

THE Servant of India

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

ELEVEN years have elapsed since the lamented death of Gopal Krishna Gokhale and the numerous meetings held in different parts of the country on February 19 and the tributes paid to his memory thereat bear eloquent testimony to the fact that India has not forgotten the deep debt of gratitude she owes to the deceased patriot statesman for his services. In Poona the Deccan Sabha as usual arranged a public meeting which was addressed by Principal G. C. Bhate who was both a student and colleague of Gokhale's in the Fergusson College. Fervent and unalloyed patriotism, perfect rectitude in handling public funds, a clear perception of India's ultimate destiny and a firm faith in the need for all-sided progress—these, according to Mr. Bhate, were some of the more important characteristics of Gokhale which the speaker wanted his young hearers to imbibe. Mr. K. Natarajan who was the principal speaker at the Bombay meeting dwelt upon Gokhale's spirit of service combined with thoroughness of knowledge and uncommon courage of conviction. The Madras meeting was presided over by Sir T. Sadasiva Iyer who recalled to the mind of his audience the emphasis laid by Gokhale on the need of spiritualising politics. Among the other speakers at this meeting were Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, the Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, the Advocate-General who took the opportunity to appeal for funds for the Servants of India Society and Maulana Yakub Hasan who thought "God had endowed Mr. Gokhale with all the qualities that would make a successful leader." Gokhale's efforts for bringing about better relations between Hindus and Mahomedans which has become such a grave problem at the present time elicited from him a well-deserved tribute of admiration and respect. Mr. Yakub Hasan was merely voicing

universal feeling when he said that if only India had more Gokhale, her salvation would not be far off. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru spoke at Allahabad, and referred to his thoroughness in all that he undertook. Prof. V. G. Kale speaking at Satara mentioned his self-sacrificing labours especially for the uplift of the masses and exhorted the younger generation to follow his example in carefully studying India's economic and currency problems. Similar meetings were also held at Ahmednagar and Sangli.

* * *

WHEN is the Sinn Fein policy of abstention from the Legislatures going to be adopted by the Swarajists? We were told that they were charged by the Congress to issue an ultimatum to Government on the floor of the Legislative Assembly in the early part of the present session, and if the Government's answer thereto was deemed unsatisfactory or if the Government did not give an answer at all, the Swarajist members were to withdraw in a body in protest before the end of February and leave their seats vacant continually thereafter. The stipulated period has almost expired, and one does not hear even of the delivery of the ultimatum yet, not to speak of the Government's reply and much less of the Swarajists' answering gesture of Sinn Feinism. The ultimatum really need not be given now, for the Government's answer to a much more modest demand for a Royal Commission is so disappointing that the Swarajists need not now invite an insult: they may now drop this formal preliminary and proceed at once to the drastic action or indignant gesture on which they have already decided in advance in the event of an unfavourable reply. But the Swarajists are in that unenviable position when one finds it easier to issue an ultimatum than to follow it up by suitable action. Anyhow if the Swarajists should now practise the policy of abstention, they would embark on a line of action just when the originators of that course are about to discard it as worthless. For Mr. de Valera has summoned an extraordinary Ard Fheis of Sinn Fein in March for the purpose of deciding whether members of the organisation should take their places in the Dáil. Mr. de Valera has publicly admitted that the Oireachtas (Parliament) is "in a position to control the lives of a large section of our people" and therefore by implication that a political party which holds aloof from its deliberations dooms itself to sterility. It is confidently anticipated that the Dáil, after the next election, will have on its benches deputies who will claim to speak in the name of Sinn Fein. Our Swarajist friends will take the barren path of abstention (if they do so, which heaven forbid!) just when Sinn Feiners are about to run away from it in disillusionment!

South African
Indians.

THE correspondence between the Government of India and the Union Government of South Africa on the

subject of the Indian situation in the Union has at last been published. Those who had prepared themselves to find therein an abundant display of fireworks will no doubt feel considerable disappointment at its perusal; but State documents are the last places to look to for strong language. Whether such hot heads are satisfied by its perusal or not, there is no gainsaying the fact that the Government of India consistently pressed for a round table conference as perhaps the best means of composing their differences. It will be remembered that the idea originated with the Colonial Secretary in the first Labour Government, Mr. Thomas, and was whole heartedly supported by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. But the Union Government turned it down as often as it was renewed on the ground that it would be looked upon in the Union as an unwarranted interference in its domestic affairs. The one obsession the South African Government all along has been how to get rid of Indians, though 63 p. c. of them, being born in South Africa, look upon her as their adopted mother country. To this end the Union Government were anxious to make their repatriation policy more effective and in this unholy task asked for the co-operation of the Government of India who were requested to provide facilities for the settlement of such Indian emigrants as may be repatriated. Very rightly and much to their credit, the India Government here refused to fall in with the suggestion. Foiled in their endeavours to secure a round table conference, the Government of India solicited the Union Government's permission to the sending of a small deputation to South Africa "to inquire into and report on the economic condition and general position of the resident Indian community in South Africa and to form an appreciation of their wishes and requirements with a view to furnishing material to the Government of India for use in connection with their negotiations with the Union Government." This was readily granted, especially, as Dr. Malan pointed out, as the Government of India "undertook that the members of the Commission would be men of discretion, not coming as agitators and would not influence the mind of the Indian community" there. The manner in which the deputation has conducted itself does in no way belie the character vouchsafed to them by the Government of India. But the Union Government's consent to the dispatch of a deputation was hedged round by the somewhat unintelligible and illogical condition that if the Government of India wished to lay any evidence before the Select Committee on the Asiatic Bill, it should be done only through the Paddison deputation and that no one else from India would be allowed to do so. If our memory serves us right, the Government of India kept from the public this important fact while announcing their decision to despatch a deputation to South Africa. Apart from this, it is no doubt an advantage, as was claimed by the Government spokesman in the Indian legislature, to have on the spot at this juncture a number of people in close touch with the Government of India. Let us hope and pray that they will be able to secure the removal from the proposed measure of the principle of racial discrimination which is so obnoxious to our countrymen there.

* * *

Indian leadership of
the Geneva Delegation.

THE Council of State has earned the gratitude of the Indian public by carrying the Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Sethna's motion for the appointment of a suitable non-official Indian to lead the Indian delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva.

