation to such accused in the Meerut conspiracy case as were acquitted.

The fifth resolution urged the establishment of an All-India Textile Workers' Federation in view of the extraordinary situation that has arisen.

Another resolution expressed the Federation's opposition to any kind of nationalisation and also condemned the employers' policy of wage reductions and retrenchment.

The last resolution expressed dissatisfaction at the White Paper proposals and instructed the Working Committee of the Federation to frame amendments to the White Paper proposals as soon as the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report and the Government of India Bill were published.

## A NEW FIND

A new king hitherto unknown to historians has just been discovered by Rai Sahib Prayag Dayal, the curator of the Lucknow Museum. A few gold coins found in the Hardoi district, which were sent to the Lucknow Museum, furnished the clue regarding the identity of this mysterious king.

On deciphering the Brahmi legend on the coins, the curator made the amazing discovery that a king named Sri Salonavira of the later Kushav dynasty, who is not mentioned in any recorded history, ruled in the Punjab and in other parts of North-Western India in the 5th and the 6th century A.D.

Rai Sahib Prayag Dayal read a paper on this newly discovered king at the annual meeting of the numismatic society of India, held at Baroda on last December 29 and 30.

## THE FIRST PRINTED BOOK

"A classic, scrutator, and bibliophile, from whom I have learnt many curious and enticing things, informs me," says a writer in the *Statesman*, "that he has now a copy of the first imprint of the Baskerville Press, a book containing the works of Virgil. Look up John Baskerville in the Encyclopædia Britannica. You will find that he had rather a hectic life hewing stones till he decided to cut in wood. Then, in 1757, he determined to start a printing press.

After canvassing the learned and the semi-learned (and by semi-learned I mean Dukes and Knights who wished to promote learning), he decided to print a book and his first attempt was a book containing the works of Virgil. This book was published for subscribers only and this was the origin of the great Baskerville Press. The book was issued in a beautiful binding of red leather with gold fringes and the pages were of real paper."

## POCKET PONIES

In Calcutta are two of the smallest ponies in the world—they are barely 12 inches high and were born at Hagenbeck's circus.

The proud father is the high-spirited and diminutive performer which, on one night, raced out of the circus arena and continued its headlong career along the highway towards Park Street, requiring the combined efforts of the circus staff and local residents to capture him.

Both mother and family are reported to be doing well. One of the babies has been christened Souvenir of Bengal.

## SAVING OF AN ANNA PER DAY

The Great Social Life and General Assurance, Ltd., have introduced a very novel and effective method of saving and accepting insurance policies for children and adults of all ages. A beautiful Saving Clock is provided free and will not function, even if fully wound up, unless a daily premium of one anna or more is dropped into the slot. The clocks are supplied in various designs and in the most beautiful colours imaginable, and they form useful gifts. By its use a child is taught at a very early age the value of thrift and economy.

"Yes, my son went out West several years ago to make his fortune."

"And what is he worth now?"

"I don't exactly know; but six months ago the authorities were offering £1,000 for him."

A London undertaker attended a recent first night. He found he had been given accommodation high up near the proscenium.

"Look here, old chap," he complained in an interval to the manager, a friend of his, "I can hardly see anything from that box you've given me."

"You can see a darned sight more than I shall see from one of yours," was the reply.

"Well, Sir, the upshot of it all was that it took me 10 years to discover that I had absolutely no talent for writing literature."

"You gave up?"

"Oh, no; by that time I was too famous."

A Londoner, staying at a small county town, lost a valuable dog, and inserted an advertisement in the local paper offering £10 reward for his recovery. No one claimed the reward, so the Londoner went to the newspaper office again.

"I want to see the advertising manager," he said.

"He's out," said the office boy.

"Well, his assistant."

"He's out, too, sir."

"Well, I'll see the Editor."

"He's out, sir."

"Great Scott!" shouted the man. "Is everybody out?"

"Yes. They're all lookin' for this 'ere lost dog."

He was a famous actor but he sometimes deigned to take an interest in underlings.

One day he was talking to some of the stage hands, with whom he was not too popular.

"And what is your vocation?" he asked condescendingly of one.

"I'm a Methodist," was the reply.

"No, my good fellow that is your belief. I want to know your vocation. For instance, I am an actor."

"No," said the scene shifter, "that's your belief."

Mary had a little snub

For everyone, and so

The leaves of her engagement book

Were always white as snow.

# THE UNITED INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office: MADRAS.

Established in 1906.

Trustee: OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF MADRAS

Policies in force exceed Rupees Two Crores.

Total Assets exceed Rupees Fifty-five Lakhs.

Annual Income exceeds Rupees Twelve Lakhs.

Among the distinguishing features of the Company are:

Complete and absolute safety of Investments.

Prompt and equitable settlement of claims.

Economical Management.

Moderate premiums, combined with substantial bonuses.

Efficient, sympathetic and prompt service to Policyholders.

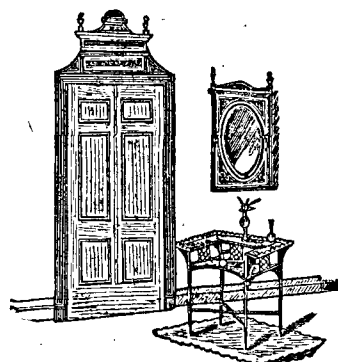
Assurances on the lives of females accepted.

Full information readily furnished on application to, the Head Office or the representatives of the Company at the various places in our country.

"United India Assurance Buildings",  
Sembudoss Street,  
MADRAS.

M. K. Srinivasan,  
Managing Director.

# *A Furnishing Service!* *to help you.*



As Pioneers in the Field, CURZON'S will be glad to assist in your Schemes for all Furnishing and Interior Decoration. No job is too small for us and none too complicated. Largest Stocks, Guaranteed Values, Prompt Service and Keen Competitive Prices Assured.

PHONE: 3830

## CURZON & CO.

THE LARGEST FURNISHING  
HOUSE IN SOUTHERN INDIA

MOUNT ROAD,

MADRAS.

## ANABIN TABLETS

(KURCHI BISMUTHOUS  
IODIDE)

INDICATED IN  
*Acute and Chronic Amœbic  
Dysentery.*

Sold in:  
Phials of 25, 50 & 100 tablets.  
each tablet: 2½ gr.

BENGAL CHEMICAL  
&  
PHARMACEUTICAL  
WORKS. LD..  
CALCUTTA.

Lt.-Col. Hugh W. Acton, I.M.S., and Lt.-Col. R. N. Chopra, M.A., M.D., I.M.S., in their article "Kurchi Bismuthous Iodide: Its Value in the Treatment of Chronic Amœbic Infections of the Bowel," in *The Indian Medical Gazette* of September 1929, say:

... "Total alkaloids of Kurchi were more powerful in their action on cultures of *Entamoeba histolytica* than emetine.

..... "The drug does not cause irritation of the alimentary canal with diarrhoea as does emetine.....

..... "In chronic amœbic colitis 4 grs. of Kurchi Bismuthous Iodide given orally twice a day for 10 days cured 12 out of 18 cases compared with 1 out of every 2 with Emetine Bismuth Iodide."

—*Indian Medical Gazette*, Sept, 1929,  
pp. 481-487.

## ASVAN

### THE BETTER TONIC

Gives abundant energy, strength and vitality and builds up brain, body and muscles.

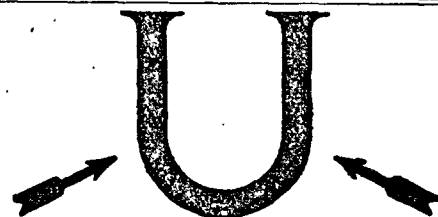
### ASVAN:

Assists athletes and sportsmen to maintain body and nerves in perfect health. It also assists all engaged in physical and mental work to keep themselves fit and full. Obtainable of leading stores and chemists.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND  
PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD.,  
CALCUTTA.

**STUDY  
AT  
HOME**

**IN YOUR  
SPARE  
TIME**



CAN HAVE A COLLEGE TRAINING IN  
ALMOST ANY CAREER FOR A FEW SHILLINGS MONTHLY.

## CAMBRIDGE SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

There are many ways of commencing a career, but this examination is the jumping off board for all the best ones.

## ACCOUNTANCY

F.C.A., F.S.A.A., F.L.A.A., F.C.R.A., F.C.W.A.

We prepare candidates for all

## INSTITUTE EXAMS.

TECHNICAL, INSURANCE, COMMERCIAL, GENERAL, Etc., Etc.

## ENGINEERS ALL BRANCHES

There are examinations which are open and suitable to you, others which are not. Get our advice before deciding.



Let me give you that  
fatherly advice which  
is FREE to you, but  
which may mean so  
much to you in the  
future.

### DO NOT DELAY

There may be chances for  
you to-day for which you  
may be too late to-morrow.  
Every day counts in a  
man's career.

