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**Servant of India**

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## **An Appeal to the Public.**

The Servants of India Society has sustained a terrible loss by the fire which brought to ruin the Arya Bhushan Press and the Dnyan Prakash Press. These had been built up with great patience and foresight by Mr. Gokhale, who knew the mutations of public support and desired to provide for the Society a constant source of income. Deprived of their mainstay, the members of the Society cannot but turn in their distress to their countrymen for that prompt and generous help in money which alone can put them back in their former position and enable them to resume their career of service to the public. I have already appealed to personal friends through private letters, and I wish by this means to reach the wider public who are interested in the Society and its work. Sympathy and help are flowing in from all sides, and our hearts have been gladdened beyond measure by the spontaneous expressions of good-will received from those who are not in habitual agreement with us on public matters. As I said on another occasion, it seems as though the essential kindness of human nature, being so often forced out of its natural current by conflict of interests, were only waiting for a pretext to come back to its own channel.

We calculate that two lakhs of rupees would be required to enable us to make a fresh start. The sum is large, and there is depression all round. Still my colleagues and I have every confidence that in a few months' time we shall get what we want. Our members will go round to various places, but they are not many and cannot be everywhere. We look to our Associates and sympathisers in all parts of the country for active help. We beg them to respond to this appeal as though it had been made to them individually and in person. No amount is so small but it will be welcome; in fact small contributions, if sufficiently numerous, will give us the pleasing reflection that we are known and appreciated by a wide circle of those whom we seek to serve.



President, S. I. S.

Servants of India Society,  
Poona, June 12, 1926.

# The Servants of India Society.

## A RETROSPECT.

By the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. C.

### I

TWENTY-ONE years ago to-day the Servants of India Society came into existence in this city. Early on the morning of the 12th June, 1905, four men sat in a circle on a prominent spot on the low ridge which runs between the Fergusson College and the Society's headquarters. One of these was Mr. Gokhale. He first took the seven vows and then administered them successively to Messrs. Dravid, Devadhar and Patwardhan. The first Memorandum of Association is written in the admission book of the Society in Mr. Gokhale's own hand. It opens thus: "We, the undersigned, agree to associate ourselves to form a Society, called the Servants of India Society, and we agree to be bound by the Articles set forth below and the rules and regulations that may be made thereunder. We also agree that Mr. G. K. Gokhale, B.A., C.I.E., shall be the First Member of our Society." The signatures at the end are in this order: G. K. Gokhale, N. A. Dravid, A. V. Patwardhan, G. K. Devadhar. One of these is gone. May the other three live long yet! In temperament and tendency, as well as in the nature of the work to which they have devoted themselves, they are wide apart. But they have in common the sacred memory of this first oath of allegiance to a unique organization, which, through good report and evil, has maintained its original character and in large measure its original lines of work.

In this memorandum the objects of the Society are stated to be "to train men for the work of political education and agitation, and to promote by all constitutional means the national interests of the Indian people." Not long after, a significant change was made in this article, and it now reads: "The objects of the Society are to train national missionaries for the service of India and to promote by all constitutional means the true interests of the Indian people." The scope of the Society was thus widened at the earliest stage into comprehensive service of the people in the missionary spirit. The quick reader will also observe that the expression "constitutional means" occurs in the earliest draft and may therefore understand the tenacity with which our members cling to it and their regret at its disappearance from the creed of the Indian National Congress.

The members of the Society, especially the Bombay Branch under the direction of Mr. Devadhar, have been subjected to persistent criticism for allowing social service to engross the greater part of their energy and time. The criticism was most acrimonious during the period of the 'Home

Rule' agitation which began in 1916, and lost us a great deal of public sympathy and support. It was even said that the founder would have disapproved of this excessive emphasis on the social side of our work. The fact is that Mr. Devadhar, whose bent in this direction had become marked even before he joined the Society, insisted on the change being made without loss of time, and he was responsible for the expression "national missionaries for the service of India." Mr. Gokhale adopted this wide definition with enthusiasm and warmly defended it during his time. A singular misunderstanding in the opposite direction obsessed the mind of Lord Sydenham many years later. When I gave evidence before the Joint Select Committee of Parliament in connection with the Government of India Bill of 1919, he examined me much as a smart countryside vakil would examine a hostile witness. One of his questions was, "Are not you responsible, as Mr. Gokhale's successor, for changing the Servants of India Society, which he had meant exclusively for social service, into a political body?" I raised a mild laugh against his lordship by recalling a highly political conversation between himself and me on the Police Commission's Report at the time of his visit to our Society when he was Governor of Bombay, and furthermore of a gift of books that he then made to our library, which were mostly on political subjects. At the present day, when the usefulness, nay the indispensableness, of our body in the field of social service has received frequent demonstration, the criticism against Mr. Devadhar and his lieutenants is no longer so loud or bitter. It must likewise be remembered that, but for the general recognition of our character as genuine social workers, we should remain cut off from the entire official world and from that large sphere of service to the people where the co-operation of officials is essential. Would it be presumptuous to add that it does the official class some good to be associated occasionally with us, who are also 'public servants' like them, but under somewhat different conditions as to salaries, pensions and allowances, leave rules, prospects &c.?

With characteristic modesty and circumspection Gokhale consulted many wise friends in framing the first constitution and doubtless profited by their advice. Some of these are happily living among us to-day and may not like their names mentioned. Within a few days of the Society's inauguration we find the founder consulting Principal Selby, whose love of Indians had won him their confidence even in intimate matters. A letter of his dated the 15th June, 1905, is of remarkable interest. Article 5 in its original form had the following:--

"Every member on admission shall be under a vow of absolute obedience to the First Member for five years."

The warm-hearted professor fastened on this at once. "I have looked through the rules of your new Society. It is rather an awful thing that you should ask men to surrender absolutely to you their conscience and the right of private judgment for five years. This is popularly supposed to be the first condition of admission to 'the Society of Jesus' and the main ground of Protestant condemnation of that order. It reads to an Englishman rather like a rule of a Russian secret society." Mr. Gokhale saw the point at once and in his second draft modified the article:

"Every member under training shall, during the time that he is under training, place himself under the entire guidance and control of the First Member and shall do such work and devote himself to such studies as the First Member may direct."

The tone and spirit are greatly altered. But Mr. Gokhale, with his inside knowledge of college life and discipline in India, would not make a larger concession to individual liberty. He insisted always on the need of prolonged discipline and training, similar to what he had himself undergone at the hands of Mr. Ranade, to evoke those qualities of idealism, reverence, courtesy, sacrifice and accommodation which are essential in those who are pledged to mutual brotherhood in a task beset with danger and temptation.