This is not the first time that such a demand has been made; for in the same body Mr. Sethna himself made an identical motion nearly a couple of years ago. On that occasion, however, he withdrew it on receiving from the then Law Member, Sir Muhammad Shafi, an assurance that the request made in his resolution would receive careful consideration at the hands of the Government of India. Whether it actually did do so, we are not in a position to say; but the fact that no Indian non-official was even included in the last year's delegation to Geneva even as a member, much less as leader, made it clear beyond doubt that the popular demand hardly stood any chance of being sympathetically considered by Government. Mr. Sethna therefore did well in pressing it again on them. India has been an original member of the League and makes a contribution to its expenses quite beyond her financial capacity. It is true that unlike the other members of the League she has not yet attained to the status of a self-governing State; but that is no reason why no Indian non-official should be appointed as the head of the Indian delegation. It is of course true that when the personnel is announced no one is mentioned as leader; but it is undeniable that the honour has so far invariably gone to a Britisher. As pointed out by the new Law Member, Mr. S. R. Das, the presence of a non-self-governing State like India at the League's meeting is an anomaly; but let not the Government add to it by virtually reserving the leadership for a Britisher. Apart from the injustice to Indians involved therein, British leadership of the delegation creates the impression, quite wrong we need hardly add, on the outside world that while the British Government was willing to appoint Indians to lead the delegations, no suitable Indians were available. We know this is very far from the mind of the Government and therefore feel confident that they will at the next opportunity give effect to India's wishes in the matter.

* * *

THE absence of a large number of Unexpected Government Swarajists and Independents was responsible for two unexpected victories which the Government recently scored in the Assembly. The bill to repeal Bengal Regulation III of 1818 was strongly supported by non-official members; and their opposition to the Government measure intended to invest magistrates with the discretion to award rigorous imprisonment under section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code was almost unanimous. And yet the Assembly's decision in both these cases has gone against popular wishes! Those M.L.A.'s that absented themselves from these two important divisions owe an explanation to the public. It may be that some of the absentees were unavoidably prevented from attending, but surely the same cannot be said of all those that failed to put in an appearance. It is also conceivable that some of those who spoke on the popular side on this as also on a former occasion a year ago when the Assembly carried a resolution asking for the repeal not only of this Regulation but of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and other repressive measures quietly recorded their votes on the side of the Government. But the number of such conversions cannot be very large. It is sought to be made out that some of the absentees at any rate were indifferent, because they thought to themselves that even if the popular will prevailed in the lower House, who knows what view the Elders in the Council of State would take? And even should they behave correctly, what about the power of final veto vested in the Governor-General? Those who want thus to excuse themselves show a

deplorable lack of sense of duty and want of solicitude for the public interests.

N. W. Frontier
Province.

THE question, raised in the Legislative Assembly last week, of granting reforms to the N.-W. F. Province, fairly promises to break up the Swaraj party and possibly the Independent Party. The position roughly is that the Hindus would like the Province to be amalgamated with the Punjab, in which case the people would naturally get the advantage of the reforms. But if amalgamation is not possible—and the Government of India are not likely to re-open the question—then they would insist upon being under an unreformed administration, which they feel will give them stronger protection than can be hoped for from a Mahomedan-ridden administration under dyarchy. But it seems so ungracious—to say the least of it—to resist reforms because your communal interests are in danger of being injured. The Mahomedan member who moved the resolution expressed himself ready to introduce all reasonable safeguards in the interest of the Hindus and those who would oppose this resolution even after such a provision would place themselves obviously in the wrong. Even so, Hindu members were not found wanting to oppose the resolution. The Swaraj party was in a great fix. It decided to express itself in favour of amalgamation, and to be neutral on the question of reforms. This, however, does not satisfy the Mahomedan members and the result is that Hindu and Mahomedan members show a tendency to break loose from their political parties and arrange themselves on purely communal lines. The debate has been adjourned, and unless some rare statesmanship and a genuine temper of conciliation are exhibited in the meanwhile, the final voting will betray political India in its very worst aspects. Whatever happens, we hope, the Hindus will not be so unpatriotic as to oppose the concession of reforms to the Frontier Province.

Bombay Budget.

THERE is nothing very striking about the provincial Budget presented to the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday last except that it shows a deficit of 60 lakhs. During 1926-27 the Government expect a normal revenue of 1451 lakhs and an expenditure of 1521 lakhs. The gap of 70 lakhs will be reduced by 10 lakhs, which they expect to receive from the central Government by way of non-recurring assignments. Both H. E. the Governor and the Finance Member have been at pains to make out that the outside limit of retrenchment has been reached and that new schemes of development suggested by the several departments were carefully scrutinised and mercilessly rejected. With all that one does find in the Budget provision for some schemes which do not appear to be very urgent and might have safely waited. In spite of such retrenchment as has been forced on Government by the Council during recent years, one finds it very difficult to believe that there is absolutely no more room for cutting down public expenditure. Moreover, if like last year, the Legislative Council and the Government again bring their united pressure to bear upon the Government of India, they need not despair of getting some remission in the provincial contribution. Thus the need for fresh taxation which has been proposed in the Budget is not very clear to us, especially as we find that their balances have been increasing from year to year, and with the Famine Fund, now stand at nearly four crores, nor do we think will the Legislative Council be easily convinced as to its necessity. As regards the Back Bay Reclamation

muddle, the Government propose to take action on the lines of the majority report of the Advisory Committee. It is estimated that when blocks Nos. 1, 2 and 8 are completed, the total loss will have been in the neighbourhood of 3 crores! On this basis the Budget provides a sum of 20 lakhs by way of Sinking Fund and interest charges. In this connection we hope that as demanded by public opinion, a thorough inquiry into the working of all the activities of the Development Department will be arranged at a very early date and responsibility for these huge losses apportioned. As regards the nation-building departments, the *status quo* seems to have been maintained and the public will note with very keen disappointment that the Education budget shows practically no increase! Government is in the habit of bewailing the loss of revenue resulting from the enforcement of such half-hearted measures as they are pleased to take in the direction of prohibition which is now the goal of their excise policy. During the next year the Government expect Rs. 281 lakhs from country spirit and the Finance Member went out of his way to warn the Council against the danger of illicit distillation. We only hope this does not mean that the Government have made up their mind against the continuance of the rationing policy.

Election of
Dr. Paranjpye.

WE are naturally very much gratified at the election of Dr. Paranjpye to the Bombay Legislative Council by a fair-sized majority. We are not, however, so vain or self-complacent as to imagine that his success indicates a sure turn of the tide in favour of Liberal opinion; on the contrary we believe that it was for the most part the result of the high esteem in which he is personally held by all sections of his countrymen. If the Liberal stalwart were defeated by his rival, who is a cipher in politics, it would have meant that the Liberal party in the present temper of the country has not a ghost of chance; his success, however, does not conversely prove that the Congress or the Swaraj party has lost ground heavily of late. Still to those in the Congress ranks who hugged the delusion to their bosoms that the mere Congress label was enough for men to acquire a political halo round themselves, Dr. Paranjpye's election must be a rap on the knuckles. In Nagpur, the Congress leaders were able to run a candidate who had nothing to recommend him but the support of a strong party and win success for him against a strong Responsivist with much solid work to his credit. In the Bombay Presidency the same tactics met with an ignominious failure against a Liberal, though the latter was opposed by all the three sections of the Congress—Non-co-operators, Swarajists and Responsivists—in combination. The part played by Responsivists at this election reflects little credit on them. They had recognised before the nomination of candidates took place that Responsivists had greater affinity with Liberals than with orthodox Swarajists and on the strength of this recognition had entered into a sort of electoral compact with Liberals, who too had agreed not to put forward a candidate if the contest lay between the two factions of the Swaraj Party. After the day of nomination, however, Mr. N. C. Kelkar and other leaders of the Responsivists joined their forces with the Non-Co-operators and the Swarajists. They are thus guilty of as much bad faith as of vacillation, and Mr. Paranjpye's success is as much a defeat of Responsivists as of Non-Co-operators and Swarajists.