Accountancy Examinations  
Advertising and Sales  
Management  
A.M.I. Fire E. Examination  
Applied Mechanics  
Army Certificates  
Auctioneers and Estate  
Agents  
Aviation Engineering  
Banking  
Boilers  
Bookkeeping, Accountancy  
and Modern Business  
Methods  
Building, Architecture and  
Clerk of Works  
Cambridge Senior  
Chemistry  
Civil Engineering  
All Commercial subjects

Commercial Art  
Concrete and Structural  
Engineering  
Draughtsmanship,  
all branches  
Engineering, all branches,  
subjects and examinations  
General Education  
G.P.O. Engineering Dept.  
Heating and Ventilating  
Insurance  
Mathematics  
Metallurgy  
Mining, all subjects  
Mining Electrical  
Engineering  
Motor Engineering  
Municipal and County  
Engineers  
Pattern Making

Pumps and Pumping  
Machinery  
Radio Reception  
Road Making and  
Maintenance  
Salesmanship  
Sanitation  
Secretarial Exams  
Shorthand (Pitman's)  
Structural Engineering  
Surveying  
Teachers of Handicrafts  
Telephony and Telegraphy  
Transport Inst. Exams  
Weights and Measures  
"Insp."  
Wireless Telegraphy and  
Telephony  
Works Managers

IF YOU DO NOT SEE YOUR OWN REQUIREMENTS ABOVE, WRITE TO US ON ANY SUBJECT.

IT COSTS NOTHING TO ENQUIRE

WE TEACH BY POST IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

WRITE TO: **THE BENNETT COLLEGE, LTD.**

(Dept. 28), SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

OR TO — DEPT. 28, THE BENNETT COLLEGE AGENCY,  
10, ALIPORE ROAD, DELHI.

## GANDHI LITERATURE

(The prices are net except for items 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 for which concession  
is given only to Subscribers of the "Indian Review".)

**MAHATMA GANDHI'S SPEECHES  
AND WRITINGS.** An omnibus up-to-date  
edition containing 1100 pages. Includes  
his writings to the *Young India* and  
*Navajivan*. 4th and New Edition.  
Rs. 4. To Subs. of *Indian Review*, Rs. 3-8.

**MAHATMA GANDHI: THE MAN AND  
HIS MISSION.** An enlarged and up-to-  
date Edition of his life and teachings



down to his  
departure to  
England in  
connection with the  
Meeting of the  
Second Round  
Table Conference.  
With appreciations.  
Re. 1. To Subs.  
of the "Indian  
Review," As. 12.

**HIND SWARAJ OR INDIAN HOME  
RULE.** By Mahatma Gandhi. New  
edition. As. 8. To Subs. of the "Indian  
Review," As. 6.

**ON KHADDAR.** By Dr. Pattabhi Sita-  
ramayya. As. 8. To Subs. of the "Indian  
Review," As. 6.

**M. K. GANDHI.** An Indian Patriot in  
South Africa. By Rev. Joseph J. Doke.  
With an Introduction by Lord Amphill.  
Re. 1. To Subs. of the "I. R." As. 12.

**ENTERTAINING GANDHI.** By Miss  
Muriel Lester, the lady who entertained  
Gandhiji at Kingsley Hall in London  
during the Second Round Table  
Conference. Rs. 3-12.

**MR. GANDHI: THE MAN.** By Millie  
Graham Polak. With an Introduction  
by Mr. C. F. Andrews. Rs. 2-10.

**MAHATMA GANDHI AT WORK.** Edited  
by Mr. C. F. Andrews. The book gives  
a complete insight into Mr. Gandhi's  
methods and principles. Rs. 9-6.

**MAHATMA GANDHI.** By R. M. Gray  
and Manilal C. Parekh. Rs. 2 net.

**GANDHI'S LETTERS ON INDIAN  
AFFAIRS.** Re. 1-4 net.

**GANDHIJI IN INDIAN VILLAGES.**  
By Mahadev Desai. The author is  
Mr. Gandhi's Private Secretary. Rs. 2.

**MAHATMA GANDHI—His trial:** An  
idealistic policy in the twentieth century.  
By Mademoiselle Juliette Veillier. Re. 1.

**SEVEN MONTHS WITH MAHATMA  
GANDHI.** Vol. I. By Krishna Das. This  
gives an inside view of the Non-Co-opera-  
tion Movement (1921-22). Rs. 3-8.

**MAHATMA GANDHI: HIS OWN STORY.**  
*Gandhi's Autobiography* edited with  
footnotes in one volume by C. F.  
Andrews. Cheap Edn. Rs. 5-10.

**FREEDOM'S BATTLE.** By Mahatma  
Gandhi. Rs. 2.

**YOUNG INDIA.** Reprint from the "Young  
India" edited by Mahatma Gandhi. Vol. I.  
1919-1922. Rs. 4; Vol. II. 1924-26. Rs. 4.  
(A set of 2 Vols. costs Rs. 8.)

**ETHICAL RELIGION.** By M. K. Gandhi.  
As. 8.

**A GUIDE TO HEALTH.** By Mahatma  
Gandhi. As. 12.

**GANDHI AND NON-VIOLENT RESIST-  
ANCE.** Impressions of various persons all  
over the world. Ed. by Miss Watson. Rs. 3.

**THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.** Essays  
culled from Gandhi's writings in support  
of his Khaddar programme. Re. 1.

**MAHATMA GANDHI.** By Romain Rolland.  
Rs. 2-10.

**GREAT THOUGHTS OF MAHATMA  
GANDHI.** Re. 1.

**WITH GANDHIJI IN CEYLON.** By  
Mahadev Desai. Re. 1-4.

**MAHATMA GANDHI'S IDEAS.** Edited  
by Mr. C. F. Andrews. Rs. 5-10.

**GANDHI'S NON-VIOLENT RESIST-  
ANCE.** By R. B. Gregg. Part I. Re. 1;  
Part II. Re. 1-8. (Set Rs. 2-8.)

**SATYAGRAHA IN CHAMPARAN.** By  
Babu Rajendra Prasad. Rs. 2-10.

**GANDHI THE HOLY MAN.** By Rene  
Fulop-Miller. Rs. 2-10.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS, G. T., MADRAS.

# The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.,

SUPPLIED IN 1932-33

72 PER CENT. OF INDIA'S REQUIREMENTS IN STEEL

AS UNDER:

Nearly 100 per cent. of India's Requirements of Rails.

About 60 per cent. of India's Requirements of Steel Sleepers,

Structural Sections, Plates and Bars over  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

About 40 per cent. of India's Requirements of Sheets.

## SALES OFFICE:

100, Clive Street,

CALCUTTA.

Telegrams: "IRONCO".

Telephone: CAL. 5512.

E. May '34.

AN OMNIBUS (NEW) EDITION

# Mahatma Gandhi's

## SPEECHES AND WRITINGS

THIS omnibus Edition of Mahatma Gandhi's Speeches and Writings is revised and considerably enlarged with the addition of a number of important articles from *Young India* and *Navajivan* (rendered into English). The collection has over 1000 pages of well-arranged matter ranging over the whole period of Gandhiji's public life in South Africa and India.

The volume begins with the South African Indian question and covers his views on indentured labour and Indians in the Colonies, his jail experiences in South Africa, his pronouncements on the Kaira and Champaran affairs, his discourses on the Rowlatt Bills and *Satyagraha* and his *Young India* articles on the Non-Co-operation Movement including select papers on the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs, the Congress, *Swadeshi*, National Education and *Swaraj*. It also includes Mahatma Gandhi's famous Letters to the three Viceroy—Lord Chelmsford, Lord Reading, and Lord Irwin, his historic Statement before the Court at the great trial, his Congress Presidential Address and other public utterances, his Speeches and Messages during his great march to the Salt pans of Dandi, the full text of his Agreement with Lord Irwin and the Speeches implementing the Pact.

Then there are his Speeches at the Second Round Table Conference followed by the Willingdon-Gandhi correspondence. Another Section contains his important studies on the Hindu-Muslim question, as also the Statements on the Problem of Untouchability following the historic letter to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and the Epic Fast which resulted in changing the Premier's Award.

Yet another Section gives his reminiscences of great Indians like Gokhale, Pherozeshah Mehta, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Chittaranjan Das, Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Swami Shradhdhanand, Dwijendranath Tagore, etc.

The last Section contains chapters on a variety of subjects of miscellaneous interest ending with his famous gramophone record on God.

With numerous Illustrations and an Index

CLOTH BOUND : NEW OMNIBUS EDITION

Price: India: Rupees Four. To Subscribers of the *Indian Review*, Rs. 3-8.

Foreign: Six Shillings. To Subs. of the *Indian Review*, 5sh. 3d. Postage & Regn. 1sh. 6d.

All foreign (also Ceylon) orders must be accompanied with remittance in advance including Postage.

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 "I. R." in advance. Foreign Subscriptions: Great Britain 12sh. (Twelve Shillings), U. S. A. 3 Dollars.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS, G. T., MADRAS (INDIA).

# SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

## CRICKET INDIA vs. ENGLAND FINAL TEST MATCHES In FEBRUARY 1934.

### GREATLY REDUCED RAILWAY FARES.

The following concessions in fares are granted to people wishing to see the Matches in Madras :—

- |                                  |     |                                                                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (i) First and Second Classes     | ... | 1½ fares for the double journey from stations 100 miles distant                   |
| Servants travelling third class. | ... | 1½ fares for the double journey.                                                  |
| (ii) Third Class                 | ... | 1½ fares for the double journey from all stations over 100 miles.                 |
| (iii) Students                   | ... | *½ fare on production of necessary certificates from the head of the Institution. |

2. These concession tickets are issued from the 1st to 12th February 1934.

3. The return halves of the return journey tickets are valid for the completion of the return journey upto midnight of 16th February 1934. Break of journey will not be allowed on these tickets.