A few days after Principal Selby's letter came one from Mr. V. Krishnaswamy Iyer, even then a highly valued and much beloved friend. The uncommon sagacity and resolute independence of thought of this South Indian patriot blossomed into brilliance in later years. The sentences quoted below show these characteristics in the bud:—

"Can you not take the Governor or any of his Councillors into your confidence? They are sure to disapprove of your scheme, but they will know what it is and won't suspect. Secrecy engenders suspicion and suspicion of the authorities in India means danger to individuals. The Servants of the Society must face it. But unnecessary risk may be avoided. I am not for undue publicity. But a few at the head of the government may know. No serious harm can then befall anybody".

Whether on this advice or of his own motion, Mr. Gokhale did show the constitution to the then head of the Bombay Government, Lord Lamington, and perhaps to other potentates as well. Apparently no objection was taken to the Society or its constitution in high quarters. Nor has any been publicly taken since. But the ways of officialdom are often hidden from the ordinary man. Suspicion and espionage were our portion till quite recently, and Mr. Gokhale himself was not exempt. Complaint on our part has not always been accompanied by redress. Autho-

rities know to perfection the art of professing unfelt surprise and passing you on from office to office without your being able in the end to discover who is responsible. If you press them hard, all you will achieve is to get some clumsy policeman into trouble. As I once said, the black book of the C.I.D. is like a valve opening only inwards. Mr. Gokhale once told us of a conversation with a Viceroy who reposed unbounded confidence in him. "How is it, he asked, that my highest official advisers still suspect you and your Society?" But what right have we to grumble at this, knowing how in every political crisis almost every Indian connected with public affairs falls under suspicion, even though he may be the 'trusted' holder of an exalted office?

In publishing the constitution Mr. Gokhale prefixed to it a few sentences in his own weighty style and charged with the full earnestness of his nature. One of these, torn from the context and construed intensively, has exposed our members to the accusation of having fallen below the standard set up by our master. Here it is "Public life must be spiritualized." Refusing to sunder all relation with Government and not seeking the jail as the only place for an honest man, we have appeared seekers of petty material advantages and lukewarm patriots in comparison with the adherents of a new school, which erects politics into a religion and speaks of merit and sin, where the common man would speak of expediency and in expediency. To show how far Mr. Gokhale's meaning was from the bareness of asceticism it is enough to quote the passage in which the sentence in question occurs.

"One essential condition of success in this work is that a sufficient number of our countrymen must now come forward to devote themselves to the cause in the spirit in which religious work is undertaken. Public life must be spiritualized. Love of country must so fill the heart that all else shall appear as of little moment by its side. A fervent patriotism which rejoices at every opportunity of sacrifice for the motherland, a dauntless heart which refuses to be turned back from its object by difficulty or danger, a deep faith in the purpose of Providence which nothing can shake; equipped with these, the worker must start on his mission and reverently seek the joy which comes of spending oneself in the service of one's country."

It would be audacious to claim that as a body we have realized even the unascetic ideal set forth here. It is not in the nature of an ideal ever to be attained, and all the members of the Servants of India Society are imperfect, and some lamentably so. Our modest plea, however, is that we have not abandoned the ideal or deliberately set our faces away from it. Specially noteworthy in this connection is the fact that Mr. Sasmal in Bengal and Mr. Satyamurti in Madras have almost at the same time found it necessary to proclaim that the time has come when politics in this country must

be secularised. The years have brought wisdom. We are in quest of the golden mean ; but it eludes us and will elude us to the end.

## II

The story of the ten years during which Gokhale was at the helm of affairs would really be a chronicle of Indian politics during the period. Naturally the Society and its members were dwarfed before him. In the first years he exacted strict compliance with the rule that members under training should not ordinarily speak in public or write in the press. But every one of us had, when the Society was not in session, to go about enlisting subscribers to the Congress publication in England called *India*. This was weary work and had to be done again and again. But we regarded it as a pious duty and found our reward in the knowledge that it enabled us to acquire of the men and women who had to be shaped into a nation. In similar spirit we toured in different parts of the country as his agents when monies had to be collected for Mr. Gandhi's passive resistance campaign in South Africa and again when a popular propaganda had to be carried on for the promotion of his Compulsory Elementary Education Bill. When the first Convention Congress had to be held in Madras in 1908, he deputed some of us to work under the masterful personality of Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer, and I shall always remember with pleasure the strenuous months during which I shared the labour with my friend Mr. Chintamani.

Since his death in 1915 the Society has not shrunk from its place in the public life of the country. True, that event deprived us of the shelter afforded by a great name and even the seniormost of the survivors were without an established position. But his guidance had been clear and his example full of illumination. Our first trial, however, was not long in coming. Mr. Gandhi, having completed the year of travel prescribed by Gokhale, knocked at our door for admission. Anxious were our consultations at the time. We saw deep differences between him and us and felt, though none of us could have given clear expression to it, that his political evolution would take him farther and farther from us. Still our hearts trembled as well as grieved when we told him that it was best for both of us to remain apart and pursue our several courses. The event has vindicated our decision. We have indeed had many occasions to take the field against him. Looking back over the unhappy period, let us confess that, while we recall nothing but infinite compassion and tenderness from him, we have, like naughty children, indulged occasionally in merriment and strong criticism. Still, so curious and contradictory is human relationship that, sharply contrasted as Mr. Gandhi and the Society are in outward action, they would be found near of kin where motives were weighed and the spirit was taken into account.

The second part of 1918 witnessed another crisis in the affairs of the Society. Our hearts were

truly searched when we had to decide whether we should attend or stay away from the Special Congress in Bombay to consider the reform proposals of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. We sought the advice of well-trying friends. We debated and debated among ourselves ; we weighed in our little judgments the consequences of doing the one thing or the other. But through the hesitation and doubt there rang out the clear voice of the departed leader : " Do not break utterly with the past, stand by my lifelong associates." In fact in every situation of difficulty that confronted us, whether it was the proposals of reconciliation between the two estranged wings of the Congress, the Home Rule League, acceptance or rejection of the Reforms, Co-operation or Non-Co-operation, we, have been anxious to remain true to the teaching in its essence of him who recoiled from crudity and ruggedness, whose soul ever sought harmony, and the secret of whose success lay in moderation.