THE LAW OF SEDITION.

AN APPEAL TO IRELAND.

"LOOK at Ireland," the apologists of repression are in the habit of saying, "armed as she is with a complete Declaration of Rights, almost the first thing Ireland did on attaining *Swaraj* was to pass coercion Acts like the Bengal Ordinance and Regulation III conferring upon the Executive extraordinary powers of detaining persons on mere suspicion. The use of such repression is indeed but a mark of political maturity, and Indians too, if only they realised their responsibilities, would after obtaining freedom not repeal but keep alive and bring into activity on proper occasion this kind of exceptional legislation." We for our part are quite content to put the case for the repeal of all repressive legislation in India on the strength of the Irish analogy. We showed in our issue of Dec. 17, 1925, how, even when the danger to be faced was in Ireland much more imminent and grave than in Bengal, the Irish Free State limited the duration of its Public Safety Act, 1923, enabling the Executive to intern persons without trial, to a period of six months and then renewed it for a year, whereas the Government of India have Regulation III in their armoury for over a century and are even now unwilling to dispense with it. What the Free State did after the second Public Safety Act of 1924 expired is even more instructive, and the story need only to be told to pronounce the strongest possible condemnation not only of the India Government's special legislation, but also of its normal code of sedition. We propose to tell this story here, and are curious to know what our "strong" men of the ilk of Mr. Donovan have to say to it.

When the second Public Safety Act expired at the end of January, 1925, the Republican movement had much weakened but had not died out, and the question before the Executive Government was what it should do to meet possible attacks on the existence of the State. Its first impulse naturally was to go to Parliament for a renewal of the Act for a further term and thus continue to be in possession of extraordinary powers on the ground that the danger to the life of the State had not altogether passed away, that military organisations were still in existence whose avowed object was to subvert the State, and that the usurpation of the State's executive and judicial authority had continued. It was felt that without these powers the State ran considerable risk, but the Government ultimately decided to forgo them and try to maintain peace and order only with the ordinary provisions available to other Governments in normal times. The Minister for Justice explained the position thus: "It was useful to have the power when there was a moral certainty that there was everything, short of legal proof, to intern persons without trial and detain them without trial. And it is true that the release of some of those persons so detained has led in places to an outbreak of and the renewal of disorders in connection with which the persons were

originally arrested and detained. But you must some time make the experiment of doing without exceptional powers of that kind, and it was thought better, having regard to the conditions of comparative peace, at any rate, and security that prevailed through the country, not to come to the Dáil and seek a renewal of very exceptional legislation of that nature."

The Free State's Government thus introduced a Bill in Parliament, in February, 1925, soon after the expiry of the Public Safety Act, with a view to equip the State with permanent powers for dealing with "dangers, disorders and challenges, whether actual in the present or potential in the future, affecting the peace, order and dignity of the State". The Bill sought to legislate against treason and sedition and was intitled the "Treasonable and Seditious Offences Bill." The only alternative to obtaining such legislation was to use the provisions of the British Treason Felony Act of 1848 and the common law rights, as the Free State was entitled to do. But the Government naturally preferred to put forward proposals for a new Act for the consideration of its own Parliament instead of acting under antiquated statutes passed by another legislature with no sort of authority or sanction of the Irish people. The Bill too merely reproduced the provisions of the English law on the subject of treason and sedition. In so far as it provided for the levying of war against the State, for the overthrowing of government by force of arms or other violent means, for the intimidation of ministers, for the usurpation of governmental functions, &c., i. e. for treason, the Bill generally met with approval. For it was recognised that the State must enact legislation against rebellion or incitement to violence. But the outcry was very loud against provisions dealing with sedition. Though these too followed the usual lines, it was feared that they would penalize the expression of national opinion even when there was no incitement to violence. It is this section of the Bill (Section 5) which deals with sedition that deserves close attention at our hands.

The section itself is given below for ready reference:—

1. Any person who commits any of the following acts shall be guilty of the misdemeanour of seditious libel, that is to say:—

(a) declares or publishes by speech or writing that the Constitution is not the lawful Constitution of Saorstát Eireann, or

(b) declares or publishes by speech or writing that the Executive Council, or the President, or the Vice-President, or a Minister duly appointed under and in accordance with the Constitution is not the lawful Executive Council, President, Vice-President, or Minister (as the case may be) of Saorstát Eireann, or

(c) declares or publishes by speech or writing that the Oireachtas is not the lawful legislature of Saorstát Eireann or that the Oire-

achtas has not power to make valid laws for Saorstát Eireann, or

(d) declares or publishes by speech or writing that any lawfully established Court duly functioning under and in accordance with the Constitution is not a valid and lawful Court,

(e) utters or publishes any speech or writing with a seditious intention as defined by this section.

2. Any person who agrees with any person (not being his or her wife or husband) to do any act for the furtherance of a seditious intention common to both such persons shall be guilty of the misdemeanour of seditious conspiracy.

3. In this section the expression "seditious intention" means an intention to do any of the following things, that is to say:—

(a) to bring into hatred or contempt or to excite disaffection against the Constitution, or the Oireachtas or either House thereof, or any lawful Court, or

(b) to incite any person to attempt to bring about or effect (otherwise than in accordance with law) the alteration of the Constitution or of the law established by or under the Constitution, or the repeal or alteration of any Statute, or

(c) to raise, promote, or foment discontent or disaffection amongst the citizens of Saorstát Eireann or feelings of ill-will or hostility between different classes of such citizens, or

(d) to incite any person to commit any crime in breach of the peace.