4. Cheap return tickets at these concession fares and on the conditions specified above are also issued to Madras Central from Stations on the Broad Gauge of this Railway except for students.

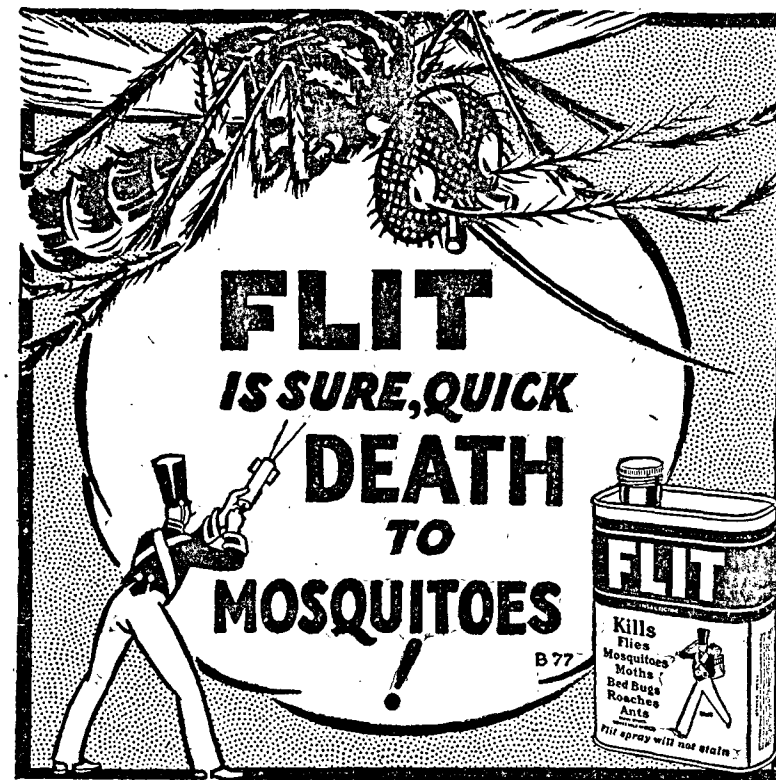
5. The following Cricket Matches will be played in Madras :—

| Date.                              |     |                                                 |
|------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------------|
| February 3rd, 4th and 5th          | ... | M. C. C. vs. Combined European and Indian Team. |
| February 7th                       | ... | M. C. C. vs. Madras Indian Cricket Federation.  |
| February 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th | ... | Final Test Match.                               |

6. The South Indian Railway hope that all people interested in Cricket will take advantage of these concessions and take this opportunity of cheap travel to visit their friends and see the numerous attractions, entertainments, etc., in Madras City.

\* Students' concession is for single journey only. Return Tickets are not issued and they should obtain concession tickets for each journey separately.

E. Feb. '34.



E. Dec. '34.

## INDIA'S BEST HAIR OIL KESH RANJAN

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. Nov. '34.

## "The Ceylon Independent" Amazing Progress

Increased Sales bring  
Increased RESULTS

APPEALING irresistibly to all classes the amazing increase in the sale of the CEYLON INDEPENDENT has been achieved in all homes where there is money to spend. FOR this reason the CEYLON INDEPENDENT—always the outstanding result producing MORNING daily—is to-day a more powerful selling force than ever before. Take full advantage of the entree it affords into all classes of homes in Ceylon Plan to use the "Ceylon Independent" adequately and consistently and reap the benefit in increased RESULTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR SPACE SHOULD BE  
MADE TO THE MANAGER, "CEYLON  
INDEPENDENT", P. O. BOX 74, COLOMBO.

The Most Influential "Ceylon Morning  
Daily" for Selling to all Classes

Ex.

## CHAMPION!

### KING AMONG SPARK PLUGS



Champion Plugs have stood the test of times,  
and have been reputed for the wonderful  
Engine Performance they give.

Distributors:—

**RANE (MADRAS) LTD.,**  
MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.  
TELEGRAMS: "AUTOWORKS" 'PHONE: 3595.

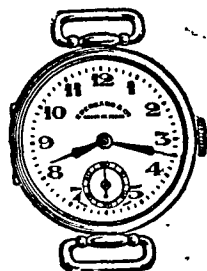
E. Aug. '34. R. K. M.

## DO YOU WANT A WATCH?

You probably require a Watch that is not only  
good but reasonable in price. Here is that Watch—

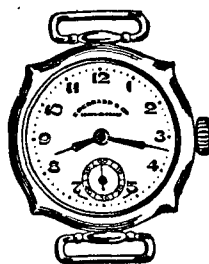
### THE PHYLEX

which is of superior construction, precise  
and reasonable in price. It is guaranteed  
for 3 years. Get one and fulfil your need.



MODEL A

|             |     |        |        |
|-------------|-----|--------|--------|
| ROLLED GOLD | ... | Rs. 40 | Fancy  |
| 9 Ct. GOLD  | ... | Rs. 50 | Shape  |
| 14 Ct. GOLD | ... | Rs. 60 | Rs. 5  |
| 18 Ct. GOLD | ... | Rs. 70 | Extra. |



MODEL B

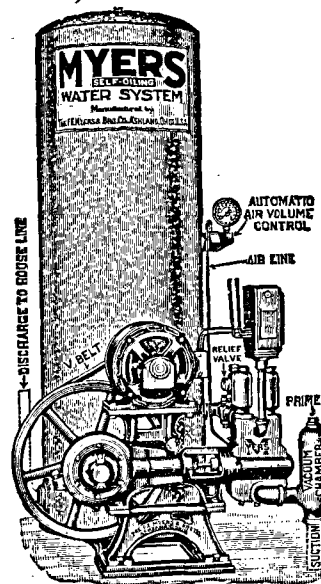
(Packing and Postage Extra.)

**JALAL & SONS**  
RATTAN BAZAAR, MADRAS.

Branch at 1/11, Mount Road.

E. Nov. '34.

## Myers' SELF OILING Automatic Water Systems



Water on opening a faucet—that is what Myers' Water  
Systems offer you. Continuous Performance without  
attention. Suitable for shallow and deep Wells. Also for  
Tube Wells. Work on any kind of city current or private  
Power Plant. Thoroughly Automatic. Up-to-date Designs.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

**THE LIMAYE BROS., LTD.,**

1/173 Broadway : Post Box 202 : MADRAS.

Also Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Nagpur.

E. Feb. '35.

READ

# THE NATIONAL CALL

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER

SPECIAL  
FOREIGN AND  
INLAND  
COMMERCIAL  
SERVICES

EXCLUSIVE  
COPYRIGHT  
NEWS  
and  
DAILY FEATURES

SPECIAL  
ARTICLES,  
SPORTING NEWS  
and  
PICTURES

A Daily Feast of News, Views and Special Features

Book Your Advertisement To-day.

## THE National Call IS

The Best Medium for Advertising in Northern India

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

For Enquiries Write to the Manager,

The "National Call," Delhi.

Ex.

CHYABANAPRASHI  
Rs. 3 PER SEER

ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S

MAKARADHWAJA  
Rs. 4 PER TOLA.

## SAKTI OUSHADHALAYA-DACCA

Estd. 1901. Has brought about a new era in the Ayurvedic World.

*The premier, the cheapest and the most reliable Ayurvedic Factory in India.*

Factory & Head Office: Dacca. Calcutta Head Office: 52-1, Beadon Street. Calcutta Branches: Bowbazar, Shambazar, Barabazar, Bhawanipur, Khidirpur. OTHER BRANCHES: Patuatuli (Dacca), Netrokona, Mymensing, Sirajganj, Madaripur, Sylhet, Berhampur, Chittagong, Kustia, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Midnapur, Rajshahi, Bogra, Gaubati, Allahabad, Delhi, Gorakhpur, Gaya, Patna, Cawnpur, Bhagalpur, Muzafferpur, Lucknow, Benares, Kashi, Chawk, Madras, Rangoon, Dacca Chawk, Narainganj, Jamshedpur, Chaumuhani (Noakhali), Tinsukia (Dibrugarh), Bassein (Burma), etc.

### AMRITARISHTA—

Killer of Malaria and all kinds of fever.

Rs. 3 per seer.

### Shiddha Makaradhwaja

Cures all kinds of diseases such as Impotency, Typhoid and Typhus fevers, etc. etc.

Rs. 20 per tola.

### Saragunabaliarita

Makaradhwaja

Rs. 8 per tola.

### Mahabhringaraj

Taila

The best Ayurvedic hair oil.

Rs. 6 per seer.

### H. E. Lord Lytton, Ex-Governor, Bengal,

wrote:—"I was very interested to see this remarkable factory which owes its success to the energy and enthusiasm of its proprietor Babu Mathura Mohan Chakravarty. The preparation of indigenous drugs on so large a scale is A VERY GREAT ACHIEVEMENT. The factory appeared to me to be exceedingly well managed and well equipped, and I hope that it may continue to prosper." 11-8-22.

### H. E. Sir Henry Wheeler, Ex-Governor of Behar and Orissa, wrote:—

"... I had no idea that the manufacture of indigenous drugs was carried on upon so large a scale. The whole thing bears marks of enterprise and success." 29-7-20.