The Society took a bold step on the 19th February, 1918, in starting the *SERVANT OF INDIA*. The paper rises again to-day from the ashes of the *Arya Bhushan Press*, to live long, let us hope, and serve the great causes of which the Society is a champion. Its circulation in the past cannot bring pride to its conductors, while financially it entails a heavy loss on the Society. Its purpose is purely educative, and much as we should like to lighten the burden on the Society's slender purse, we cannot let the thought of money turn us from our cherished aim. Whether it has any positive achievement to its credit, let our readers judge. But I will say this for it : no reputation has been killed in its columns and no good cause ruined. Malice and pettiness have not been among its sins. Nor has it been guilty of any serious lapse from journalistic propriety. The reading public, however, has still to render it its due.

In Mr. Gokhale's time Mr. Kunzru alone, among the other members, had gone to England once, and that was to take a course of study in the London School of Economics. It is a remarkable proof of the great stride in political development that India has since made that in the ten years after his death many of our members have gone out of India on some public mission or other. Mr. Devadhar went in 1918 as a member of a delegation of journalists to the scene of the great war, and he was accompanied by Mr. Ambekar. Mr. Joshi went to Mesopotamia as a Press representative. When the Moderate deputation went in 1919 to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee of Parliament, Mr. Kunzru and I were among its members. I went again in 1921 deputed by the Government of India to the Imperial Conference in London. In the same year I represented India at the second session of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva. I proceeded then as India's representative to Washington to attend the Conference on the Reduction of Naval Armaments. Next year the Government of India deput-

ed me to Australia, New Zealand and Canada to make representations on behalf of Indians settled in those dominions. When the Kenya trouble came to a head in 1923, the Indian members of the Central Legislature sent me at the head of a mission to England to help our cause, which was to be settled by the British Cabinet. Next year I went again along with Dr. Besant to urge the question of political reform. Mr. Joshi attended the International Labour Conference once in Washington and three times in Geneva. Mr. Tiwary was a member of the Indian deputation which went to British Guiana towards the end of 1921 to inquire into the conditions of Indian labour there. Mr. Bajpai went in 1921 to study scouting in England with a scholarship from the Government of the United Provinces. Mr. Vaze visited Kenya in 1923 along with members of the Indian National Congress deputation. The above record is an eloquent testimony of the regard in which the Government and the public alike hold a Society of which the membership just exceeds 20. Be it remembered further that when I withdrew from the Council of State last year, I had been a member of the Madras and Central Legislatures for ten years and more. Mr. Kunzru was in the United Provinces legislature, from 1921 to 1923. During the same period Messrs. Dravid and Kelkar were in the legislature of the Central Provinces and the latter held office as Minister. Mr. Joshi was nominated to the first Legislative Assembly to represent labour and he has been renominated to the second Assembly also. He has besides served one term as a member of the Bombay Corporation. Messrs. Tiwary and Dube have seats on the District Boards and the University Courts of Allahabad and Lucknow respectively and Mr. Kunzru is a member both of the Court and of the Syndicate of the Allahabad University.

To the ranks of journalism our members are not strangers. The *Dnyan Prakash*, coming to life again to-day after the fire, holds a leading position among the vernacular dailies of the Deccan. Its columns day by day bear the impress of the sound judgment, wide learning and able penmanship of Mr. K. G. Limaye, while few readers will fail to detect the vigorous style and hard hitting of Mr. B. M. Ambekar. THE SERVANT OF INDIA has received mention already. The Society owns a bi-weekly publication called the *Hitavada* in Nagpur. Mr. Baktale issues the *Trade Union Bulletin*. Mr. C. S. Deole edited a quarterly for some years devoted to economic subjects. Mr. Kishan Prasad Kaul was Editor of the *Hindustani* and of an Urdu journal named *Subha-i-Umed* which had a short existence. Mr. Tiwary was responsible for the *Abhyudaya* for a time. In Madras Messrs. Venkatasubbayya and Sivaswamiyer have been editors successively of the *Co-operative Bulletin*. Until recently Mr. Patwardhan was editing an Anglo-Marathi weekly, called the *Sansthaee Swarajya*. Of pamphlets we have produced a fair number. For two or three I am responsible, and Messrs. Kunzru,

Venkatsubbaiya and Kodanda Rao are the authors of others. This is not, I venture to think, a mean literary output for a Society of our limited strength and means.

I should like very much to write at full length of the many aspects of social service upon which our members are engaged. But it would be impossible. Mr. Devadhar alone would occupy many pages in the description. The Seva-Sadan and its various departments are an ornament to this City and indeed to the Deccan; and, without meaning any disrespect to its authorities, it may be claimed that it owes a great part of its success to the industry, devotion and organizing power of Mr. Devadhar. Governors and the wives of Governors, Chiefs and Sardars and lesser notables have borne witness to his work. In the sphere of co-operation he is an all-India figure, second to few non-officials in experience, achievement or leadership. He is in constant request all over India as President of Co-operative Conferences. He has shown unrivalled capacity for organising relief measures on a large scale when fire, flood or famine causes havoc. The most conspicuous instance is the work of the Malabar Central Relief Committee which alleviated the sufferings of the victims of the Moplah Rebellion. The grateful people of Malabar have honoured him by giving his name to a Reconstruction Fund and by exhibiting his portrait in the Municipal Hall of Calicut.

Mr. Joshi has made the cause of labour his own. Few have his knowledge of the subject. He commands the respect of the Assembly when he raises labour questions. Several items of benefit to the working classes stand to his credit. That he should have incurred the displeasure of a section of mill-owners is only to be expected, and, howsoever we may regret this circumstance, there is nothing about it which is not to his honour. Mr. Thakkar did valuable service in the early days of the Social Welfare movement in Jamshedpur. He studied closely the question of compulsory elementary education in Bombay City and outside, and he is now devoting himself with rare zeal to the amelioration of the Bhils. Of the Bhil Seva Mandal he is the life and soul. As Secretary of the Deccan Sabha, Mr. D. V. Ambekar has become well-known and popular in large circles in the city—an advantage which he has utilised for the great purpose of promoting the erection of the Gokhale Memorial Hall. Mr. Chitalia is the moving spirit of the Bhagini Sanaj, an institution of great interest and usefulness devoted to the improvement and welfare of women.