4. Any person who commits the misdemeanour of seditious libel or the misdemeanour of seditious conspiracy shall be liable on conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds or, at the discretion of the Court, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding two years or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

As the essential factor of sedition—seditious libels or seditious conspiracies—is the seditious intention, it will be seen that subsection 3 of the above section which defines seditious intention is the governing part of the whole section. It will be observed that this definition closely follows the definition given in Halsbury, vol. 9, p. 463; yet the Irish members raised a hue and cry against it, saying that the provision is so comprehensive in its terms that it will endanger a free expression of public opinion. The Minister for Justice, Mr. Kevin O'Higgins, admitted that the section is drawn in very wide terms and that the fear may therefore be reasonably entertained lest it might be used to repress legitimate agitation; but he contended that however wide the scope of the law may seem, it is in fact very narrowly interpreted by the Judges. The limitations indicated in the following judgment of Mr. Justice Cave in *Reg. v. Burns* (1886) may really be taken to be part of the law itself:—

An intention to show that the Government

has been misled or mistaken in its measures, or to point out errors or defects in the Government or Constitution as by law established with a view to their reformation, or to incite subjects to attempt by lawful means the alteration of any matter in Church or State as law established, or to point out any errors or other removable matters which are producing or have a tendency to produce feelings of hatred or ill-will between classes of subjects is not a seditious intention within the meaning of the Act.

The Minister for Justice pleaded that in practice the law was available for use only against those who directly and deliberately incited people to violence and agreed to restrict its scope by suitable changes in the Bill itself to these universally accepted limits. "I am advised," he said "by the competent legal authority who advises the Government in matters of law that the only offence that would be covered by sub-head (c) is the offence of inciting a section of the citizens, a section of the population, to actual physical violence against some other section. But if it is felt desirable that there should be an alteration in the wording of the sub-head to bring out more clearly and to raise beyond question what is the actual legal meaning and effect of the sub-head, then I am agreeable to that course." Even so members of the Dáil were not quite satisfied; they felt that in the hands of an overzealous minister the law would be invoked to proscribe opinion, and that it would then merely have the effect of driving discontent underground. Ultimately in order to meet these objections, the Minister for Justice deleted the whole section dealing with sedition. At first he had an alternative draft made which simply prohibited direct incitement to violence. But he thought it would serve no useful purpose and later agreed to drop it. In doing so, he said, "When that alternative section was in draft I found that it gave nothing new. It purported to confer no power on the State or on the Executive which is not already possessed under the common law of sedition. Therefore it would be simply superfluous to insert any such section, and I am proposing the deletion of Section 5. I thought it well to state that much lest, by the deletion of Section 5, anyone might form the view that there would be henceforth in this country absolutely no code of sedition, that nothing a person would say in public from a platform and nothing a person would write in a journal would render him liable to penalties or indictment. That is not the position. Without anything being substituted in this Bill for Section 5, a person could be indicted for sedition who, by speech or by writing, incites to actual violence and to a breach of the peace."

The section dealing with sedition was thus deleted, and the title of the Bill itself was changed from the "Treasonable and Seditious Offences Bill" to the "Treasonable Offences Bill." This of course only means that sedition is punished in the Free State under the common law instead of under the provisions of an Act, but it is punished only when, as said above, a direct and deliberate incitement to violence is involved. Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyengar, M.L.A., seeks to amend the Indian law of sedition in the same sense.

SERFDOM IN THE KONKAN.

By P. G. KANEKAR.

IV.—KHOTI UNDER THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. (Contd.)

MR. COLES left a memorandum on his leaving the collectorate in which he wrote: "The plaguy question of the collectorate has been to define the term Khot. I consider him a farmer who has usurped great privileges when no check was at hand. The British Government succeeded a bad rule, and were anxious not to disturb existing customs. Some investigations took place, but it was not found necessary to promulgate any definite order. It was hoped that things would find their own level, or that Government would be in a position to survey the country, and revise and determine the assessment." In 1848 Mr. Coles went to Ratnagiri to pave the way for the operations of the revenue survey. In 1849 he put himself in communication with Captain Wingate, who was Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Maratha Country, and forwarded to that officer a collection of papers relating to land tenures and revenue management of the collectorate. Captain Wingate also gathered some additional information during a tour in the Ratnagiri District. He submitted a report in January 1851. Some of his observations are as follows:—"The rights of the Khots appear to me to fall very far short of an absolute proprietorship of the soil." "All ryots have a claim to permanent occupancy, but, owing to our Revenue officers imagining the Khots to be proprietors of their villages and all the cultivators to be merely tenants-at-will, and thus declining to interfere for the adjustment of disputes between the Khot and his ryot, the Khots gradually acquired increased power." "The Khot is supposed to collect $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of the produce, but the demand on the cultivator is practically limited by the pleasure of the Khot, for he is so powerful that he can make the estimate of the crops just as he likes." Before altering this system and determining what should be the future position of the Khots, Captain Wingate took two preliminary points for consideration: 1st, the competency of Government to interfere between the Khots and their ryots: 2nd, the desirability of such interference. The first point he considered evident, since it is admitted that the rights and privileges of private property may be modified for the promotion of the general welfare of the community. "The competence of Government in its legislative, if not in its administrative, capacity to regulate the relations of the Khot and his ryots may therefore be conceded." Capt. Wingate suggested that the reform of the system might be effected in two ways: either by abolishing the office of Khot and turning Khoti villages into Kulargi (ryotwari), making all the ryots dhārekaris, or by defining the relations between the Khot and his permanent tenants, so as to place a limit on the future demands of the former, and thus convert the latter into peasant proprietors holding under a fixed

or quit-rent, the arrangement for the cultivation of the gāwik land being left to the Khot, excepting that no rent in excess of one-half of the gross produce be in any case levied. Capt. Wingate concluded his report by proposing an experimental survey. This report was forwarded to Government by the Revenue Commissioner in March 1851, saying in his letter, among other things, that the ryots of the Konkan were of various classes, and the same rules would not apply to all; the dhārekaris and the mirāsḍār Mahārs were of more ancient standing than the Khots themselves and their rights were or could be clearly defined.

The Government sent a reply in November 1851, authorising survey operations to be undertaken, but expressing the opinion that practical effect could not be given to a settlement in Khoti and Kichari (mixed) villages without the aid of legislation. Accordingly an experimental survey was sanctioned and Lieutenant Kemball, the Survey Officer, submitted his report in September 1852 to Capt. Wingate, giving an account of the operations he had made during the first season. From all the information that had been gathered on the subject, Lt. Kemball was clearly of opinion that the Khot's hereditary rights were limited to the office and did not extend to the land. In his turn Capt. Wingate forwarded the report to the Collector Mr. Coles, with his remarks and Mr. Coles in his letter to Government (November, 1852,) fully endorsed Capt. Wingate's view that the Khoti watan was restricted to the revenue of the village lands and could not be considered as conferring any proprietary right in the lands themselves. Capt. Wingate's report also embodied proposals for a settlement. In June, 1853, he forwarded to Mr. Coles a "Draft Act" which he had prepared in order to legalise the operations of the revenue survey. This draft Act provided for the recognition of the rights of the Khoti ryots and for the abolition of *veth* and other objectionable cesses. In August, 1853, Lt. Kemball forwarded to Capt. Wingate a report of his proceedings in the attempt to introduce the survey settlement into three villages. The attempt was unsuccessful and the proceedings were suspended until legislation and fuller instructions from Government should convey the authority, requisite to overrule the obstacles. The chief objection raised by the Khots was to the entry of the Kunbis' names as "occupants" at fixed rates. In April 1854 Mr. Coles left Ratnagiri and was succeeded by Mr. Spooner, and in June Lt. Kemball resigned his appointment. In August 1854 Mr. D'Oyle was appointed Settlement Officer (Lt. Waddington being Survey Officer) and in January 1855 survey rates were introduced into two Kulargi villages and one Khoti village, which was under Government management owing to disputes among the Khots. With Kulargi villages there does not seem to have been much difficulty, but with regard