### Saribadyarishta

(Saribadi Sarsa)

The best blood purifier and Tonic.

Rs. 3 per seer.

### Asoka Ghrita—

Cures Leucorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Dysmanorrhagia, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, etc. Rs. 6 per seer.

### Basanta Kusumakar

Rash: The best remedy for diabetes of all kinds.

Rs. 3 per week.

For MRITASANJIBANI SURA (duly licensed by the Government) send orders to our Gaya Branch—KACHARI ROAD, GAYA.

Tele: 'SAKTI', Dacca.] Branches: All over India and Burmah. [P. B. No. 6, Dacca.

Proprietors: Mathura Mohan, Lalmohan and Phanindra Mohan Mukhopadhyaya Chakravarty.

Managing Proprietor: Mathuramohan Mukhopadhyaya Chakravarty, B.A.

All letters, Money Orders, etc., should be sent in the name of the Managing Proprietor.

*Treatise on Ayurvedic Treatment and Catalogue sent free on application.*

E. Feb. '34. L.A.A.

# BOOKS FOR ALL

STUDY THIS LIST MONTHLY

## THE BOMBAY REVIVAL OF INDIAN ART

By W. E. GLADSTONE-SOLOMON,  
*Indian Educational Service, Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay; Curator, Art Section, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.*

A descriptive account of the Indian Room constructed and decorated by the Staff and Students of the School of Art. With Notes on Indian Architecture, Pottery, Arts and Crafts and the Bombay Art Society, by well-known Experts. Illustrated by Students of the School of Art, Photographs by Messrs. Chaudhary and Shivshankar.

*Published with the permission of the Government of Bombay.*

Price Rs. 1. By V. P. P. Rs. 1-4.

## MASONIC POINTS

OR AUTHORISED CUES IN THE MASONIC RITUAL OF THE F.A., F.C. AND M.M. DEGREES AND THOSE OF THE HOLY ROYAL ARCH APPROVED BY THE LATE KING-EMPEROR.

A Perfect Ritual Memoriser but unintelligible to persons outside the Craft.

Price Rs. 1-8. By V. P. P. Rs. 1-11.

## LESSONS IN PRACTICAL BIOLOGY FOR INDIAN STUDENTS

FIFTH EDITION.

By ARTHUR POWELL, B.A., M.D., M.Ch.,

AND

A. J. KOHIYAR, B.A., M.B., B.S.

Price Rs. 8. By V. P. P. Rs. 6-8.

## COGITATA ET VISA

By B. G. STEINHOFF.

A Book of Verse charmingly written with an interesting foreword by the author. Compiled from reflections and observations as the title imports, it will appeal to observant people and students in no small degree.

Price Rs. 2. By V. P. P. Rs. 2-4.

## WILL FORMS

### WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS

1. Bequeathing all the Testator's Effects to one person absolutely. 2. Bequeathing the property to trustees to be divided equally or otherwise among two or more persons. 3. Bequeathing the property to Trustees for the benefit of the Testator's widow during her lifetime, and thereafter to be equally divided between the children. 4. Bequeathing the property to Trustees for the Benefit of Testator's Children. 5. General with full instructions regarding drawing up Notes, Will Forms, and other information.

Price As. 8. By V. P. P. As. 10.

## THE LAW RELATING TO ELECTIONS IN BRITISH INDIA

BEING A SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF THE ELECTORAL RULES.

By DANIEL CHAMIER, *Bar-at-Law.*

Commentaries on the Government of India Act, the new Chapter IXA. of the Penal Code, which deals with offences at elections: the Elected Bodies; Members and their qualifications: Electors and the Electoral Roll; Elections; the Ballot; Election Petitions; Forms; Practice; Corrupt Practices; Bribery; Undue Influence; Treating; Personation; The Candidate; Election Agents; Election Expenses.

Price Rs. 5. By V. P. P. Rs. 5-6.

## "SOME TENNIS DON'TS"

By MAJOR E. C. CHESNEY.

An admirable book for tennis enthusiasts. It deals with the numerous faults common with the average club player in this great game and explains in the most pleasing manner how these are to be met and overcome. The contents will prove as interesting to the player as to the novice.

Price Rs. 1-8. By V. P. P. Rs. 1-12.

## "THE TEMPLE OF DEVI AND OTHER POEMS."

By B. G. STEINHOFF.

Beautifully produced and containing an unusually good collection of modern poems possessing a charm which is sure to appeal to all lovers of verse. Well bound and finished in gold.

Price Rs. 3 each. By V. P. P. Rs. 3-6.

## AN ATTRACTIVE COLLECTION OF POEMS

By B. G. STEINHOFF.

Providing varied and delightful reading, many pleasant hours can be passed in company with this book. Well bound and finished in gold.

Price Rs. 3. By V. P. P. Rs. 3-6.

## POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM

Price As. 8. By V. P. P. As. 10.

## BILL OF EXCHANGE FORM

Price As. 4. By V. P. P. As. 5.

## THE "TIMES" REPORTER'S NOTE BOOK

PRICE Rs. 5 per dozen.

6 Dozen at Rs. 4-8 per dozen.

Special Prices for large quantities.

## THE "TIMES" BRIDGE TABLETS

Ans. 10. each. Rs. 7 per dozen.

## SCRIBBLING BLOCKS

Ans. 5 per pound. Ruled Blocks Ans. 8 each. Postage extra.

**THE TIMES OF INDIA PRESS  
BOMBAY**

## The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co., Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

## RAILWAY ADVERTISING

No one who wishes to reach the great buying public should neglect to consider the advantages of Railway Advertising. The M. & S. M. Railway offers facilities for Advertising:

- (i) under cover at stations in spaces allotted for the purposes;
- (ii) on station fences;
- (iii) on structures overlooking the Railway line;
- (iv) in official publications.

40 million people travel on the M. & S. M. Railway every year and 60,000 copies of the various Time Tables are distributed and sold.

Why not put your advertising in our hands?

For full particulars apply to:—

**THE DEPUTY TRANSPORTATION SUPERINTENDENT  
(COMMERCIAL),**

*M. & S. M. Railway, Park Town, Madras.*

# 'Financial Strength'

OF A LIFE OFFICE IS JUDGED BY

**DIVISIBLE SURPLUS**

RECENT VALUATION OF

**THE HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED**

DISCLOSED A

:: Surplus of about Rs. 19,00,000 ::

**BONUS DECLARED**

On Endowment Policies Per Rs. 1,000 Per Year Rs. 23.

On Whole Life Policies Per Rs. 1,000 Per Year Rs. 20.

A purely Swadeshi Life Office of unquestionable soundness operating business in India and Overseas for the last 27 years.

S. M. CHAUDHURI.

*Branch Manager,*

HINDUSTHAN BUILDINGS, MADRAS.

E. Feb. '34.

"HELPS ONE TO PASS FROM DARKNESS TO LIGHT."—THE HINDU.

## SPIRITUAL TEACHINGS.

OF SWAMI BRAHMANANDA

It is a book of rare spiritual counsel, giving practical instruction about meditation, worship, continence, good company, mind control, ecstasy, Yogic practice, search for God, God vision, tapas and the like. An invaluable hand-book for all spiritual aspirants.

"Their power is irresistible, they transform and redeem. They kindle fresh ardour in the heart. They transmute life into living."—Sister Devamata of America.

"The seeker after truth, according to every faith and church, will find in the book light, hope, encouragement and inspiration."—*Bombay Chronicle*.

"The entire book is most practical and invaluable to seekers of truth of every phase and character."—*Liberty*.

"The book will be useful even to the more gross among laymen."—*Swarajya*.

Attractive get-up with one portrait of the Swami. Price Rs. 2 only.

## THE VEDANTA KESARI

A high class monthly devoted to liberal religion and high culture conducted by the Ramakrishna Math for the last nineteen years.

A good medium for advertisements. Subscription annually, Rs. 3 only.

For Catalogue of Books, please apply to:—

THE MANAGER,

VEDANTA KESARI OFFICE,

MYLAPORE, MADRAS.

Ex.

# SEE YOUR COUNTRY!

**N**OW is the ideal time for you to carry out your projected tours for either business or pleasure purposes. Railway travel is cool and comfortable. The country side is looking its very best. Our Information Bureau is at your disposal. Let us advise you and plan your itinerary.

*See India's Historic Landmarks.*

**AGRA, The Home of the Taj Mahal, AJANTA CAVES, SANCHI TOPES, TEMPLES OF HOLY NASIK, MEMORIALS OF GWALIOR, GLORIES OF DELHI, SHRINES OF MUTTRA.**

## TRAVEL BY

**The GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA Ry.**

FOR FULL PARTICULARS

*Apply to :* THE INFORMATION BUREAU,  
G. I. P. RAILWAY, BOMBAY

## 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 One 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. 3-8.

**How to be Happy though Human.**—A practical work. Rs. 8.

**Why Worry?**—Useful and valuable Rs. 4.

**Practical Birth Control.**—Fully Illustrated. Rs. 3.

**Practical Yoga.**—A wonderful work. Rs. 1-7.

**Practical Hypnotism.**—Teaches without help. Re. 1-7.

**Name, Number and Colour.**—A practical work. Explains your fate by numbers Re 1-7.

**Weather Forecasting.**—Easy & perfectly reliable As. 7.

**EVERY KIND OF WORK ON ASTROLOGY AVAILABLE.**

**Message of the Stars.**—Exhaustive work on Astrology. Over 700 pages Rs. 12.

**You and Your Hand.** By Cheiro. The last word on Palmistry. Profusely illustrated. Rs. 4-8.

**Face as Indicative of Character.**—The best work with 120 illustrations. Rs. 2-4.

Address:—Dept. B. CHIROLOGICAL SOCIETY,  
No. 54, Amherst Row, CALCUTTA.