No tribute that I could make in passing would do justice to the memory of Dr. H. S. Deva. If anyone effaced himself and thought only of others, he did. Kindly and affable by nature, he was a universal favourite. No wonder Mr. Gandhi was drawn to him and admitted him to a trusted share in his labours in Champaran in 1917 and 1918. But what endeared him to us most was the loving

tenderness and absolute devotion with which he guarded Gokhale in the closing months of his life.

In Upper India Mr. Kunzru, aided by his colleagues, has organised the Seva Samiti which mitigates the hardships of and renders assistance to the thousands and thousands of pilgrims of both sexes who go to Melas and has won the approbation of Government as well as the thanks of the people for its discipline, gentleness and devotion. Mr. Bajpai's success in organizing the Boy Scout movement and the high state of efficiency in which he keeps the Scouts have elicited warm commendation from all quarters. In Madras Mr. Suryanarayana Rao, before his transfer to the Calicut centre, had established himself as an invaluable ally of all those, European and Indian, who were engaged in the work of temperance and the amelioration of the depressed classes, while, by careful study of questions like house-rents in the City and general taxation, he became well-known to leaders of opinion. Mr. Venkatasubbaiya has had an experience which no other member of the Society shares. For a little over six months he underwent systematic training for co-operative work in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, and there acquired habits of precision, thoroughness and application which have characterised all his subsequent work. Mr. Sivaswamy Iyer has acquainted himself with the various phases of the Co-operative movement and borne a great part in the assessment and distribution of famine and flood relief. The Malabar tenantry have an unflinching champion in Mr. Kodanda Rao. He has also worked hard in the relief operations of the Southern presidency and is now assisting Mr. Vaze in editing the SERVANT OF INDIA. Of Mr. Vaze himself it is scarcely necessary to say more than this—that he has made the SERVANT OF INDIA, and that its readers, few though they be in number, have learned to respect him as a careful student of public questions, a trustworthy exponent of the liberal school of thought and a writer of well-balanced and remarkably lucid English.

Two centres of work remain to be mentioned, Lahore and Cuttack, in which Messrs. Haradatta Sharma and Laxminarayan Sahu are striving, single-handed, to keep the Society's standard flying by various items of useful public service. Mr. Patwardhan, on whom the havoc wrought by the recent fire has fallen with the cruelty of a personal misfortune, has managed the Press with single-minded zeal and untiring industry ever since it came into our hands. In this work Mr. Barve gives him cheerful and loyal assistance.

Appended below is a catalogue of the natural calamities in connection with which our members have at various times either conducted, or assisted in conducting, relief operations. India has suffered from many others in connection with which our Society has done nothing. If there were a hundred bodies like our Society in this unfortunate country, they would all find perpetual employment in assisting people to get over the effects of fire, flood and famine.

The Famine at Mirzapur in 1907-8; Gujarat Famine, 1911-12; Ahmadnagar Famine, 1913; United Provinces Famine, 1914; Cutch Famine, 1916; General Famine, 1918; Poona District Famine, 1918-19; United Provinces Famine, 1918; Almora Famine, 1921; Orissa Famine, 1920-1921; Bellary Famine, 1924; Coimbatore Famine, 1925.

Bengal and Bihar Floods, 1923; Kristna Delta Flood, 1914; Cawnpore Flood, 1915; South Canara Flood, 1923; Kolaba Floods, 1923; Allahabad Floods, 1923; Cyclone in Bagher Ghat (Bengal); Cyclone in Northern Circars, 1925; Cyclone in Malabar, 1925; Cauvery Floods, 1924.

Cholera in Allahabad; Plague in Poona, 1098; Influenza in Bombay, Madras, Poona and Allahabad.

### OUR OWN FUTURE.

THE destruction of our Printing Press by fire made it more than doubtful whether the Servants of India Society could hereafter continue its work on the former level, for it was to the Press that the Society owed the financing not only of its two newspapers in Poona, the SERVANT OF INDIA and the *Dnyan Prakash*, but of several other activities of its members elsewhere. Naturally it was feared that the papers, which financially are not an asset but a liability, and a heavy liability at that, would be the first to suffer from a general curtailment of the Society's work which seemed inevitable. But as soon as news of the fire spread, the Society received messages of sympathy from its numerous friends and well-wishers in all parts of the country and belonging to all sections of political opinion, giving an assurance that they would do their best to enable the members to carry on their work without diminution on account of damage due to fire, and an insistent demand was made not merely by men whose political opinions the papers may be supposed to have been voicing, but by men of every variety of thought, that the SERVANT OF INDIA and the *Dnyan Prakash* should reappear immediately. The public meeting in Poona, of which a brief account is given elsewhere, is a true index of the universal expression of sympathy and offer of financial assistance the Society received. In this meeting local leaders of all political parties, Non-Co-operators, Swarajists, Responsivists and Liberals, and prominent members of all communities, took an active part and called upon the people liberally to support the S.I.S. The Society, fully conscious as it is of the difficulties in front of it, came to the conclusion that, in face of such a clear mandate from the general public, it had no alternative but to resume the publication of the journals. Consequently, it has been decided that both the papers should be started.

We must confess, however, that their future is precarious; their continuance will depend upon an adequate response being made by the country at large to the appeal of the S.I.S. for funds. The size of the *Dnyan Prakash* is being reduced by

a little less than one-third, and the annual deficit thus lowered. But the S.I.S. has decided to maintain the SERVANT OF INDIA in its old form and the deficit which has to be met on it is very large. We should like to take this opportunity to inform our readers that, excepting the editorial staff who receive a small salary, no outside contributors or reviewers of books receive any payment; and indeed the reviewers even return the books they review, thus enriching the Library of the S.I.S. In spite, however, of extensive help of this kind, generously rendered, we incur a heavy loss. The number of subscribers must increase three-fold in order that the paper can pay its way. We would therefore earnestly beg everyone of our subscribers to recommend the paper to his friends individually and persuade at least two of them to take it in. It is only by enlarging the circulation in this way that the future production of the SERVANT OF INDIA can be assured.