to Khoti villages there was endless correspondence. In 1855 Mr. Turquand went as Collector to Ratnagiri and the files are full of protests from this officer against the scheme as planned by Capt. Wingate. Mr. Turquand differed from Capt. Wingate on the question of the rights of the Khots, and though in fact he wished to abolish the Khoti system giving to the Khots fair compensation, he maintained that the equitable disposal of existing rights or claims should be made preliminary to creating rights or claims in substitution or supersession thereof, and that the survey should be introduced with the consent of all the people or by force of law, not without both. Eventually all survey operations in the Ratnagiri Collectorate were at once suspended by a Government Resolution and also the experimental settlements introduced into the three villages were annulled in 1857. And thus the survey commenced by Capt. Wingate with the laudable intention of ameliorating the condition of the ryots, after thousands of rupees and much labour had been spent, came, like Lt. Dowell's survey, to an unsuccessful conclusion.

In 1859 the Government wrote a letter to the Revenue Commissioner, expressing its intention to recommence the survey in Ratnagiri and to entrust it to Capt. Francis. Later a letter was addressed by Capt. Francis reporting upon the Khoti system. He had no doubt that the Khots had been very powerful during the latter years of the Maratha Government. He also described how the Khots had lately been ejecting all their ryots so that no record of their being in occupation should appear in the survey papers. (Mr. Crawford, 2nd Assistant Collector, complained in 1860 of the same thing.) However Capt. Francis was opposed to Capt. Wingate's plan of settlement, as he thought such a plan of settlement was *inexpedient* at that time—when the Government of India was transferred to the Crown by the Queen's Proclamation. He was also afraid that the economic dependence of the ryots on the Khot would lead to the hypothecation of their lands, if proprietary rights were conceded to the ryots. He proposed to give the ryots a right of occupancy by depriving the Khot of the power of ejecting his tenants, except by order obtained on petition to the Collector, and as a further method of protection, to make the passing of a receipt compulsory and the withholding of it a punishable offence. Capt. Francis also forwarded a draft Act. But the Government, by their resolution of 24th August, 1861, showed their unwillingness to pass a legislative enactment, as they had no doubt that the survey operations might be carried on under the then existing law. Probably the reason was that as the Khots passed annual agreements, the Government could revise the terms on which the Khots were permitted to collect the revenues and manage the lands and pay the Government land tax.

The Survey Settlement was first introduced in the Ratnagiri Collectorate in 1866. Before that, Bombay Act I of 1855 had been passed, section 37 of which ran as follows:—"Whenever in the Ratna-

giri Collectorate and in the Rayghar, Rajpuri and Sanksi Talukas of the Thana Collectorate, the survey settlement is introduced into villages or estates held by Khots, it shall be competent for the Superintendent of Survey or Settlement Officer, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, to grant the Khot a lease for the full period for which the settlement may be guaranteed in place of the annual agreements under which such villages have hitherto been held; and further, the provisions of section 36 in respect to the right of permanent occupancy at the expiration of the Settlement lease shall hold good in regard to those villages or estates." A memorandum had been drawn up by the late Mr. Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik on behalf of the Khots on the Bill of this Act. Mr. Ellis in replying to the objections contained in the memorandum gave an assurance that the interests of both Khots and the ryots (where they had any proprietary or occupancy rights) would be duly recognized.

To return to the introduction of the Survey Settlement. In 1867-68-69 the settlement was introduced into the Khed Peta and some lengthy reports were written referring especially to the survey rates. The Collector, Mr. Boswell, and his First Assistant, Mr. Nairne contended that *the rates were too high*. Mr. Nairne expressed the fear that the ryot would have to pay first his regular instalments of the Government assessment in cash, and afterwards, at a time when he was unlikely to have any grain left, the Khot's profit in kind, for the nonpayment of which as well as of the Government assessment, he might be sold up. Mr. Boswell wrote: "Considering that we are obliging the Khots for the sake of the general good to sacrifice some of the privileges they have hitherto most prized (a measure I most heartily approve), *I should have been more satisfied to see Government making a sacrifice of revenue, rather than deriving a profit from the introduction of the new assessment.*" Further he observed: "There is one other consideration of a very general nature which, though it does not affect the justice of our settlement, has yet in all parts doubtless gone a long way to make it unpopular in Khoti villages. It is this, that *now the cultivators in Government villages will be so much better off, and so much more lightly taxed than those in Khoti villages, whereas hitherto they have paid almost alike (excepting only that they have been freed from the unauthorised exactions of the Khots).*" But the Survey Commissioner wrote: "It is not by lowering of rates that we can hope to effect any material improvement in the condition of the people of this wild country, but by placing a limit upon the Khot's demands." The settlement was introduced into the Dapoli (formerly called Suvarndurg) taluka in 1868-69 and into the Ratnagiri and Caplun talukas in 1869-70.

Before seeing how far Mr. Nairne's prophecy with regard to the effects of the settlement came true, it would not be amiss to bring to the reader's notice an observation of Mr. Boswell to the effect that *"the tendency of the Khoti system was to degrade*

the ryots, and that year by year the Khots had been adding to their power."

Even as late as five years after the introduction of the settlement, there were constant petitions from ryots that their dhara land had been entered as Khoti, or that the boundaries of their land were confused. On the other hand, the Khots of 87 villages out of 109 steadfastly refused to give even the old kabulayat with the survey rates. Mr. Nairne's letter containing this information was followed by another in October, 1872, stating that outstanding balances had immensely increased, that there had been 5,656 attachments of property for non-payment of revenue and 1,294 sales, and that appeals against entries of land in the survey papers had numbered 1,566 in the five years since the settlement. All these figures related to 109 villages! In this letter Mr. Nairne described a practice which had arisen on account of there being so few purchasers of land, of the Mamledar bidding one pie for a Khoti holding on behalf of the Khot and entering it in the Khot's private holding, and taking the arrears for which the sale was made from the Khoti phāidā (Khot's commission) balance of the year. Thus in Khed Peta 2,022 acres of land paying a Government revenue of Rs. 715 were added to the private holdings of the Khots. This shows how the settlement pressed hard on the poor ryots and their lands were converted into the Khots' private holdings. The Collector, Mr. Elphinstone, pointed out also several mistakes in the survey. The Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Havelock, who had spent three months in the Collectorate in making enquiries on the spot, expressed his opinion in forwarding the reports to the Government that neither Mr. Nairne nor Mr. Elphinstone had at all exaggerated the extreme discontent and alarm which prevailed among all classes of the community.