E. June '34

## LEXIN

THE FAMOUS SNAKE-BITE CURE.

Sold everywhere. Re. 1. V. P. Re. 1-6.

Dozen Rs. 10-8. V. P. Rs. 11-4.

FOR REAL CURE OF

**Leprosy**  
**Leucoderma**

Read Booklet free from

**P. Banerji, Mihijam, E.I.R.**

E. Feb. '34. Mod. A.A.

## PRABUDDHA BHARATA

OR

### AWAKENED INDIA

A high class English monthly conducted by the Ramakrishna Order devoted to Universal Religion, Indian Culture Education and other topics of international interest.

39th Year begins from 1934.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION:

Inland: Rs. 4. Foreign: Sh. 11.

SANSKRIT BOOKS WITH TEXT, ENGLISH TRANSLATION AND NOTES

At Concession rates to Subscribers of Prabuddha Bharata

### SRIMAD-BHAGAVAD-GITA

BY

Swami Swarupananda

Contains also word-for-word English rendering. Highly appreciated by all. Beautifully Bound with Leather Cloth Fifth edition ... Rs. 2-8  
To Subscribers of P. B. ... .. 2-4

### MINOR UPANISHADS

Containing Paramahansa, Atma, Amritabindu, Tejabindu, Sarva, Brahma, Aruneyi, and Kaivalya Upanishads. Beautiful get-up ... Re 1-0  
To Subscribers of P. B. ... .. 0-14

### VIVEKA-CHUDAMANI OF SANKARACHARYA

BY

Swami Madhavananda

A most valuable and lucid compendium of Advaita Philosophy. Excellent get-up and printing. Board-bound Third edition ... Rs. 2-0  
To Subscribers of P. B. ... .. 1-12

### SRI KRISHNA AND UDDHAVA

BY

Swami Madhavananda

The immortal dialogue comprising chapters 6 to 29 of the Bhagavata, Book XI. In two parts. Part I. ... Re. 1-4

To Subscribers of P. B. ... .. 1-2

Part II. ... .. 2-0  
To Subscribers of P. B. ... .. 1-12

### VAIRAGYA-SATAKAM

(The Hundred Verses on Renunciation) of Bhartrihari. Third edition ... Re. 0-10  
To Subscribers of P. B. ... .. 0-8

### VEDANTASARA OF SADANANDA

BY

Swami Nikhilananda

In the present book some of the special features of the beautiful commentaries on it have been nicely presented in the Notes. An excellent vade-mecum of Advaita Philosophy ... Re. 1-0  
To Subscribers of P. B. ... .. 1-0

Apply to:—

### ADVAITA ASHRAMA,

4, Wellington Lane,

CALCUTTA

Ex.

# N E R V I N U S

Amazing Elixir of Life (WITH GOLD) for young and old of both sexes.

## NERVE & TISSUE FOOD

NERVINUS IS VALUABLE IN

Low vitality caused by Impairment of the Nervous systems, Nervous Dyspepsia, Wind and Blood Pressure, Nervous Debility, Exhaustion, Lassitude, Nervous Excitement, Loss of Sleep, Hysteria, Anaemia, Thinness, etc.

When Overwork, Worries, Excesses and Abuses, Disappointment, Want of Self-control give troubles or during recuperative periods of Influenza, Typhoid, Malaria, and other wasting diseases, the Medical Profession and thoughtful users quickly recognise its value.

Used with External Musk Liniment for local loss of power (if any) it will make you a MAN. Price Rs. 5 per Bot. for month's use. Liniment Rs. 2-8. Both Rs. 7. V. P. Extra. Detailed Testimonial Booklet Free to all.

If you want to enjoy full pleasures of youthful life, write at once to:—

## BEHAR CHEMICALWORKS,

Sree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur.

Tele. Add.: "Chemists", Bhagalpur,

Or obtainable from all leading Chemists and Druggists of Madras and in all the towns of the Presidency and in Burma and Ceylon.

E. Oct. '34. Gopalan.

## CALCHEMICO PREPARATIONS

TOILETS AND MEDICINAL

MARGO SOAP—The Genuine Neem Soap.

NEEM TOOTH PASTE—Containing all the astringent and germicidal properties of Neem twigs.

NEEM TOOTH POWDER (MARGOFRICE)—The above dentifrice in powder form.

SHAVAL—Antiseptic shaving stick.

BHRINGOL (SCENTED MAHABHRINGA-RAJ OIL)—An Ayurvedic Hair Oil.

CASTOROL—Scented Castor Oil, cold drawn.

KOKONOL—Scented Coconut Oil, best Cochin quality.

TEELOL—Highly purified Gengilly Oil Scented.

SILTRES—Ideal shampoo prepared from purely vegetable oils.

SUDS—Soap Flakes for washing Wool and Silk.

CARBOLIC SOAP—5 per cent. best medicinal, Soap, perfumed.

CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP—10 per cent. A superior grade of medicinal Soap.

MOSQUITO OIL—Prevents mosquito bites.

PTYCHO SODA TABLET—Stops acidity and indigestion.

ANTIMALOID—Best. for malaria and other fevers.

INFLUENZA TABLETS—(Dr. Craker's formula) prevents influenza and like fevers.

NO-PAIN BALM—For all pains. (In collapsible tubes.)

MARGUENTUM—(Neem Ointment)—Highly beneficial in skin troubles.

MARGUENTUM "H"—Useful in malignant ulcers and eczema.

## THE CALCUTTA CHEMICAL CO. LTD.,

Madras Agents:—SRIKRISHNA BROS.,

Branches:—Princess Street, Bombay; 8, Raffles Chambers, Singapur, S. S.

E. Feb. '34. P. P. S.

Post BOX 643, Cal.

Tele: SIMILICURE, Cal.

5 pice  
per Dram

# HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES

6 pice  
per Dram

MACHINE-MADE Tablets and Triturations our Speciality.

JUST OUT!

JUST OUT!!

Hering's—Condensed Mat. Medica. Cloth, Rs. 14. Half Morocco, Rs. 16.

Lippe's Repertory. Half Morocco, Rs. 8 only.

**M. Bhattacharyya & Co.,**

ECONOMIC PHARMACY, 84, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

E. Feb. 34. I.A.A.

A GOLDEN

## OPPORTUNITY

FOR INDIAN INDUSTRIES

South and East Africa's Urgent Demand. 300,000 Indians in South and East African Colonies are yearning to know what India can sell to them—all eyes turned towards encouraging Indian industries.

THE

"INDIAN VIEWS"

Can help you to make a propaganda for your goods and create a galloping demand. This is the largest circulated Indian Weekly of South and East Africa, Rhodesia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganika, Nyasaland, and Portuguese East Africa.

Published every Friday in English and Gujarati.

An excellent Medium for Foreign Advertisements.

For Advertisement rates and Specimen Copy.

Write to :-

MANAGER "INDIAN VIEWS."

137, Grey Street, Durban, Natal, S. A.

Ex.

KNOWLEDGE  
TO BE USEFUL MUST BE  
THE LATEST

## The League of Nations Gives You It.

|                                                                 |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Educational Survey, Vol. 1-5, Re. 1-6-0                         |            |
| per copy                                                        | Rs. 6 14 0 |
| Ten years of World Co operation                                 | " 7 0 0    |
| Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations                  | " 0 9 0    |
| The Course and Phases of the World Economic Depression          | " 8 4 0    |
| World Economic Survey                                           | " 4 2 0    |
| Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations 1931-32. Wrapper | " 5 3 0    |
| Ditto Cloth Bound                                               | " 8 4 0    |
| Housing and Malaria                                             | " 1 1 0    |
| International Health Year Book                                  | " 22 0 0   |
| Agricultural Crisis, Vol. I.                                    | " 5 3 0    |
| Ditto Vol. II.                                                  | " 2 4 0    |
| Welfare of the Blind                                            | " 0 9 0    |
| Review of World Production, 1925-31                             | " 2 8 0    |
| Memorandum on Production and Trade                              | " 1 6 0    |

Obtainable from the Indian Bureau of the

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

Improvement Trust Building,

BOMBAY.

E. Nov. '34.

# THE GUARDIAN

A CHRISTIAN WEEKLY.

DEALING 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.

## M. S. Nagappa

ARTIST, OIL PAINTER AND SCULPTOR

3, Narasingapuram, MADRAS.

I inspected the Studio of Mr. M. S. Nagappa on 30-3-1927 and was very interested in all I saw.

I was much pleased with the high level of workmanship achieved by Mr. Nagappa.

(SIGNED) GOSCHEN.