### FIRE IN THE ARYABHUSHAN PRESS.

#### POONA PUBLIC MEETING.

SOON after the fire a requisition signed by representative public men in the City numbering about 250 was sent to the President, Poona City Municipality, who corresponds to the Sheriff in provincial capitals in India, asking him to convene a public meeting of the citizens of Poona City and Cantonment for the purpose of sympathising with the Servants of India Society in the heavy loss occasioned by the fire at the Aryabhushan Press. This meeting, which was very largely attended, took place on June 4, 1926. In the unavoidable absence owing to illness of Rao Bhadur L. J. Apte, President of the City Municipality, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Editor, *Kesari*, presided and in his introductory remarks expressed his sorrow at the heavy loss sustained by the Servants of India Society on account of the fire at the Kiba Wada. The *Dnyan Prakash* which started in 1849 was one of the oldest institutions of Poona. The fire had destroyed all its old files and in that way had done irreparable injury not only to the Servants of India Society but to the whole of Maharashtra. The Aryabhushan Press, though an institution of comparatively recent growth, owed its birth to such distinguished people as Chiplunkar, Agarkar and Tilak. Both the paper and the press were started with the laudable object that they would serve as a means of public education and of fostering national consciousness among the people. This role, said Mr. Kelkar, both the institutions had been so admirably filling; and in spite of political differences between the two schools of thought as represented by the paper of which he was the editor and the *Dnyan Prakash*, he was happy to say that there was quite a good deal which was common ground between them. The Servants of India Society was, in his opinion, a great institution labouring for the people in a catholic and non-sectarian spirit; and the public cannot but respect

all those who ushered them into existence. All these institutions had by their work acquired such an importance in Maharashtra that visitors to Poona never regarded their sight-seeing in Poona as complete without a visit to them. The calamity caused by the fire, Mr. Kelkar thought, was not an individual, but a public one, and it was not only the Servants of India Society but the general public that had suffered; and in order to enable it to restart all its activities in their normal vigour, the public ought to do its level best in all possible ways to help the Society.

Mr. Kelkar was followed by Mr. B. S. Kamat, who proposed the principal resolution sympathising with the Servants of India Society and appealing to the public to come to its aid so as to enable it to restart all its activities on the old level. In doing so, Mr. Kamat delivered a long speech and praised the spirit which had brought together on the same platform people holding opposite views in politics. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, leader of the Swarajist members in the Bombay Legislative Council, who supported the resolution, emphasised the public nature of the loss occasioned by the fire and the fact that the Aryabhushan Press catered for all, irrespective of political differences. As an illustration he quoted the instance of Mr. Tilak, who, when he had to get a large number of exhibits in the Chirol case printed within a very short time, instinctively sought the aid of the Aryabhushan press and had no compunction in doing so. Public work always suffered for want of funds; but a genuine patriot like the late Mr. Gokhale had during his life-time kept the Society above want. Mr. Bhopatkar therefore thought that the public ought to run to the Society's aid and see to it that it did not lack funds.

Mr. V. R. Shinde, the founder of the Depressed Classes Mission of India, said that though Poona had acquired some notoriety as a centre of political controversy, it must be said to its credit that its public men knew when to cease quarrelling. As a college student, he was an eye-witness to the controversy between Tilak and Agarkar, but he had also seen the former shedding tears on the latter's death. Mr. Shinde thought that the present was another such occasion. This calamity was instrumental in bringing about a union, as it were, of people holding different views in politics. This is some good that has come out of the recent evil. He felt the burning down of the *Dnyan Prakash* as keenly as if it was one of his own limbs, for the paper had from the very beginning been championing the cause of the down-trodden and depressed classes for whose elevation he had devoted some of the best years of his life and preaching progressive and well-balanced views in public affairs. The fire was, as it were, a bolt from the blue for the Servants of India Society. They all knew how it ever ran to the help of flood and famine stricken people or people affected by any other calamity. Sheer gratitude, if nothing else, now required that

when the Society itself was the victim of a terrible calamity, the public should cheerfully come to its aid in its hour of need.

Mr. S. M. Paranjpe, the accredited leader of the Non-Co-operation party in Poona, and Mr. R. P. Karandikar further supported the resolution, the latter suggesting as a means of helping the Society that those who happened to possess old files of the *Dnyan Prakash* or any rare books printed in the press conducted by the Society should hand them over to it.

Mr. D. R. Gupte and Mr. Raghavendra Rao Sharma, particularly interested in the movement or popularising the administration of Indian States, said that the *Dnyan Prakash* had laid the subjects of Indian States under heavy obligations by its vigorous advocacy of the cause of Indian States subjects. After being further supported by Mr. K. T. Jadhav, a leader of the non-Brahman party, the resolution was unanimously carried.

In moving the second resolution authorising the president to communicate the first resolution to proper quarters, Prof. V. G. Kale made it clear that for years past the Society had been conducting the papers at great financial sacrifice. The fire had created a situation which threatens the very existence of the papers; and the public must avert this calamity by making it possible, by means of liberal financial assistance, for the Society to resuscitate all its activities. During the last few years the financial position of the Society was very far from satisfactory and the fire has destroyed the press which Gokhale had intended as a source of income to it. Mr. Shankarrao D. Deva and Mr. B. G. Jagtap, the former a prominent Non-Co-operator and the latter a prominent Non-Brahman, supported the resolution which was duly carried.

Rao Bahadur H. V. Chinmulgund seconded by Prof. R. D. Karmarkar having proposed a vote of thanks to the chair, the proceedings terminated.

#### Expressions of Sympathy.

THE Deccan Sabha was one among the earliest associations to come out with an expression of sympathy for the Servants of India Society. The resolution that it passed on May 30 was as follows:—

(a) The Council of the Deccan Sabha offers its most heart-felt sympathy to the Servants of India Society in the heavy loss it has sustained by the recent fire at the *Dnyan Prakash* and *Arya-Bhushan Press*. The Council learns with grief that the fire has not only destroyed valuable material assets of the Society; but also still more precious records, which can by no means be replaced, in the old files of the *Dnyan Prakash*, which contained invaluable information about the recent history of the Maharashtra and memorable contributions made to its making by Ranade, the founder of the Sabha and Gokhale, the founder of the Servants of India Society. The calamity that has befallen the Society is therefore

rightly regarded as a public loss and has deservedly evoked universal sympathy.

(b) The Council grieves that the fire has made it necessary temporarily to suspend the publication of the *Dnyan Prakash* and *The Servant of India*, the value of whose sustained advocacy of liberal principles cannot be over-estimated.

(c) The Council is of opinion that the Society should take immediate steps to resume the publication of the papers and earnestly appeals to the members of the Sabha and the general public generously to support the Society for the purpose.

The Sabha has also started a *Dnyan Prakash Reconstruction Fund* for which a sum of nearly Rs. 2,000 was promised on the spot.

The *Arogya Mandal* or the *Sanitary Association*, Poona, has also decided to contribute Rs. 500 to the same fund.