Mr. Candy who was then Extra Assistant Judge at Ratnagiri forwarded some notes in 1873 to the Collector. Speaking of the deplorable opposition of the Khots towards the ryots, he wrote: "It can safely be said that hundreds of suits have been brought by the Khots against their ryots merely on account of the survey. I have often asked a Khot in Court why he sought to eject his tenant. The invariable reply is, 'Because the survey officers will enter the land in the name of the ryot, and thus my rights will be invaded.'" He also pointed out that owing to the practice of selling up ryots who could not pay the Khoti phaida, and after a bid of one pie entering the land in the Khot's name, there was actually an inducement for the Khots to decline the management of their villages, since in a few years most of the land would be entered in their names, and then on resuming the management of their villages they could demand what rent they chose on account of these lands; and thus the survey operations would be made of no effect. From 1867 to 1872 inclusive, 140 suits had been filed against the Collector with reference to the survey settlement and out of 682 Khoti villages in the four surveyed talukas of Dapoli, Chiplun,

Ratnagiri and Guhagar, the Khots in 417 villages had refused to accept the terms of the survey lease.

Mr. Candy's compilation on the Khoti Tenure from which the information regarding the history of the Khoti question under the British Government given in this article has been taken, comes to an end here. Mr. Candy's conclusion is that the watandar Khots have important rights which should not be taken away without compensation. How far this conclusion is right will be examined in the next article. Since Mr. Candy completed his book, the Khoti Settlement Act of 1880 came into existence and it has been several times amended. About the year 1886 the cause of the Khoti ryots was taken up by the Maratha Aikyechhu Sabha of Bombay and there was some agitation on behalf of the ryots, with the result, it appears, that some modifications were introduced in the Khoti Act of 1880.

HOW THINGS ARE BUILT UP.

III.—THE NATURE OF LIQUIDS.*

THE most important difference between a gas and a liquid is that the molecules of a gas are separated from each other by empty spaces, which are very large in comparison with the diameters of the molecules, while in the case of a liquid the spaces between the molecules are comparatively small. It is on account of this reason that the laws governing the behaviour of gases are very simple and are practically independent of the chemical nature of the particular gas. In the case of the liquids the attraction of the molecules for each other is very strong and their physical properties depend very largely on the so-called cohesion between the individual particles.

This mutual attraction is, however, not absolute, and the molecules do enjoy a certain amount of freedom. This is very easily seen, if we keep a shallow dish containing some water in an open place. The water soon disappears owing to the process known as evaporation. The explanation of this phenomenon is very simple. The motion of the individual molecules causes some of them to leave the surface of the liquid never to return, and thus the amount of liquid goes on gradually diminishing. If the liquid is kept in a closed bottle, the space above the surface of the liquid also gets saturated with the molecules, some of which, therefore, return to the surface and are retained so that after a short time an equilibrium is reached, in which the number of molecules leaving the surface of the liquid in unit time is equal to the number of molecules returning to it. Another result of this phenomenon of evaporation is the cooling that is caused, for it is only the molecules with a surplus of energy that have the greatest chance of leaving the sphere of attraction of the other molecules, and there is naturally a loss in the temperature of the liquid. We make use of this decrease in the temperature of an evaporating liquid, in the manufacture of ice, in the production of intense cold and consequent deadening of the nerves, in the case of minor surgical operations, as also in preparing cold water in summer.

When we gradually raise the temperature of a liquid, a point is finally reached, when the liquid begins to boil. The velocity of the molecules

* Based on *Concerning the Nature of Things* by Sir WILLIAM BRAGG, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. (G. Bell & Sons, Ltd., London.) 1925. 7 x 5. pp. xi + 232. 6s. 6d.

has been increased to such an extent that every molecule on the surface can now tear itself off. The boiling temperature of a liquid, however, also depends upon the pressure of the gas above it, for the molecules going away from the liquid surface have necessarily to overcome this pressure. The lower the pressure on a liquid, the more easily will it boil, or in other words, the lower will be its boiling point.

The forces of attraction between the individual molecules are also seen in various other ways. A drop of water hanging from a small glass tube is a fine example of them. The outermost molecules form, as it were, a sort of extended membrane which sustains the whole of the weight of the water. It is only when the weight of the water becomes more than the forces of attraction between the molecules that the drop breaks away from the nozzle. There is thus a maximum size beyond which a drop cannot increase.

Although it is comparatively easy to change the shape of liquids, it is very difficult to pull off a layer of molecules from another with which it is in contact, and many of us become painfully aware of this fact, when we make a bad dive into a well from some height.

The phenomenon of surface tension, as seen in the formation of drops, also gives rise to various other properties of liquids. If some mercury is placed on a glass plate, it breaks up into a number of drops, which would have been perfect spheres, were it not for the action of the surface of the glass exerting an upward pressure. The method that is used in the manufacture of lead shot illustrates this point very clearly. Molten lead is allowed to fall from a height into cold water. The drops that are formed are practically perfect spheres, and as they are suddenly cooled by being plunged into water, they retain their shape even in the solid state.

The tendency to form thin films is much more pronounced in the case of liquids whose molecules are long chain-like structures, like those of the soaps. A soap-bubble is a very striking instance of such a thin film. The pressure inside the bubble, acting against the pressure of the atmosphere, stretches the soap film and gives it its spherical shape. Similarly, the films of oil that are obtained by just touching the surface of water by means of a needle-point dipped in oil are also instances of this sort.

Another problem connected with the surface tension of liquids is their property of wetting other surfaces. Thus water, as is well known, wets the surface of glass, while mercury fails to do so. That this property is dependent on the nature of the particular surface can be very easily seen from the fact that a glass surface rubbed with grease is not wetted with water. Some very interesting experiments (e. g. the floating of a greasy needle on water) can be made which illustrate this phenomenon.

We thus see that the physical properties of the liquids can be explained by means of the one important fact that the mutual attractions of the molecules are much more important than in the case of the gases. We will see later on that this attraction is still greater in the case of solids, and that the individual motion of the molecules is practically absent.

D. D. KARVE.

REVIEWS.

EGYPTIAN CONSTITUTION.

RECENT CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN EGYPT. By SIR WILLIAM HAYTER. (Cambridge University Press.) 1924. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5. pp. 49. 1s. 6d.

SIR WILLIAM HAYTER was for a number of years Legal Adviser to the Egyptian Government and can speak about Egypt with an authority equalled by few non-Egyptians. The two lectures now brought out under the above title were originally prepared by him for the Cambridge Lectures Summer Meeting in 1924; but illness which proved fatal prevented his delivering them personally. The large audiences that listened to the lectures when they were read bear testimony as much to Sir William's personal popularity as to the deep interest taken in Egyptian affairs in Great Britain.