I have known Mr. M. S. Nagappa for many years and he has executed various commissions for me. He has been responsible for some very artistic work and has produced life-like statues of some of the important men, Indian and European, in Southern India. He is one of the few Indian artists who can catch the natural expression of a man and can translate it into sculpture.

(SIGNED) C. P. RAMASWAMY.

9-5-1927.

E. June '34.



Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH, C.I.E., I.C.S.,  
Ex-Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.

## 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.

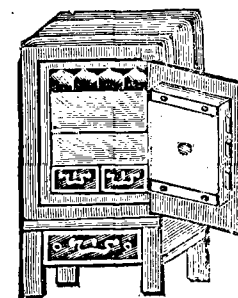
E. May '34.

## 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.

# THE BOMBAY LAW JOURNAL

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY)

The only Journal in Western India dealing with Law, Research, Legislation, Administration of Justice and other matters of legal and professional interest.

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

1933

### NOVEMBER

Notes; Security for Costs. By Ramniklal R. Mody, Attorney-at-Law; The Banker and the Law applying to Accounts of Different Types of Customers. By Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law; Handwriting (Considered) As Mimic Expression. By Dr. Elizabeth Meyer; Reviews; Wit and Humour; Forms of Pleadings; Noter-up.

### DECEMBER

Notes; Hindu Women's Rights in Mysore; Lotteries and Betting. By S. G. Velinker, Barrister-at-Law; Specialisation in the Bar. By Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law; Points in Practice; Reviews; Correspondence; Wit and Humour; Forms of Pleadings; Noter-up.

1934

### JANUARY

Notes; The Hindu Temple Entry Disabilities Removal Bill; What is a good Legal Education; Dharmakosha; Hindu Women's Rights in Mysore; The Law as to Solicitors; The Soviet Legal System; Indian Courts before the Joint Select Committee; Dissolution of a Mahomedan Marriage at the instance of the wife. By K. J. Khambata, M.A., LL.B., Advocate; (O. S.) Gleanings; Wit and Humour; Noter-up.

## ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

(INCLUSIVE OF POSTAGE), Rs. 10.

Address:

121, MEDOWS STREET,  
FORT, BOMBAY.

Ex.

## Tri-Colour Process Blocks



M  
C

Appaswamy Chetty

PROCESS ENGRAVERS & Co.

64

Sowarimuthu St. Managaly MADRAS

E. Nov. '34.

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. 10 only. These pills do not contain any harmful drug and we have received the best certificate from the Government Analyser upon the analysis of this medicine in the Bombay Government Laboratory.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.

Rajkot, Kathiawar, India.

E. Mar. '34.

## DEAFNESS

Whether partial or total no matter complicated with head noises or other troubles cured absolutely. Success guaranteed.

For full particulars, please apply to:—

"SRI WORKS"

P. O. Beadon Street, Calcutta.

E. April '34. Exp.

## WHITE LEPROSY

A few days' application of this medicine cures White Leprosy and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of this horrible disease by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajas and Advertisers. Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible.

Price Rs. 2.

Vaidyaraj AKHIL KISHORE RAM,

P. O. KATRISARAI (GAYA).

E. Oct. '34. Mod. A.A.

## CATARACT

No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Safe and sure cure in four weeks. Success guaranteed.

For full particulars, please apply to:—

"SRI WORKS" P. O. Beadon Street,

CALCUTTA.

## The Mahratta

Published in new and enlarged form from January 1, 1933.

12 pages of the *Kesari* size with many new arresting features.

Advertisers and Selling Agents should write to The Advertising Manager, The 'Mahratta', Poona, or The *Kesari*-Mahratta Office, Bombay 2.

Among the new features will be pages devoted to the problems of India's workers and peasants, Native States' Rulers and Subjects, International affairs, Indian women, literary matters, stage and screen, news-letters, news from the Districts and Indian States in Maharashtra, the C. P., Berar and Karnatak, topical pictures and reviews of Indian and Foreign books.

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 by Money Order.  
Single Copy One Anna.

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.

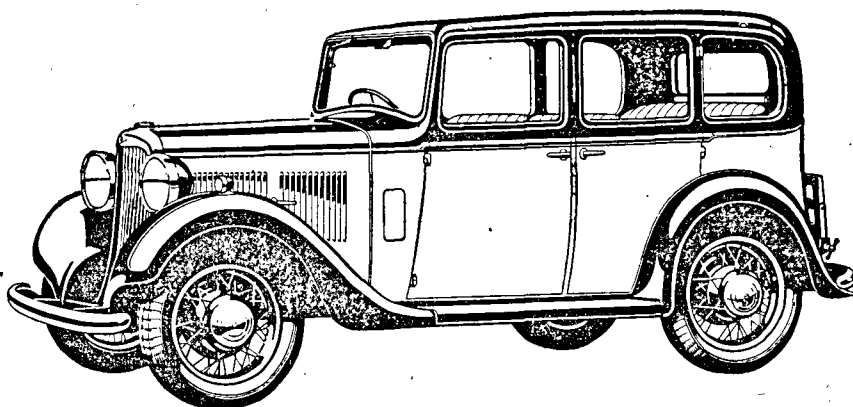
Order by Phone No. 2605, Post or in Person: NEO KOMALA VILAS, MADRAS.

E. Nov. '34.

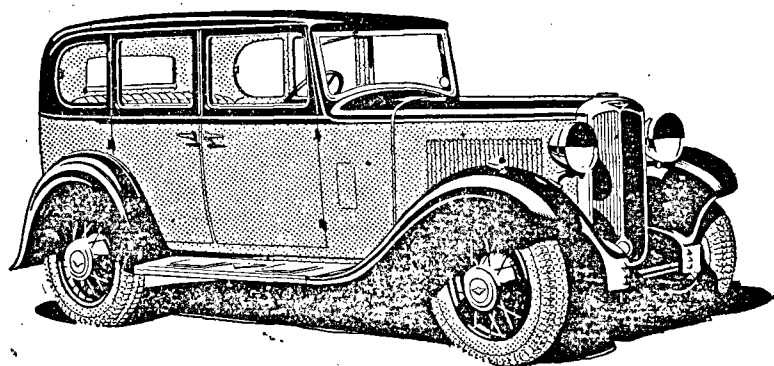
The Festive Season is now on with its various attractions.

THE OWNER'S PRIDE

Make the most of it by purchasing one of these Cars to answer your innumerable requirements during this busy time.



"HILLMAN MINX"  
"THE CAR OF DISTINCTION"



"HILLMAN WIZARD"

These sturdy Cars will never let you down, and will do all you need at a minimum cost.

The New Models with their latest improvements have a distinction of merit

and grace foremost in the field of travel, and give the owner full satisfaction.

Furthermore the various models on display at our Showrooms will help you to choose just the Car you need.

Call and inspect them at any time at:

**Messrs. SIMPSON & Co., Ltd.,**  
MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

E. Dec. '35.

## 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. "Naldera"* | 16,000 | 27- 1-34      | S. S. "Mantua"    | 11,000 | 27-12-34      |
| " "Corfu"†       | 15,000 | 10- 2-34      | " "Maloja"*       | 21,000 | 3- 3-34       |
| " "Rajputana"    | 17,000 | 17- 2-34      | " "Rawalpindi"†   | 17,000 | 10- 3-34      |
| " "Mongolia"     | 17,000 | 17- 2-34      | " "Kaisar-i-Hind" | 12,000 | 17- 3-34      |
| " "Ranpura"†     | 17,000 | 24- 2-34      | " "Moldavia"*     | 17,000 | 17- 3-34      |

\* Through Steamers from Australia.

† Through Steamers from China.

### P. & O. AND B. I. JOINT SERVICES—CALCUTTA TO LONDON.

| Steamers         | Tons  | From Calcutta | Sailing About<br>From Madras |
|------------------|-------|---------------|------------------------------|
| S. S. "Mashobra" | 8,324 | 27-1-34       | 13-1-34                      |
| " "Australia"*   | 7,602 | 8-2-34        | 12-2-34                      |
| " "Domala"†      | 8,441 | 24-2-34       | 28-2-34                      |
| " "Modasa"       | 9,070 | 10-3-34       | 14-3-34                      |
| " "Manela"       | 8,303 | 24-3-34       | 28-3-34                      |
| " "Mulbera"      | 8,100 | 7-4-34        | 11-4-34                      |
| " "Dumana"†      | 8,247 | 21-4-34       | 25-4-34                      |
| " "Mashobra"     | 8,324 | 17-5-34       | 21-5-34                      |

\* Cargo Steamer.

† Convey cabin class passengers at Special rates.

### 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 Tuesday at 5 p.m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. '34.



**Don't just ask for  
"Motor Oil"**

"Take-a-chance" oil in the engine sends many a good car to the scrap heap before its time has come.

That's why it's so important that you use a good oil—like the new crack-proof Texaco, the longer-lasting motor oil. Still clean, still clear, still golden—now "crack-proof" and longer-lasting.

**TEXACO  
MOTOR OIL**

THE TEXAS CO. (INDIA), LIMITED.  
(INC. IN U.S.A.)  
Marketers of a complete line of  
Texaco Petroleum Products. Telegrams:  
Head Office: BOMBAY. Branch Offices: "TEXACO"  
BOMBAY - CALCUTTA - COLOMBO - KARACHI - MADRAS.