The *Press Owners' Association* in Poona met soon after the fire under the chairmanship of Mr. N.C. Kelkar and passed a resolution of sympathy for the Society. For the fund started by it for the relief of the *Arya Bhushan Press*, nearly Rs. 1,300 were promised on the spot.

The *Women's Indian Association*, Poona Branch, also passed a resolution requesting the Society to resume publication of the papers without delay.

Several Presses in Poona offered to print the Society's papers free of cost till permanent arrangements for their printing could be made.

Since the fire, the Servants of India Society has been the recipient of a large number of messages of sympathy and some very encouraging offers of help.

Mahatma Gandhi wrote to Mr. Sastri, expressing his "distress over the terrible fire which has reduced to ashes the press owned by the Society," and offering to print the *SERVANT OF INDIA* in his *Nav Jivan* press. He added:—"Its acceptance, I need hardly assure you, will give me the greatest pleasure. For, though technically I am not one of you, I have ever regarded myself as one of you in spirit, and that in spite of fundamental differences between you and myself on many matters of importance to the country."

In forwarding Sir Henry Lawrence's contribution of Rs. 300 towards the Servants of India Society's Fire Relief Fund, Mr. J.O. Ker, I.C.S., Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, wrote to Mr. Devadhar, Vice-president of the Society, as follows:—

"I am desired by H. E. Sir Henry Lawrence to inform you that he has learnt with much regret of the destruction by fire of the *Dnyan Prakash* press and other premises of the Servants of India Society in Poona. The temporary cessation of publication of this paper, which has been such a prominent organ of moderate opinion in this presidency, is a great loss to the public, and His Excellency hopes that your appeal for funds for reconstruction of the premises will receive generous support."

Among others who either wrote or telegraphed their sympathy were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; Mr. C. Y.



Chintamani, Editor, *Leader*, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. J. E., Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor, *Bombay Chronicle*; Shrimant Chiefs of Aundh, Ichalkaranji, Mudhol, Jath, and Vishalgad, Mr. S. B. Misra, Registrar, Co-operative Societies in U. P.; Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Mr. Manilal I. Desai, Editor, *Gujerati*, Bombay; Prof. V. G. Bijapurkar; Mr. H. A. Popley, Madura; Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I. C. S., Mr. F. B. P. Lory, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Bombay; Mr. S. R. Bhagwat, L. C. E., Chief Officer, Poona City Municipality, Major-General A. Hooton, Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki; Mr. T. G. Dhaneshwar, Rao Bahadur Govindan, Calicut. Mr. V. N. Naik, M. A., Editor *Manoranjan*; Mr. V. L. Bhave, Dr. S. K. Datta, Calcutta; Mr. K. T. Paul, Calcutta, Principal G. C. Bhate, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Editor; *Indian Review*. Rev. Dr. N. Macnicol, Principal T. A. Kulkarni, Chairman, Gokhale Education Society; Loka Seva Sangh, Poona; Rev. Father Playne, S. J.; Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Editor, *Mahratta*, Mr. M. B. Marathe, Belgaum; Mr. N. C. Limaye, Sholapur; Shri Saunatan Dasnam Goswami Mandal, Poona; Sarvajanic Sabha, Poona; Bhor State Subjects Association; The State Karbhari, Kurundwad (Senior), Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M. L. C. Sardar M. V. Kibe, Indore, Mr. R. K. Tatnis, Editor, *Vividhadnyan Vistar*. Capt. Balasaheb Dafle; Mr. M. S. Madhava Rao; Native General Library Poona; and Scottish Mission Industries Co. Ltd.

**The Servants of India Society's Fire Relief Fund.**

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Keshao Rao, of Hyderabad (Deccan)	Rs. 5,000
Prof. V. G. Kale	2,000
Hon. Mr. T.R. Venkatarama Sastri, Madras	1,000
Mr. R. P. Karandikar	1,000
Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar	1,000
Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale	1,000
Sir C. A. Patwardhan, Chief of Sangli	500
Sir M. V. Joshi Nagpur	500
Miss Vithabai Samant	500
Prof. G. R. Abhyankar	500
A Friend, Madras	500
The Maharaja of Kolhapur	500
Proprietors, <i>The Hindu</i> , Madras	500
Sir S. M. Chitnavis, Nagpur	500
Mr. Bapusaheb Kale, Jamkhandi	300
Mr. V. K. Maiakar	300
Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta	250
Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindjee, Bombay	250
Mr. J. A. Madan, I. C. S.	200
Mr. N. V. Raghavan	200
Mr. C. Gopala Menon, M. L. C.	200
A Grocer, Poona	151
Rao Saheb V. A. Patwardhan	101
Prof. D. K. Karve	100
Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. C.	100
Prof. R. P. Patwardhan	100
Bhor State Subjects' Association	100
Prof. S. R. Bhagwat	100

Mr. R. B. Joshi	100
Rao Bahadur V. R. Pandit	100
Rao Bahadur P. V. Shikhare	100
Mr. S. L. Apte	100
Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya	100
Rao Bahadur M. K. Kumthekar	100
Prof. D. L. Sahasradudhe	100
Mr. J. R. Gharpure	100
D. N. S.	50
Prof. N. V. Kanitkar	50
Prof. S. G. Sathe	50
Mr. V. V. Sohoni, Calcutta	50
Mr. Govindrao Ranade, Miraj	25
Mrs. Annapurnabai Apte	25
Mr. M. V. Apte	25
Rev. H. A. Popley	25
Pandit Raghunath Shastri Patwardhan	25
Mr. S. B. Tilak	25
Mr. M. K. Sharangpani	25
Mr. G. S. Marathay	25
Mr. M. B. Godbole	25
A Sympathiser	25
Another sympathiser	20
Yoga Mimansa Office, Lonavla	15
Rev. H. Anderson, Howrah	10
Mr. K. R. Marathe, Baroda	10
Mr. S. W. Awati, Poona	10
Prof. J. S. Hoyland	10
Mr. M. K. Karkhanis	10
Mr. Dongarsing Patil, M. L. C.	10
Mr. V. D. Nagarkar	5
Mr. T. H. Kulkarni	5
Mr. Antaji Damodar Kale	5
Mr. S. R. Dudhal, Phaltan	1-4

Total 18,813-4

**Deccan Sabha Fund.**

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye	500
Mr. B. S. Kamat (1st instalment)	250
Mr. L. R. Gokhale, (1st instalment)	250
Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi	101
Dr. V. C. Gokhale	100
Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale	100
Principal K. R. Kanitkar	100
Rao Bahadur H. V. Chinmulgund	100
Mr. G. K. Gadgil	100
Mr. A. L. Deshpande	100
Mr. S. K. Godbole	100
Prof. V. K. Joag	50
Mr. G. G. Thakar	50
Mr. S. K. Shindkar	25

Total Rs. ... 1,926

Grand Total ... Rs. 20,739-4

Soon after the fire an authentic account of it was published in the press, from which we make the following extracts:—

THE loss is tremendous in itself; but part of it is absolutely irreparable. The files of the *Dnyan Prakash* journal for the last 80 years were stocked

on the second floor; also files for some years of the *Sudharak*, the *Kesari* and the *Mahratta*. They were all reduced to ashes, and most of them can never be replaced.