British public opinion of a certain type is never tired of wondering why the British Government lost so many valuable opportunities of making Egypt a part of the British Empire by annexation. Sir William furnishes the answer. When Lord Palmerston was Premier of England, Emperor Nicholas had prepared a scheme of partitioning the Ottoman Empire. According to this, Egypt would have fallen to the share of Great Britain. On that occasion, Lord Palmerston said:—"I want a well managed inn to serve as a half-way house on the way to my country place; but I don't want to buy the inn." (p. 6.) That is the key to Anglo-Egyptian relations and remains so to this day. And yet one finds to one's surprise in the British press frequent demands "for a firm hand in Egypt," with a view to "the maintenance of British prestige." Sir William was no believer in this panacea. "We shall best maintain our prestige," says he, "by following a consistent policy and keeping our promises; and what is the good of a firm hand in seizing something which you have already decided you do not want" (p. 9). The solemn declarations of British authorities—these number nearly 60—of their intention to withdraw from Egypt as soon as Egypt could do without the help of the British Government also do not support the annexation idea.

About the legitimate demand for the Egyptianisation of the service, Sir William expresses sympathy and makes the frank admission that "the number, especially of permanent (British) officials, seems excessive." Unlike many British writers on Egypt, he does not try to cover the British failure in spreading English education among Egyptians by attributing it to the Egyptians' lack of appreciation of the benefits of education. The only claim he makes on behalf of the British Government is that they "have only been able to lay foundations," it being for Egyptians themselves to build up "a system of national education which will suit their own needs" (p. 20). His treatment of recent constitutional developments in Egypt, especially of the Egyptian demand for independence which has mostly evoked sneering comments from British writers on Egypt as a whole, shows a sympathetic understanding on his part of the Egyptian problem. "What Egyptians unanimously desired was independence, and not inclusion in the Empire, even with the status of a Dominion, if that could have been accorded; incidentally, it may well be doubted whether Great Britain and the Dominions would at any time have been willing to receive Egypt into full partnership in our new Commonwealth of Nations" (p. 36). Equally sympathetic are his observations on the

British insistence on the maintenance in Egypt of an army for about defence purposes and for the safeguarding of British communications. "But no such considerations," declares Sir William, "are at all likely to appeal to any people that has developed a National consciousness. If Germany had, for the last forty years, occupied England with a military force, and were now prepared to restore our independence, should we contemplate with equanimity a provision that a German Army Corps should be stationed at Dover, to protect us from outside aggression and to secure German communications by the Straits? It is certain that every Englishman would say that he would take any risk rather than see one German soldier left in England. The Egyptian attitude is precisely the same. It is a matter of national sentiment, against which the material advantages conferred on Egypt by the presence of a British force weigh as nothing" (p. 45). If the people at the helm in Great Britain were as reasonable, how much trouble would they not save for themselves and for others as well!

D. V. AMBEKAR.

THE MAKING OF INDIA.

THE MAKING OF INDIA. By A. USUF ALI. (A. & C. Black, Ltd., London.) 1925. 9 x 5½. pp. 318 10s. 6d.

IN these days of narrow nationalism, party feuds and religious factions, it is a pleasure to take up a book that looks upon history as a whole, and applies the new spirit to the study of Indian History. Mr. Ali tries to relate Indian facts to events outside India, to relegate atrocities and unedifying facts to their proper place and to give due prominence to social, economic and religious movements. It is an attempt to teach Indians to understand their position in the world and at the same time to teach the Dominions and the mother country to appreciate India's place in the Empire.

Mr. Ali has made some very notable suggestions as regards Dravidian influences on Aryan culture, the influence of Islam even before it had any political power in India, the close resemblance of Sufi thought to the devotional songs of Vaishnavism. The paucity of well-digested material and the uncertainties of early Indian chronology, however, stand in his way. He seems to have made a good use of his knowledge of European history when he tries to throw light on England's policy in the East in the 19th century.

But when one has said this, one feels that it is about all that can be said in praise of the book. The generous promise has not been adequately redeemed. To relegate atrocities to their proper place is not to ignore the persecutions of Firuz Tughlak, Shikander, Lodi and Aurangzeb, nor even to forget the power of the Muslim Ulema before the days of Akbar. One fails to find adequate treatment of the Hindu influence on Islam and Christianity in India especially in matters of caste exclusiveness and the power of priestly dominion. The constructive political efforts of Rana Hamir, Shivaji and Madhavrao I are not at all noticed nor are we given an insight into the economic conditions of Moghal India, which has been made possible by the studies of Mr. Moreland. For a description of the social life of the people before the British era, ample materials are available in the researches of Vedic scholars, the classical Sanskrit drama and the books of Muslim writers like Al-Biruni and Abul Fazal; but they have not been fully utilized.

While a pretty large amount of space has been given to the detailed history of British Rule in the

approved fashion of school handbooks, the social and economic under-currents of the 19th century Indian life have not been properly dealt with. The growth of the 'governing-caste feeling' among the Anglo-Indians, the anarchic tendencies of a section among Indian politicians, the grinding poverty of the Indian masses suffering from an enormous growth of population, the decay of indigenous industries and the degeneration of Indian agriculture, are some of the 'unedifying facts' that the author has relegated to the back ground in spite of the available materials for their study in the Rowlatt report and the writings of men like R. C. Dutt and Dadabhai Naoroji. If the reactionary wave of religious revivalism to be noted in the Wahabi and the Arya Samaj movements would be properly studied, much that is behind the present Hindu-Muslim tension would be understood. A few details of the European service regulations would have been sufficient to explain a great deal of the present political discontent. In fact, throughout the book one finds an inclination to ignore or side-track ugly facts and to dwell a little too much on the better side of rulers like Firuz Tughlak and the makers of British India. However pleasing may be the effect on the "Home" and the Dominion public, as a study in the making of India, the attempt falls far short of the promise.

In spite of these great defects, the book is an attempt in the right direction, mentioning for the first time in a book of its size, several interesting facts hitherto unnoticed by text-books on Indian History.

R. H. KELKAR.

THE EUROPEAN SCENE.

IDEALS AND REALITIES IN EUROPE. By MARGARET WRONG. (Student Christian Movement, London.) 1925. 7 x 5. pp. 147. 2s. 6d.

THIS is a most excellent little book, to which it is quite impossible to do justice in a brief notice. It consists, first, of a review of the chief moving forces in Europe during the years immediately preceding the war: then of a vivid description of things as they are in Europe to-day: and finally of an account of the factors of hopefulness in the modern situation—especially the new and struggling idealism of brotherhood and co-operation between classes and nations which have for so long been in desperate rivalry.