### Gandhi Literature

**Mahatma Gandhi's Speeches and Writings.** An omnibus edition containing over 1100 pages. Includes also his writings to the *Young India* and *Navajivan* 4th and New Edition. With numerous illustrations and an index. Cloth bound. 1933 publication.

*The Hindu*: "Indispensable to anyone who wishes to know firsthand Mahatma Gandhi's Views."

*Servant of India*: "Furnishes with a kaleidoscopic view of Mr Gandhi's politics."

*The Daily News*: "Source book of perennial interest."

Price Rupees Four.

To Subs. of the *Indian Review*, Rs. 3-8.

**Mahatma Gandhi: The Man and his Mission.** An enlarged and up-to-date Edition of his life and gospel. Price Re. 1. To Subscribers 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.

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 Shillings) one year's subscription to the "Review" in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

### Speeches & Writings OF

### FAMOUS BENGALLEES

RAJA RAM MOHUN ROY

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

RT. HON. LORD SINHA

SIR JAGADISH BOSE

DR. SIR P. C. RAY

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE

SIR DINSHAW E. WACHA

DR. ANNIE BESANT

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN

PT. MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA

Price Rupees Three each.

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

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 "Review" in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

## MYSORE RACES 1934 (SIX DAYS)

20th June, 22nd June, 25th June, 28th June,  
30th June, and 4th July 1934.

For Prospectus apply to:

THE HONORARY SECRETARY, MYSORE  
RACES, MYSORE.

## MYSORE CUP SWEEP BY KIND PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE TICKETS RS. 5 EACH.

To close on 16th June, 1934.

To be drawn in Public on 24th June, 1934,  
at the Race Course, Mysore.

Race (Gold Cup) run on 25th June, 1934.

Tickets for cash or money order only are now  
available from:—

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,  
Mysore Cup Sweep,  
**MYSORE.**

E. May '34. M.S.G.

V  
I  
T  
A  
L  
I  
T  
Y  
  
A  
N  
D



CHEVALIER

**DR. JEAN F. STRANDGARD**  
CORNER ULSOOR AND HAUDIN ROAD  
BANGALORE  
Write for Full Particulars.

D  
I  
A  
B  
E  
T  
E  
S  
E  
X  
P  
E  
R  
T

## THE BEST WHITE EYE-POWDER

Mamira aur Sachche Motiyon ka Suped Surma.

Examined by Dr. W. R. Criper, F.C.S., A.R.S.M., Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry, London.

### AND TESTIFIED BY

Other respectable Doctors of London, Africa, and Russia, Assistant Surgeons, Raises, Europeans and Gazetted and other High officials of British India and Native States.

Many doctors of India and foreign countries use our Eye-Powder instead of other medicines in Eye-diseases. They have declared that it improves the EYE-SIGHT.

We have procured genuine Mamira with great trouble from beyond the limits of Hindustan. The success of our Eye-Powder is immediate.

Measure your eye sight first, and then within a fortnight your sight will be definitely improved, and you will be convinced of its good effects. It cures all Eye-diseases.

Keeps the eyes clean and strengthens the sight, cures watering, itching, redness, removes dim-sight, iritis, glaucoma, commencing cataracts, keratitis, etc. Price Rs. 3 per Tola. Postage As. 5 only.

*Gout Oil*.—This oil has a wide reputation for curing Gout, Rheumatism, Headache, and all kinds of external pain of the body. Price Rs. 1-8 per Phial. Postage extra.

**RAJ NARAIN NIGAM**, Misri Bazar, Cawnpore.

E. Feb. '34.

# THE DAILY NEWS

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN CENTRAL INDIA

The only English Daily Newspaper  
in the Central Provinces, Berar  
and Central India.

BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISEMENT.

Price one anna per copy. Monthly Subscription Re. 1-12.

*For Advt. rates apply to :-*

THE MANAGER,

"DAILY NEWS",

NAGPUR, C.P.

Ex.

## FORESTS PERPETUAL BENEFITS

Provision for your old age, your children and your children's children. First returns anticipated 12 to 15 years about Rs. 2,500. Instalments only Rs 8 per month (first instalment Rs. 24) for 4 years. Send for prospectus 1933 issue and full particulars. We recommend but you must judge for yourself! New Zealand Perpetual Forests, Ltd., the largest Commercial Afforestation Company in the world. Areas planted 1925-1932 roughly 146,000 acres. Amount already subscribed for these acres over £3,800,000. Company's provision for maintenance and realisation over £900,000. Personally inspected. Bank references invited. Sole Agents for India :

W. M. MARSHALL & Co., Ltd.,

4, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

E. Mar. '34. M.S.G.

## A GRAND CONCESSION

250 Pages To A RUPEE

| Name of the books.                    | Number of Pages. |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Money Making Secrets ...           | 80               |
| 2. Confidential Chats ...             | 75               |
| 3. Companionate Marriage ...          | 55               |
| 4. What Are Vitamins ...              | 54               |
| 5. Fasting for Health ...             | 58               |
| 6. Daily Exercises of Busy People ... | 47               |
| 7. Birth Control and Eugenics ...     | 39               |
| 8. The Mind of Woman ...              | 40               |
| 9. The Unmarried Mother ...           | 22               |
| 10. Plain Talks with Husbands ...     | 46               |
| 11. The Wife ...                      | 24               |
| 12. The Broken Heart ...              | 24               |
| 13. The Girl with Three Husbands ...  | 34               |
| 14. The Spectre Bridegroom ...        | 48               |
| 15. The Spectre Bride ...             | 43               |
| 16. The Pride of the Village ...      | 40               |
| 17. Present India ...                 | 93               |
| 18. Your Future Strength ...          | 69               |
| 19. Miracles of Nature ...            | 73               |
| 20. Ah! Ha!! Haa!!! ...               | 55               |

1010 = Rs. 4.

PARIS DENTAL HOSPITAL (No. I.R.M.),

AMRITSAR.

E. Feb. '34. A.I.A.A.

## THE MADRAS TYPE FOUNDRY

38 JONES STREET,

MADRAS

have issued the 5th Edition of their Catalogue containing over 300 pages D./C. 8 Vo. showing various kinds of displays set up with up-to-date faces of types and borders.

**The first and only Reference Book for Printers.**

Bonafide Printers may apply for a free copy  
with As. 8 stamp for postage.

E. Dec. '34.

## Law Books At Clearance Prices

### THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT

No. I of 1872 as amended up to 1st April 1899. Together with an Introduction and Explanatory Notes, Rulings of the Court and Index by Tarapida Banerji, B.L. Rs 4-8 Reduced to Re. One.

### THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Being Act V of 1908 with a Commentary by T. Krishna Nair, B.A., B.L., and P. G. Rama Iyer, B.A., B.L. Rs 6 Reduced to Re. One.

### A HANDBOOK OF CIVIL LAW

By N. K. Ramaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L. (Old Edition). Rs 2. Reduced to As 8.

### THE PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSES COURT

ACTS 1882 to 1899 and the Rules of Practice of the Court of Small Causes of Madras and Bombay made thereunder. Edited by James H. Bakewell. Rs. 2. Reduced to As. 8.

### THE INHERITANCE CHAPTER OF YAJNA-

VALKYA, with Vignarupa's Commentary. Translated into English by S. Sitarama Sastri, B.A. As. 8. Reduced to One Anna.

### THE MADANA PARIJATHA ON INHERITANCE

Translated into English by S. Sitarama Sastri, B.A. As. 6. Reduced to One Anna.

## General

### THE LEAST OF ALL LANDS

Seven Chapters on the topography of Palestine in relation to its history. By Dr. William Miller. Rs. 2. Reduced to As. 8.

### ALLAN OCTAVIAN HUME, C.B., "Father of

the Indian National Congress". By Sir William Wedderburn. This Memoir sets forth the work and teaching of a man experienced in Indian affairs, who combined political insight with dauntless courage and untiring industry. "The record of such a life must be of value to political thinkers among the British people, as teaching them how to fulfil a trust such as never before has fallen to the lot of any nation." Rs. 2. Reduced to As. 8.

### CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES

A collection of the Inaugural, Presidential and other important addresses and speeches delivered at the Sessions of the Indian National Congress; Social, Industrial, Temperance, Theistic and Ladies' Conference held at Surat 1907, Lahore 1909, and Allahabad 1910. The Volumes originally sold at Annas Twelve each are now given away at one-third of the original price, i.e., at Four Annas a copy. Order the three for Twelve Annas.

### THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE held at Madras,

December 1908, containing full text of speeches read at and submitted to the Session. Among the papers presented in this volume are those of Rao Bahadur K. N. Mudholkar, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Alfred Chatterton, Percy Brown, etc. As. 8. Reduced to As. 2.

## HALF-PRICE SALE

### Natesan's National Biographies

Handy Uniform Volumes with Portraits

Biographical and critical sketches of Eminent Indians, Friends of India, Saints and others.