A biography of the late Mr. Gokhale was also being written and to that end materials were being collected for the past eight years from every available source in the form of innumerable files of English and Marathi newspapers, correspondence that had passed between Gokhale and his friends, and reminiscences specially written by numerous friends of Gokhale at the Servants of India Society's request. All these materials and the biography, which was nearing completion and was about to be given to the printers for being set up, were wholly destroyed. In several respects this and the files of the *Dnyan Prakash* are the most regrettable elements of the loss, because they are irrecoverable.

Besides, several thousand copies of publications, some of them completed and some unfinished, were burnt up. For instance, all the novels of the late Mr. H. N. Apte, more than twenty in number, were in stock in the Press, each novel running into a thousand and more copies. In addition to this a very large stock of type and other printing materials was destroyed. An idea can thus be formed of the tremendous loss suffered by the Servants of India Society. The only consolation is that a part of the press in an out-building was rescued in time. How much can be recovered from fire insurance cannot be precisely forecasted.

The activities of the Servants of India Society are, as may be expected, very severely handicapped by the loss resulting from the fire, and its newspapers have had to suspend publication. The friends of the Society are, however, rushing to its help and messages of sympathy and support are continually pouring in. The sympathy is, indeed, universal and proceeds from all communities and from persons of all shades of political opinion. Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Professor Bijapurkar and Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas were among the first to send messages of sympathy. They and many more have since made anxious enquiries and have promised wholehearted support. The printing presses in Poona and elsewhere readily offered to help the Society to the full extent of their power.

Donations also are coming in. The Hon'ble Mr. Keshavrao, Judge of the High Court of Hyderabad, Deccan, offered Rs. 5,000 immediately on hearing of the fire; Prof. V. G. Kale promised Rs. 2,000; Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Mr. G. R. Abhyankar, a friend from Madras, each Rs. 500; Mr. Mainkar of Sangli Rs. 300. Public institutions like the Deccan Sabha, the Press Owners' Association and the Sanitary Association have also opened subscription lists and hope to collect large amounts. For all this expression of sympathy and the proffering of financial aid, the Servants of India Society is profoundly grateful.

Perhaps the most heartening offer of help

came from the employees of the Press itself, who, at their own initiative and of their own accord, held a meeting and resolved to bear a share of the Society's loss by donating their bonus, which had accumulated to the amount of Rs. 5,000 and foregoing their claim to half this amount, which was added by the management. Furthermore, they offered to work without any extra salary for ten hours instead of eight a day in order to enable the press to be set on its feet once again as soon as possible. The printer of the *Dnyan Prakash* has written urging immediate recommencement of the daily *Dnyan Prakash* and offering to do the setting of type free of charge for six months. These generous-hearted offers, proceeding as they do from the community of interest which the employees feel with the employers, are naturally felt to be most encouraging by the Servants of India Society, who cannot sufficiently admire the devotion and sacrifice of the staff.

The misfortune that has befallen the Society may well appall anyone. Members of the Society are, however, determined not to lose heart, but face the calamity and proceed with their appointed task as best they can in the full faith that their sympathisers and patrons, all over the country, will render assistance to them in full measure and will not allow any part of their activities to be in the least curtailed. It is to be earnestly hoped that help will be speedily forthcoming from all quarters, enabling the Society to resume their work on the former level and in order that this may be possible, much help is needed.

## FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF EUROPE.

England, 13th May.

ON leaving Port Said we at once encountered a storm and the next morning ran under Crete for shelter. Its mountains were covered with snow half way down to the sea—most unusual at that time of year, their crests were wreathed in storm clouds, and from them an icy wind swept down upon the ship. It was an unseasonable storm and unseasonable weather; it seemed like an omen of the Europe we were approaching.

On entering Marseilles no great change was observable; there were the same tall white houses, the same wide shady boulevards, the same energetic, gesticulating, polite French people. But a few days' residence in the country, a study of the papers, an eye for the posters and notices, disclosed a different state of affairs. Everywhere one felt a sense of crisis, and everywhere one heard and saw everyone accusing everyone else of causing it. There is a vague apprehension abroad in France to-day, an ominous fear of the future. The French have the finest army in Europe, by their diplomacy they control half of Europe, and by their air fleet they bully Great Britain; yet they

are full of "excursions and alarms," they show the nervous dread of men who fear they cannot hold what they have seized, who are haunted with the spectres of unappeased ghosts. In spite of their commanding position at the moment, they have failed to prevent the slow but steady recovery of Germany and they have antagonised her still more than before by the occupation of the Ruhr, they see the growing prospect of a Russo-German alliance, they fear the designs of Mussolini for a Mediterranean supremacy, they have a stationary population, they are wasting their strength in the colonial wars of Syria and Morocco—the second of no direct concern to France—and finally they are faced with imminent bankruptcy. Uneasy sleeps the nation which worships glory and aims at empire.

In the small country town in the south of France where the writer stayed there were Royalist placards denouncing parliamentary government as responsible for the financial crisis and Communist notices denouncing the "capitalist" war in Morocco. Both were "anti-parliamentary" and against the present regime. In home politics finance overshadowed everything else. The Ministers had just opened a "Fund to save the franc," the Prime Minister leading off with 10,000 francs or about Rs. 900 at the present rate of exchange, as if it were some charity collection, with other subscriptions in proportion. Meanwhile the Chamber was holding all night sittings to get the Budget through, while in Paris the Government servants attempted a demonstration because their wages had not risen in proportion to the fall of the franc. But the meeting was prohibited, the demonstrators were rounded up in small groups as they arrived at the rendezvous and were released at the end of the evening.