Miss Wrong, who is Travelling Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, knows her subject thoroughly. For years she has been travelling up and down Europe in the course of her work amongst students. She has had unique opportunities of seeing things as they really are, and we have no hesitation in saying that she has used her opportunities admirably to make a unique little book.

All that can be attempted here is to give a brief account of the main factors in the present-day situation, as Miss Wrong sees them.

First for the dark side. As one of the lesser evils, there is conservatism. "One of the causes of the extreme unpopularity of the Austrian Government in Bosnia (before the war) was the fact that it introduced sanitary measures to control the spread of disease and tried to make the land more productive. In so doing custom was violated, and the people were bewildered and antagonized, for they honoured a saying which declared, 'Better a village should fall than a custom', while the Government was ready to sacrifice the custom to save the village".

Then there is the spirit of particularism. "There is a story of some Polish peasants who, clad in their

sheepskins, came to Paris to announce to the members of the Peace Conference (of 1919) that their village had decided to be a separate and independent State".

Then, as the greatest of all problems, there is the problem of hatred. "The hatred between Jews and Gentiles has been growing more bitter since the war. . . Anti-Semitic riots among students have resulted in the closing of the universities in Rumania on several occasions since the war. "I do not wish to disgust you," said a Rumanian medical student, "but in our dissecting-room we had only Gentile bodies, yet there were Jewish students and Jewish bodies should have been provided too. That would have been only just. So we had a riot". Again, "An American, when introduced as the representative of a Christian organization to a prominent Government official in Hungary, was greeted with "we have much in common, for I too hate the Jews". . . In South-Eastern Europe, where anti-Semitism is strong, the word 'Christian' means for many opposition to the Jews". One of the chief agencies of hatred is the use of pseudo-patriotic text-books in schools; for instance, those in France depicting children mutilated by the Germans. The letterpress is, "Ah, wicked Germans, the children of France will hate you for long in their hearts". There are vivid pictures of a German soldier shooting a child of seven and various stories of German atrocities are given".

So much for the dark side of the picture. On the bright side there is to be reckoned, in the first place, the extraordinary keenness for education in various parts of the continent. Many of the students amongst whom Miss Wrong has worked are themselves living under famine conditions, and are compelled to keep body and soul together by the roughest sort of work, even by acting as scavengers on the streets. But they seem willing to make any sacrifices in order to complete their education.

In the second place, there are the various relief agencies which have brought hope and a renewed belief in spiritual values to those who had been in despair. As a result of their activities, various classes of people, and especially students, have been shown how they may efficiently help themselves, through co-operative effort of various kinds, and above all how they may help others. One such worker said; "Last year I was angry with people over here; now no more. Last year I found myself completely unable to do any good, now I know that I am able to do some good, for I have learned to love them, not as people that we cannot understand, but as suffering brothers."

Again there is the development of generosity in unexpected places. "I think of the son of a (Hussain) nobleman that was formerly a landowner and possessed seven factories. His father died in Siberia, and as a boy of seventeen years he returned to Kazan without means. There was not the least bitterness in him. I was astonished about it, and asked him once whether he ever wished for his former wealth. He replied, you have never seen the horror of civil war; when he has seen that, one cannot wish to have back wealth which will make people envious." And there are such evidences of generosity as the spontaneous offer of German students to go and help repair the devastated regions of France.

Miss Wrong's picture is a very striking one. On the one hand there is the spirit of fanatical nationalism, which insists on an absolute division between nation and nation, and on complete independence of all outside influences; there is also the spirit which declares, with Lenin, "Let 90 per cent. of the Russian population perish, so long as 10 per cent. may see a revival of a living interest in religion:

the growing conviction that the only hope of the future lies in the emergence of a common mind: and "a turning to the figure of Christ by men who do not call themselves Christian".

It is a book to read with the most eager interest.

JOHN S. HOYLAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DECCAN SABHA, POONA.

At their meeting on 21st inst., the Council of the Deccan Sabha, Poona, passed the following resolutions:—

CONGRATULATIONS TO DR. R. P. PARANJPYE
THE Council of the Deccan Sabha offers its heart-felt congratulations to Dr. R. P. Paranjpye on his success in the recent University bye-election to the local Council. The Council is confident that Dr. Paranjpye's work in the Bombay Council will be marked by single-minded devotion to public interests, freedom from racial and caste prejudices and a genuine progressive spirit which have been the bedrock principles of his public life so far. In the opinion of this Council, his success is a triumph of Liberalism and indicates a growing appreciation on the part of the educated public of this presidency of the superiority of constitutional over other methods.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT.

In view of the disclosures connected with the Back Bay Reclamation scheme contained in the report of the Committee appointed by the Bombay Government to inquire into the working of the Bombay Development Department, the Council of the Deccan Sabha urges upon the Government the desirability of making a thorough and all-sided investigation into the different activities of the Department by means of a committee of independent non-official experts and of apportioning responsibility for the huge financial losses in which this province has been involved. Meanwhile it appears necessary to the Council that the Back Bay Reclamation work should be suspended, that the present costly Directorate should be abolished and the Department entrusted to the charge of a popular Minister.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

The Council enters its most emphatic protest against the Colour Bar Bill recently passed by the Union Parliament of South Africa and requests the Government of India to press upon H. M.'s Government the extreme desirability of advising His Majesty to veto the Bill in question. With regard to the Asiatic Bill, the Council hopes that the Government of India will press for the removal of all racial discrimination to the detriment of Indians from the proposed measure.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE.

While welcoming the decision of the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the conditions of Indian agriculture, the Council trusts that its personnel will be such as to inspire public confidence and to include representatives of agriculturists in the Deccan whose agriculture requires special measures for its improvement. The Council further trusts that the terms of reference of the Commission will include such problems as land tenure, agricultural indebtedness, sub-division of land, land assessment and Irrigation rates.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- INDIA. (The Modern World Series.) By VALENTINE CHIROL. With an Introduction by the Rt. Hon. H. A. L. FISHER. (Ernest Benn. Ltd., London.) 1926. 9 x 5½. pp. 352. 15s.
CHINA AND THE WEST. By W. E. SOOTHILL. (Oxford University Press, London.) 1925. 9½ x 6. pp. 216. 10s. 6d.
THE AO NAGA TRIBE OF ASSAM. By W. C. SMITH. With an Introduction by J. H. HUTTON. (Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London.) 1925. 9 x 5½. pp. 244. 21s.
THE IDEAL PROPHET. By THE KHWAJA KAMAL-UD-DIN. (The Basheer Muslim Library, The Mosque, Woking.) 1925. 8½ x 5½. pp. 274. 5s.

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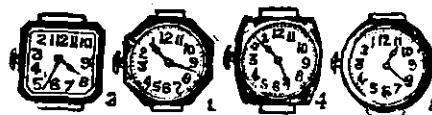
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