Dadabhai Naoroji  
Sir N. G. Chandavarkar  
G. K. Gokhale  
Sir Rash Behari Ghose  
R. N. Mudholkar  
Syed Hasan Imam  
Hakim Ajmal Khan  
Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
Rt. Hon V. S. Sastri  
The Ali Brothers

Sasipada Banerjee  
Prof. D. K. Karve  
Vidyasagar  
Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk  
Dewan C. Rangacharlu  
R. Raghunatha Row  
Poet Ghalib  
Sir J. C. Bose  
Sir T. Muthuswami Iyer  
Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar

### FRIENDS OF INDIA

Annie Besant  
Fawcett

Lord Minto  
Dr. Miller

### SAINTS OF INDIA

These lives are all based on the original accounts and biographies in the several Indian languages. Each book also contains a special account of the peculiar religious doctrines which each saint taught.

Vallabhacharya Appar Ram Tirath  
Ekanath Namdev Nammalwar

As. 4 each. Reduced to As. 2 each.

To

G. A. Natesan & Co., George Town, Madras.

I have not seen the Indian Review. Please send me a specimen copy.

Name

Designation

Address



G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS, GEORGETOWN, MADRAS.

## INDIAN PAPER

FOR

## INDIAN PUBLICATIONS

Excellent Qualities of

ALL KINDS OF PAPER

Are Now Manufactured by

**The Titaghur Paper Mills Co., Ltd.,**

**. CALCUTTA.**

**THE LARGEST MILLS IN THE EAST.**

Bombay Distributing Organisation:

**The Indian Paper Sales Association (Bombay)**

**BOMBAY**

**AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN INDIA:—**

**The South Indian Export Co., Ltd.**

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Post Box No. 37,

Madras.

E. Oct. '34.

# FREE TO ALL

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**—Here is my new method of Astrology. The detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing, among other things, profits and losses in Business, Promotions, Transfers and Reductions in Service, Births, Marriages, Happiness and Bodily ailments will be supplied to you absolutely FREE. You will please send me your name and address plainly written by yourself and the time of writing the letter. If you like, send me As. -4/- in stamps to cover Postal and Advertising Charges. No Calls are entertained.

**C. OMAR & Co.,**

Post Box No. 149, LAHORE.

E. Mar. '34. M.S.G.

## THE MUSLIM REVIEW LUCKNOW.

A Monthly Magazine, chiefly devoted to the dissemination of the Natural Teachings of Islam dispelling the misrepresentations accumulated by interested adversaries about the Prophet of Islam. It is an independent Champion of Islam and has exploded the established dogmas of the Cross and demolished the fabric of Christianity. The only Journal of its kind, widely circulated in India, Europe, America, Africa and other parts of the world. It is a Mirror of Truth and a reliable Record of Research work. Prominent writers contribute to it. Yearly subscription Rs. 5 (students Rs. 3 on application). Libraries supplied free copies on payment of 8 annas. Supplied (gratis) in large numbers to new converts in the Christian world and to all seekers after truth. Standard articles are paid in cash if accepted.

Apply to:—

THE MANAGER,  
THE MUSLIM REVIEW  
16, Canning Street,  
LUCKNOW.

Ex.

## INDIAN FINANCE YEAR BOOK

Being the Annual Supplement  
to "The Indian Finance".

Gives a clear analysis and tabulation of the ten year budget figures of the Central Government and the Provincial Governments. Devotes separate sections for Money and Currency, Trade, Banking and Insurance, Transport including Railways, Public Utilities, Agriculture, and Industry. Each section is replete with all the necessary and statistical information for full ten years. The tables and charts number no less than 200. Sir George Schuster has written the Foreword.

AMONG CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS YEAR BOOK ARE:

Messrs. P. R. Rau, J. W. Ross, G. L. Mehta,  
D. Y. Anderson, S. N. Mukerjee, M.  
Vaidyanathan, F. W. A. Carpenter, K. E.  
Matthew and Sir J. C. Coyajee—all experts in  
their line.

Price Rs. 5. Postage extra.  
For copies, Apply to:—

THE MANAGER,  
INDIAN FINANCE,  
20, British Indian Street, CALCUTTA.

Ex.

## SEXUAL SCIENCE BUREAU (REGD.)

Sole Agency (H. D.) Post Box No. 188, Anarkali, 66, Lahore.

The only house in India dealing exclusively with sex matters, wants to know your requirements, concerning Sexual Science. Latest apparatuses for sexual debility, Developer, etc., Birth Control, P. Rings, Retento, Excito, Art Photos, Cinema Star Photos and books on Sex in stock. Avoid fraudulent remedies and makeshift devices widely advertised in these days. Catalogue free, Correspondence strictly confidential.

E. April '34. O. A. A.

# HALF PRICE BOOKS

### THE INDIAN PROBLEM

By C. F. Andrews. Contents: Indian Independence; India and the Empire; Non-Co-operation; Swadeshi Movement; National Education; Drink and Opium Evil. Re. 1. Reduced to As. 8.

### THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT

A Symposium containing the views of Dadabhai Naoroji; H. H. The Gaekwar of Baroda; G. K. Gokhale; Dr. Rash Behari Ghose; Sir Vitaldas Damodar Thackersey; Mrs. Annie Besant; Lala Lajpat Rai, etc. Re. 1 4. Reduced to As. 10.

### RASH BEHARI GHOSE'S SPEECHES AND WRITINGS

These include all his utterances in the Viceregal Council, his protest against the retrograde policy of Lord Curzon's Indian administration, and the welcome address to the Calcutta Congress. To enable the reader to get a clear idea of the man and his work, the volume is prefaced with an account of life and career of Dr. Sir Rash Behari Ghose. Re. 1-4. Reduced to As. 10.

### MORLEY'S INDIAN SPEECHES

Containing all his speeches on India in the House of Commons and in the Lords, particularly those relating to the Minto-Morley Reforms. Re. 1-8. Reduced to As. 12.

### EDWIN SAMUEL MONTAGU

A study in Indian Polity. A detailed account of his efforts to start India on the road to Responsible Government is given in this book. Contains copious extracts from his famous speech on the Mesopotamian muddle and other speeches in the House of Commons, including his budget speeches and those on the Reform proposals. As. 8. Reduced to As. 4.

### FREEDOM AND CAUSALITY

By Dr. A. G. Hogg, M.A. As. 2. Reduced to One Anna.

### AGGRESSIVE HINDUISM

By Sister Nivedita. In this little book Sister Nivedita urges that the "History of India should be humanized, emotionalized, made the trumpet voice and evangel of the races that inhabit India". She also urges that Indian life must seek expression in Nationalism, must make itself strongly national before it can take its part in the full life of the world. As. 2. Reduced to One Anna.

### WARFARE IN ANCIENT INDIA

By P. Jagannadhaswami. As. 4. Reduced to As. 2.

### SRI MADHWACHARYA

A sketch of his life and times. By C. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., and the Philosophy of Madhwacharya. By Mr. Subba Rao, M.A. As. 12. Reduced to As. 6.

### VAISHNAVITE REFORMERS OF INDIA:

Their Lives and Writings. By Prof. T. Rajagopalachariar. Contents: Nathamuni; Pundarikaksha; Yamunacharya; Sri Ramanujacharya; Sri Vedanta Desika; Manavala Maha Muni; and Sri Chaitanya. Re. 1. Reduced to As. 8.

### KASINATH TRIMBAK TELANG:

The man and his times. By Vasant N. Naik, M.A. Telang was a pioneer in more than one field of public work and played a very conspicuous part in the social and political transactions of his time. The knowledge of his life, his ideals, his methods of work and his aspirations will not come amiss, nay is bound to be immeasurably useful in an age when passion is apt to run riot, and "enthusiasm is made to do duty for reasoned scrutiny". Re. 1. Reduced to As. 8.

### THE TONSURE OF HINDU WIDOWS

Textual authorities against the practice. By M. Subramaniam, B.A., B.L. As. 8. Reduced to As. 4.

### NATION-BUILDING

A stirring appeal to Indians by Mrs. Annie Besant. As. 4. Reduced to As. 2.

### PRINCE EDWARD'S SPEECHES IN INDIA

This is an exhaustive collection of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' speeches during his tour in India. Re. One. Reduced to As. 8.

### INDIA'S UNTOUCHABLE SAINTS

Contains the lives of four "untouchable" saints: Nanda in South India, Ravi Das in Oudh, Chokamela in Maharashtra, and Hari Das Thakur in Bengal. By Mr. K. V. Ramaswami B.A., B.L. As. 6. Reduced to As. 3.

### VEMANA: THE TELUGU POET AND SAINT

By Mr. C. Ramakrishna Rau. As. 4. Reduced to As. 2.

### TALES OF MARIADARAMAN

Twenty-one Amusing Stories By P. Ramachandra Row Avergal. As. 4. Reduced to As. 2.

### ROWLATT BILLS AND SATYAGRAHA

By M. K. Gandhi. Contains an account and origin of the Satyagraha movement in India in 1919. As. 8. Reduced to As. 4.

### HINDU PSALMS AND HYMNS

By K. V. Ramaswami. As. 4 Reduced to As. 2.

To

G. A. Natesan & Co., George Town, Madras.

Please send me by V. P. P. the books marked in this list of half-price and clearance sale books.

Name

Designation

Address

P. T. O.

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



*A weary night to pass away, but how?  
A book, a pipe, a cosy chair, I vow,  
"King George IV," a glass within my reach.  
Oh, weary night ~ no longer weary now.*

  
**"King George IV"**  
 OLD SCOTCH  
 WHISKY

---

**SPENCER & CO. LTD**

MADRAS.