At the same time the new German Treaty with the Soviet was published, and the papers, led by the indefatigable Pertinax who suggested the immediate signing of the Treaty then under negotiation with Rumania as the best answer, began hunting for objections. The spirit of Napoleon is stronger than the spirit of Locarno at Paris. He watches over Paris from the Arc de Triomphe, where the fire to the Unknown Warrior burns beneath the canopy of his victories, through the Champs Elysée to the Louvre where he drove in state after his greatest triumphs, in the Pantheon "erected to the memory of great men" but filled and dominated by his spirit, to the Church of les Invalides where he lies in solitary state beneath sumptuous porphyry. France still worships at the shrine of Nationalism and Napoleon is for her the incarnation of its spirit.

From France we crossed to England on a cold and stormy day to be greeted by chilling winds and bitter rain. Here too the omen held good, for within three weeks the General Strike began. The coal strike began on May 7

and was followed by a General Strike three days later, declared without the contracted fortnight's notice. At once the country as if by magic was spirited back to a wartime atmosphere; patriotic appeals were made, voluntary organisations sprang into being, calls for workers multiplied, and feverish activity became the rule. All the old colonels turned out to save the country on motor lorries or went to their clubs to save it from their armchairs, Mr. Churchill set up as an amateur journalist (with a not too nice distinction between truth and propaganda), Mr. Cook became the 20th century "Athanasius contra mundum", while Mirabeau "Jix" or as he prefers to be called Sir Napoleon Joynson-Hicks became more Napoleonic every day. Perhaps the gravest part of the strike was the attempted suppression of the Press. But with the aid of broadcasting, volunteer labour and returning printers, a continuous supply of news was kept up, and before the end of the strike the printers were either returning or demanding from their unions the withdrawal of strike orders. The Government themselves incurred considerable criticism at the end of the strike for the obvious partiality of the *British Gazette* their commandeering of paper belonging to *The Times* and their failure to insert the Archbishop's proposed terms of peace. On the whole, however, public opinion was solidly behind the Government in fighting the General Strike, though not solidly behind it in its attitude to peace. It was felt that the unions had no right to break their contracts without giving a fortnight's notice and that the whole community could not be dictated to by an intransigent miners' secretary. Sir J. Simon's speech, which exposed the illegality of the strike, made a deep impression and marked, perhaps, its turning point.

The honours of the peace belong first to the Churches, which under the Archbishop of Canterbury's guidance issued the first reasonable peace proposals, then to the Liberals who backed them up, and very largely to Sir H. Samuel who invented the necessary formula for renewed coal negotiations.

The two dominant impressions left by the strike week have been the orderliness and good humour of the strikers and the efficiency of the Government emergency measures. The strikers proclaimed daily in their official organ that they were not fighting the constitution and in many places strikers and police arranged friendly football matches. Scarcely any shortage of food was felt by the average householder, and the voluntary transport service improved daily. Finally no praise is too high for the police. Not a single shot was fired throughout the strike and the only deaths have been caused by train accidents. On both sides the struggle has been conducted in the best English spirit, a sturdy determination to go through with it and a lack of lasting bitterness.

The future depends largely on Mr. Baldwin.

He is certainly a man of peace as he says, and no one doubts his sincerity and good-will. But many are not so certain of his ability to restrain the more impetuous of his colleagues or to prevent the victimisation and the continuance of guerilla warfare, as Mr. Thomas calls it, by the employers. If he can do this the country will quickly settle down and his reputation will be enhanced, but otherwise a lingering bitterness will remain, and a long step will have been taken in widening the gulf between the working and capitalist classes. England is in greater danger from Fascism than revolution today.

We have been cut off from foreign news and have heard little of what is happening abroad. The British delegation, headed by Lord Cecil, has left London for Geneva, there to renew the diplomatic struggle under the polite name of a committee of inquiry. Negotiations with the Riffis have broken down; the French have advanced and the Riffis have burnt two villages of a tribe which recently submitted to the Spaniards. This hardly looks like extinction. In Syria fighting with the Druses is reported in Damascus, which, coming after the news of the second French occupation of Saida, hardly sounds like a further French advance. The Mandates Commission's report on Syria has been published and criticises France, but little is likely to be done. From Italy come dictatorial trumpeting which make France, Yugoslavia and Turkey equally uneasy and which have given rise to rumours that Abyssinia is to slake for the moment the Italian imperial thirst. For the rest Turkey fears Italy and Greece Yugoslavia, Poland and Rumania have financial crises. Germany is not yet in the League of Nations, and no man knoweth what the next six months may bring forth.

T. G. P. SPEAR.

### REVIEW.

**THE NATION AND THE CHURCH.** By BERTRAM POLLOCK, Bishop of Norwich, K.C.V.O., D.D. (John Murray, London.) 1925. pp. 159.

THE book contains six charges delivered by the the Bishop of Norwich on episcopal visitations in his own diocese. The bishop tries in these charges to show what the existing situation is in the Church of England, to give an estimate of the present position in the Nation and the Church viewed in their relations to one another, to sum up in a spirit detached from all party allegiance the indications of the present day, and lastly to make clear his opinion that the Church and the Nation do need each other.

The Bishop makes, to begin with, quite clear that the term Church is not co-extensive with the term Nation and then proceeds to indicate where you find a Nation's Christianity. Such a thing as a Christian Nation does not exist in the ultimate and ideal sense of the term, but still he maintains that the French writer who remarked that the

English people have the habit of treating all questions from a moral angle is right, and that habit is due to the permeating influence of Christianity in the Nation. So you are able in a qualified sense to call the Nation Christian, firstly, because it comprises citizens who with active conviction confess their faith in, and their love to, Jesus Christ; secondly, because others, although more detached, yet acknowledge the supremacy of His example; thirdly, because it holds many who like to follow a Christian lead; and fourthly, because it contains others who indirectly accept the new values which He has brought into the world.

In the words of Dean Farrar the majority of the people acknowledge and maintain that "the effects of the work of Christ are indisputable and historical. It expelled cruelty, it curbed passion, it branded suicide, it punished and repressed an execrable infanticide, it drove shameless impurities into a congenial darkness. There was hardly a class whose wrongs it did not remedy. It rescued the gladiator, it freed the slave, it protected the captive, it nursed the sick, it sheltered the orphan, it elevated the woman. It changed pity from a vice into a virtue. It ennobled labour from a vulgarity into a dignity. It sanctified marriage."

It is the first chapter which is of general interest; most of the others might not be so for us here in India, written as they are exclusively for the population of the Norwich diocese in England.

A. J. KUNDSSEN.

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